Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Arts Director At Southern "U" Certified

AUG 21 1943

SCOTLANDVILLE, La. — While the heat of war has brought about significant changes in industry and the various armed services of the country, as revealed by the rapid advancement being made by skilled laborers in defense employment and soldiers everywhere, other persons of the race, unobstrusively and unsung, are gaining prominence in other fields of endeavor that will have far-reaching importance in post-war national life.

AUG 21 1943

Such an individual is Dr. Walter T. Daniels, director of the mechanic arts division at Southern University, who has been notified by the Louisiana State Board of Engineering Examiners of his approval as a civil engineer.

Believed to be the first colored man to be approved by the board, Dr. Daniels is qualified by state registration, to perform highly technical duties in the engineering profession, such as the planning and supervision of construction work of various types homes, bridges, and other structures.

A graduate of the University of Arizona, with the distinction of being the only colored student to graduate from that institution with a degree in civil engineering, he later took his master's and doctorate degree from Iowa State.

AUG 21 1943

Dr. Daniels' wife, Jr. V. R. Daniels, like her husband, is a member of Southern's faculty, concentrating her efforts in the education department. The couple has one daughter, Fan Nell, who attends the University Demonstration school.

Lincoln U. To Offer Courses Designed To Fit Women For The Post War World Participation

Bystander
Des Moines.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—In an effort to fit Negro women for effective participation in the work of the war and post-war world, Lincoln University is offering courses this fall in which the emphasis is being placed on training which will benefit the co-ed seeking new and improved avenues to vocational success.

The College of Arts and Sciences, as well as the School of Law, and the School of Journalism have shaped their curricula so that many courses may now be added to the major subjects of the woman student.

Beginning in September, 1943, elective courses for co-eds are being offered in: Engineering Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Architectural Design, Radio, Printing, Machine Shop Practice, Wood Finishing and Furniture Repair, Home Planning, Mathematics, Biology Physics, Chemistry, The Art and Utility of Gardening, Secretarial Training, Accounting, Institutional Management and Dietetics, Food Economics and Nutrition, Clothing and Textiles, Music, Teacher Training.

In addition to these, the Department of Agriculture offers courses in Marketing Farm Products, Principles of Dairying, Curing Farm Meats, Manufacturing of Dairy Products, Floriculture Landscape, Architecture, Vegetable Gardening, Poultry Management, Poultry Breeding and Marketing lead to patriotic and profitable vocations for women.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

CLOSE SCHOOL IN JOURNALISM BEGUN AT LINCOLN UNIV.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 2[illegible] —(ANP)—That [illegible] jim crow school system is expensive was substantiated last Saturday when the board of curators of Lincoln university decided to close the schools of law and journalism after the current semester, ending February 1, 1944.

Both schools represent the state's determination to prolongate the practice of a dual jim crow educational system after youthful Lloyd Gaines was refused admittance to the law school at the University of

Missouri. The supreme court heard Gaines' story of being barred from the tax supported state university and ruled that Missouri must provide equal educational opportunities and facilities for colored students.

Gaines victory was hailed as one of the race's outstanding gains in 1937 and is said to have caused considerable antagonism among enemies of colored people. Both schools are closed and in a manner not closed, because of an existing technicality which demands that a certain number of students must be enrolled before the schools are classified as of an "active status," it was learned.

Such a technicality prevents colored students who desire to enroll as students of law and journalism from enrolling at the University of Missouri and at the same time keeps them out of the classrooms of the law and journalism schools of Lincoln because of number specifications and the lack of funds. This is the means that is used to nullify the Gaines' Supreme Court decision o 1937, one educator declared.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Few Students, Lack Of Funds Given As Cause

Setup As Means Of Nullifying Gaines Decision

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — That a dual school system is expensive was substantiated last Saturday when the board of curators of Lincoln university decided to close the schools of law and journalism after the current semester, ending Feb. 1, 1944.

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Lincoln's school of law, located at St. Louis, has been classified as inactive because of no enrollments last September, but 14 students are now attending classes at the school of journalism, according to an official announcement.

On Leave

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

W. SHERMAN SAVAGE, Ph. D.

Dr. W. Sherman Savage, professor of History at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. is on leave to study and to campaign on the Negro is Western history from 1830 to 1900. The work will be done largely at the Congressional Library and the National Archives at Washington, D. C..; he will also study at the Huntington and Bancroft Libraries in California.

Dr. Savage has been on the faculty of Lincoln University since 1921 and received his doctorate from Ohio State in 1934.

Columbia, S. C.
November

A & M College to Begin Negro Research Program

Orangeburg —(Special)—Realizing the responsibility of college to be ready with a virile educational program suited to the needs of the Negro in South Carolina after the war, a research program is to be prosecuted and post-war plans are to be formulated at South Carolina State A. and M. college.

Information of every phase of Negro life in South Carolina is to be gathered by members of a research committee and this information will be used in the new program. Looking to a new program in agriculture education at the college, the trustees recently made available a 300-acre tract of land to be used for intensive and experimental farming. The tract is two miles north of the college on both the old and new Columbia highway.

18a-1943

Globe and Independen
Nashville, Tenn.

VICTIMS OF AN A. & I. AUDIT

In the "slow-motion," ex parte audit of the financial affairs of A. and I. State College, made by appointees of the present state administration the name of only one person connected with State College got in the press on the charge of being guilty of misappropriating funds of the college. That person was the bursar, B. B. J. Campbelle. Something like $3,000 was reported in the daily press as the amount of Bursar Campbelle's shortage. While various "discrepancies" were pointed out by the auditors, along with the names of individuals, they were what has been termed "chicken feed"—and so much so, that President W. J. Hale was reported as being willing, personally to see to it that these sums of money were paid.

Whether there were any actual shortages at the college despite the fine-tooth-comb probe made by the auditors, appears now to be very doubtful. No shortages were ever charged to President Hale. As proof of his innocence of any wrongdoing, the Board of Education offered the president's position in the Department of Education paying a salary of $5,000 a year, the same he was being paid as president of the college.

The biggest reason to doubt that the "slow-motion" audit ever actually uncovered any shortages is afforded by the action of the State Board of Education in re-instating Bursar Campbell whom it dismissed several months ago. Mr. Campbell, it appears, was re-instated as bursar as of October 1 of this year and has served for a month in that capacity, for which he was paid his salary. Of his own accord, it appears, he resigned from the position on Saturday, October 6, in order to give full time to his law practice and his work as a public accountant.

The friends of Bursar Campbelle are pardonably happy over his exoneration —over the fact that, after his name had received so much unfavorable publicity, his accusers virtually admit that he, like President Hale, was innocent of having misappropriated any of the funds of the college. Under such circumstances, it seems logical that Mr. Campbelle would not want to continue in the office of bursar under a new administration, whose auditors had brought him such unfavorable publicity.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

A. & I. ART TEACHER AUTHOR OF TEXT BOOK FOR SCHOOLS

New Manual of Miss Frances E. Thompson Highly Praised

Miss Frances E. Thompson of the Art Department of Tennessee A. and I. State College is author of a monograph entitled "Art in the Elementary Schools"—a Manual for Teachers which has just been published by the Tennessee State Department of Education, Nashville.

The volume consists of 118 pages and is profusely illustrated with drawings by the author. In the foreword, State Commissioner of Education J. O. Duggan says "With this bulletin in their hands teachers can teach art more effectively, derive greater pleasure from it, and make school life happier for the children in their classrooms."

Chapters are devoted to the Introduction, Motivating the Job, School Art Projected into Community Life, The Art Education Program and Art Education in the Elementary School. The book itself is an excellent example of art.

Miss Thompson, the author, has been a member of the faculty of A. and I. State College for many years. Her art education began at A. and I. State College which institution she attended as an undergraduate. She received the Bachelor's degree from Massachusetts Art School and has studied at Boston University and Harvard University. She has done foreign study at the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia on a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship.

Educational Program At Tennessee A. and I To Undergo A Change

Age
New York, N. Y.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, — Dr. Walter S. Davis, Acting President of Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville, Tennessee, announces the educational program to be perfected at the said institution.

The educational program will be in keeping with the plan of the State Board of Education to equalize educational opportunities for both racial groups, from the elementary school level to the graduate school level.

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., who has directed instruction at the institution for the past 16 years, will serve as Dean of the College and Head of the Division of Education. Other division heads are Mrs. H. E. Hale, Business Administration; Merl R. Eppse, Liberal Arts; Mrs. C. H. Springer, Home Economics; Theodore Gould, Engineering and Industrial Education.

Fourteen members of the faculty are returning from graduate study in summer sessions at leading American universities, one is returning from a year's leave of absence during which time he completed the requirements of the doctor's degree in Speech. Every effort is being made by the new administration to secure the best prepared persons possible to fill key positions in instruction and administration.

The salary scale of the Southern Association is to be applied to the instructional staff of the college.

The college has been organized into the seven divisions; namely, the Graduate Division; the Division of Agriculture; the Division of Business Administration and Education; the Division of Education; the Divison of Engineering; the Division of Home Economics; and the Division of Liberal Arts.

A revitalized academic and vocational program will be put into effect during the fall quarter. Under the new set-up the institution will meet the qualifications for full accreditation by all recognized agencies. Especial emphasis will be placed upon courses related to the war effort. Courses in chemistry, physics, biology, foreign languages, agriculture, home economics, mathematics, health and physical education are being stressed. Efforts are being made to offer engineering defense courses this fall.

In order to provide professional education in medicine, dentistry, and nursing, the State Board of Education has entered into an agreement whereby students classified as residents and citizens of Tennessee will be granted facilities for the study of medicine, dentistry, and nursing at Meharry Medical College. Under this agreement, residents of Tennessee, who meet the proper qualifications, will be charged the same tuition as is charged to students in these professional fields at the University of Tennessee.

For the immediate future only two years will be offered in the Division of Engineering at A and I State College. Scholarships will be available to students who desire to complete the last two years of the engineering course. Likewise, in the field of law, scholarship funds will be available until a sufficient demand warrants the establishment of a professional institution. In the meantime, a law library is being purchased and a pattern for a law school is being outlined.

The institution is operating on a quarterly basis throughout the year under an accelerated program. Students may complete the four year course in three years of four quarters each.

The registration for the fall quarter is September 29-30. Advanced registration information indicates that more than one thousand students will register for the fall quarter.

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

Prairie View Gets $200,000 NYA 'Tools'

(By Clarence R. Edward)

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex., Oct. 25—The Federal Government has assigned under contract practically all of its tools and equipment formerly used in training students at Prairie View State College in the war industries. This outright grant makes it possible to offer courses at the College to a large group of our people desiring renumerative industrial training.

It was announced [illegible] the Federal Government has assigned to Prairie View State College approximately $200,000 worth of shop equipment formerly used by the NYA in its program of Resident Training here.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Music Buildings To Be Dedicated

NOV 26 1943

Teachers College To Hold Ceremonial

The dedication of two music buildings in a special ceremony at Tullibody auditorium at 8 o'clock Friday night will be the crowning event of a busy Thanksgiving Friday at State Teachers College. Other events of the day will be the holding of several conferences of interest to visiting teachers in certain fields and the holding of the seventh annual contract bridge tournament of the Southeastern Bridge Association.

NOV 26 1943

Kemper Harreld, one of the most outstanding musicians and teachers of music in the South, will be the main speaker on the dedication program. Mr. Harreld has been connected with the music department of Morehouse College, Spelman and Atlanta University for several decades where he has been instrumental in starting a number of prominent musicians on the road to fame including State Teachers' own Fred Hall. He has studied extensively here in the United States and abroad and his chief instrument is the violin of which he is a nationally recognized master. Busy as he is, he still finds time for study and has never been content to rest on his laurels.

Appearing with Mr. Harreld will be Ariel Lovelace of Jackson College, D. D. Crawford of Beckley, W. Va., and Willis James of Spelman College, all former music directors of the State Teachers College as older Montgomerians will know. Crawford and James received their early training under Mr. Harreld. An open house reception will be held in the music buildings after the program in Tullibody. The public is asked to attend the dedication and reception.

Conference activity of the day will begin with a meeting of the Teachers of Science with Dr Simpson and other members of the Association of Science Teachers in the Science Building at 10:30 a. m. and a conference of librarians and teacher-librarians in the college library also at 10:30 a. m. A third conference at which the teachers of music and chorus directors of the schools of the state will meet with Mr. Hall at 1:30 p. m. in the music building.

NOV 26 1943

The southeastern bridge tournament will be held beginning at 10 a. m. on the mezzanine floor of the gymnasium. H. A. Smith, president of the organization, leaves Friday morning for formal induction into the United States Army but completed all arrangements for the success of the tourney before his departure. Dr. C. W. Smothers will have all participants as his dinner guests at the close of the morning session.

Talladega Prexy To Teach In West

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

OCT 10 1943

TALLADEGA, Ala.—(ANP)—Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, for the past 10 years president of Talladega college, will become professor of Christian ethics at the Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley, Calif. on January 1, 1944, according to an announcement by the board of trustees of the Alabama school.

The educator was widely heralded as the "boy president" when it was announced he had been named head of Talladega in 1933. He was then only 29 years old. His administrative ability soon made him a "boy" in years only. Two years after coming to Talladega he earned his Ph.D. in philosophy from Columbia University and wrote a thesis "American Caste and the Negro College." The theme, now out of print, immediately became a reference work for students of both education and race in America.

"It is not only a distinct loss to Talladega to have Dr. Gallagher leave," [illegible] Brownlee, secretary of the trustee board, "but also to all colleges for Negro Americans. In going to California, however, he will not escape racial friction and conflicts for the war has greatly accentuated Oriental, Mexican and Negro problems on the western coast."

Under the leadership of Dr. Gallagher, Talladega amassed a substantial endowment fund, erected a modern library, a teachers' home, improved all of its building, streamlined its curriculum, engaged a brilliant faculty, stayed out of debt, and became recognized as a first class college of its type. For his outstanding work in the field of education, Dr. Gallagher last June was awarded the honrary degree of doctor of divinity by Oberlin college.

GOVERNOR NAMES 'KEGEE TRUSTEES

Bee Chicago. Ill

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 7. (ANP)—Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama announced this week his nomination of six trustees to be added to the board of Tuskegee Institute.

OCT 10 1943

Those named by the governor are Atty. W. C. Beebe, Bat Minette, Ala., lawyer, leader in education and the state representative who fathered the bill appropriating $100,000 annually for Tuskegee Institute, through the legislature; John H. Pinson, Geiger, Ala., banker and business man, a member of the state senate; Atty. Henry Neil Segrest, Tuskegee, Ala., a member of the House of Representatives; Herbert Stockham, Birmingham, one of the state's largest industrialists and W. R. Wingfield, superintendent of the State Negro Industrial school at Mt. Meigs, Ala. Wingfield is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

The state superintendent of education, Dr. E. B. Morton, is an ex-officio member. The nominations are subject to ratification by the board of trustees at its meeting in New York this month.

The state trustees have no voice in the election of the regular trustees. The regular board of trustees, which is self-perpetuating body, consists of 10 members. With the new additions there will be a board of 25.

New Library Dedicated

OCT 30 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh. Pa

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dedication ceremonies for the new Erskine Ramsay library of Miles college, Birmingham, Ala., were held in the college chapel on Sunday afternoon, October 17. Representatives from the CME church, Board of Trustees of the college, special finance committee and Erskine Ramsay were speakers. Music was furnished by the Women's Glee club and Sgt. William A. Long. Dr. W. A. Bell, president of the college, related that the building on the campus formerly used as a practice school was completely reconditioned and enlarged into a modern library. This was made possible by a gift from Erskine Ramsay.

OCT 30 1943

Displayed in the building were paintings by the late Edwin Augustus Harleston of Charleston, S. C. This remarkably fine collection has been loaned to Miles college for an indefinite time by the widow of Mr. Harleston, who is now Mrs. John Wheeler of Los Angeles, Cal.

'Bama State Teachers College Dedicates Bldg.

Bee (Magazine Section
Chicago, Ill

By J. M. REYNOLDS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 23.—Another step in the progressive program of music education at the Alabama State Teachers college at Montgomery was made when two music buildings were dedicated in an impressive program held in Tullibody auditorium on Thanksgiving Friday night. The program featured an address by Kemper Harreld, head of the department of music at Atlanta university, and contributions by former teachers of music at the college and Fred Hall, present head of the music department. At the close of the program the large crowd of people present were invited to inspect the buildings which stand close by Tullibody auditorium.

DEC 25 1943

One of the buildings was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Brown DeRamus, lately of Chicago, and the other to Miss Mary Frances Terrell who passed shortly before the Thanksgiving holiday. Mrs. DeRamus was one of the early teachers of music at the college who gave many years of useful service in instruction and was also formerly the organist and choristress of Dexter Avenue Baptist church of this city. Miss Terrell served under all four presidents of Alabama State for a glorious record of 51 consecutive years, and was a highly regarded leader at the Old Ship church.

DEC 25 1943

Former music teachers present were Mr. Chester Johnson of the State Teachers college; Mr. Ariel Lovelace, Mississippi Training school; Mr. Doc D. Crawford of Beckley (W. Va.), high school, and Mr. W. Laurence James of Spelman college. Invited but unable to attend was Rev. Harold McCoo now of Connecticut. All speakers recalled the familiar memories of pleasant association with the college and expressed delight at the splendid progress which has been made under Mr. Hall.

The new music curriculum started two years ago and includes in addition to campus activity a state-wide program which carries members of the music faculty to most of the high schools of the state at regular intervals. Fred Hall, A.B., Mus. B., F.R.A.I., director, has associated with him on the staff Mary Hatchett Goldsmith, Mus B., A.M., supervisor of children's department; Portia Lee Trenholm, A.B., A.M., instructor in music for integrated arts; John Duncan, Mus. B., Mus. M., bandmaster, theory and composition; Mildred Greenwood Hall, A.B., instructor in piano and theory, and Winifred June Roberts, Mus. B., A.M., director of girls' band.

DEC 25 1943

The department is assuming conservatory proportions with 150 piano pupils, 30 voice pupils, 60 students of band, and extension services. Last summer a master piano class was conducted by visiting Instructor Hazel Harrison. Under the sponsorship of the highly progressive President H. Councill Trenholm, Fred Hall, who is one of the leading music educators of the race, is putting over a program which gives all students music opportunities and full development to talented pupils.

DEC 25 1943

Shorter College Cleared Of Debt

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

By C. H. JONES

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17—Braving a steady May rain, more than 1,000 persons gathered on the campus of Shorter college on Thursday afternoon, to watch the enactment of a very tense and moving scene. Among them were laymen and churchmen from Oklahoma, Arkansas, and other parts of the nation. The bishops and laymen alike, eagerly watched as a check for the sum of $15,000 was handed H. W. Triggs, of People's National bank, Little Rock, by Bishop G. E. Curry, of the 12th Episcopal district of the AME church.

The last payment of Shorter college's old mortgage debt was being paid. This mortgage had been a weight on the hearts of all the members of the district for many years.

VISITORS PRESENT

Among the out-of-town visitors who came to the important event were: Bishops M. H. Davis, R. R. Wright Jr., Noah Williams, S. L. Greene and C. C. Alleyne; Dr. E. A. Adams, Commission of Educa-tion, Columbus, S.C.; Dr. L. H. Hemingwey, secretary of Church Extension, Washington, D.S.; Mrs. Louise Williams Curry, mother of Bishop Curry; Mrs. Ella Tilman Stewart, mother of Mrs. E. C. Hatcher, and Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes, of Texas. During a special ceremony, the college was renamed the Shorter-Flipper-Curry college by a resolution read by Mrs. Berta DeLyles, of Oklahoma.

The first act, with final scenes being laid here, began three years ago in Detroit, when Bishop G. E. Curry was elected bishop. Prior to that date, he had been serving as manager of the AME Church Book Concern at Philadelphia. A native of Jacksonville, Fla., Bishop Curry holds title to a large amount of property in his home State.

RECENTLY ELECTED

On June 8, 1941, he came to the 12th Episcopal district. The indebtedness of Shorter college at that time was $40,000. This enormous sum had been carried for 43 years. At once, Bishop Curry dedicated himself to the task of relieving the school of the huge debt. With the unwavering faith and courage typical of the Christian character of our churchmen, he set about accomplishing this task. At his side stood the presiding elders, ministers and laymen of the district. They worked constantly and unselfishly toward the goal their leader had chosen for them. It was hard, of course, but never once did the bishop and his devoted followers falter. Rather relentlessly they worked steadily and faithfully with the common knowledge that the job they were attempting would benefit, not only their own church's youth, but the young people of every denomination throughout the country.

Finally it was done, and with the unlimited co-operation of the whole district, Bishop Curry was able to raise the funds to pay off the mortgage and an additional $15,000 for repair work and remodeling, $32,000 being raised for the educational fund.

MAKES PLEDGE

Bishop Curry, who has pledged $1,000 for the endowment fund, the college was renamed the Shorter-Flipper-Curry College by a resolution read by Mrs. Berta DeLyles of Oklahoma.

HAYWOOD COLLEGE PROGRAM BURNS $7,500 MORTGAGE

PINE BLUFF.—(ANP)—Dr. C. C. Neal, president of Haygood college here, announced last week that he had presided over ceremonies held on the campus to burn a $7,500 mortgage.

Head for 27 Years

Neal, who has headed the institution for the past 27 years, said that every Negro Methodist Episcopal church in Arkansas had been asked to contribute funds. Appeals were also made to the New Orleans Conference. Several white business and professional men early donated monies said the educator, among whom was Roy E. Stoltzer, president of 555 Inc. and Jessie Jones, secretary of commerce and director of the reconstruction finance corporation. The late Harry Couch, whose two sons are represented on the board of trustees of the college, left a bequest to the school.

JUN 10 1943

SEP 4 1943

SEP 4 1943

JUN 12 1943

Pay Final Mortgage On Shorter

Chicago, Ill. Defender

LITTLE ROCK.—An event of great importance to the 12th Episcopal district of the A.M.E. church took place here Thursday, when Bishop G. E. Curry, presiding prelate, handed a check for $15,000 to H. W. Triggs of People's National Bank of this city.

Tender of the big check marked the final mortgage payment on Shorter college, making the famous A.M.E. educational institution debt-free for the first time in many years.

A native of Jacksonville, Fla., Curry was elected Bishop of the 12th district (Oklahoma-Arkansas), at the Detroit General Conference three years ago. Indebtedness of Shorter college at that time was reportedly $40,000.

JUN 12 1943

Among the distinguished out-of-town visitors who came to witness the important event were: Bishops M. W. Davis, R. R. Wright Jr., Noah Williams, S. L. Greene, and C. C. Alleyne; Dr. E. A. Adams, commission of education, Columbus, S. C.; Dr. L. H. Hemingway, secretary of church extension, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Louise Williams Curry, mother of Bishop Curry; Mrs. Ella Tilman Stewart, mother of Mrs. E. C. Hatcher; and Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes of Texas. During a special ceremony

Race Members Attend Yale's New Seminar

AUG 21 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AT YALE

Rev. Charles N. King, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is attending the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale Divinity school, New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 19—Reverend Charles N. King of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the two Negro men attending the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale Divinity school, was chosen chairman of the ministers' seminar at the school. Of more than four hundred applicants, only 80 professional people, men and women, were accepted for attendance to the School of Alcohol Studies conducted by the Department of Physiology of Yale university. The school is being held at the Divinity Quadrangle of the university. Attendance has been limited to pastors, church administrative officials, physicians, teachers, sociologists, public officials, psychiatrists and temperance workers. Many of those attending are authors in the various fields of science, education and religion.

Thirty-six of those in attendance are ministers. The clergymen at a meeting called to consider and study problems of alcohol and alcohol control, unanimously elected Rev. Charles King as permanent chairman of the group which represents all the major Protestant denominations and the Catholic church.

AUG 21 1943

FIRST SCHOOL

The School of Alcohol Studies is the first of its kind conducted in the United States and concerns itself with the scientific, psychological, and sociological approach to the alcohol problem. Distinguished authorities in medicine, education, sociology, psychiatry, anthropology, chemistry, temperance and religion serve as lecturers. Every phase of the alcohol problem is being studied.

The Rev. Mr. King is one of the twenty persons and one of two Negroes receiving a fellowship to the school. The other Negro fellow is a young woman of the CME church, who is a youth worker, Miss Vivian Hawkins of Jackson, Tenn. Mr. King is an honor graduate of Fisk university and holds a master's degree from the University of Cincinnati, where he is continuing work toward the doctorate degree.

He is a teacher in the Cincinnati school system, pastor of the Methopolitan Baptist church, newspaper writer, denominational and civic leader of Cincinnati. Mr. King was recommended by the Federal Council of Churches and officials of the National Baptist convention. Dr. A. R. Howard, secretary of the Board of Temperance of the ME church, is the other Negro attending the school.

AUG 21 1943

18b-1943 D. C.

Be[redacted]
Chicago, Ill.

MR. PHILIP MURRAY PRESIDENT OF THE C. I. O. ADDRESSES CHARTER DAY BANQUET AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY — Marking the 76th year of the school in Washington, D. C. The CIO president was welcomed by Howard University's President Mordecai Johnson

PUBLISHER P. B. YOUNG IS CHOSEN TO HEAD HOWARD UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES

APR 29 1943

Dr. Keene of Yale Named to Fill New Chair in School Of Religion

APR 29 1943

P. B. Young, editor and publisher of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide and dean of Negro publishers, yesterday was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of Howard University. He succeeds Maj. T. L. Hungate, now in active Army service.

Dr. George W. Coleman of Boston was elected vice chairman, and the board filled two vacancies by electing Fabian De Frantz, secretary of the Indianapolis YWCA, and Dr. William J. Hale, Jr., of Boston as members.

On nomination by the university alumni, the board elected Judge Myles Paige of the Court of Special Sessions, New York, as alumni trustee.

Dr. William N. McNeill, professor of gynecology, was retired as professor emeritus.

APR 29 1943

The board established the Jesse Holmes chair of history and philosophy in the school of religion in honor of the noted Friends scholar, and appointed Dr. J. Calvin Keene, Yale University, as its first occupant.

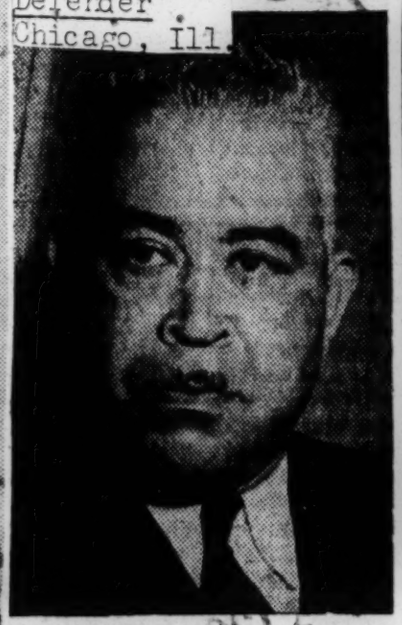
Local trustees attending the meeting were Dr. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, Victor B. Deyber, Dr. Sara W. Brown and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

JUDGE HASTIE TO SPEAK—Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard Law School and winner of the 1943 Spingarn Medal will address delegates to the Fifth Annual Student Conference of the National Convention Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held at Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa., October 29-31.

Howard Agent

Defender
Chicago, Ill.



WILLIAM W. BLOCKER

Named as field agent for Howard university to travel throughout the country in the interest of the university. Mr. Blocker will assist Armour J. Blackburn, present field agent of the university, in an enlarged program in connection with its national competitive scholarship examination and in contacts with prospective students.

William H. Hastie To Return To Howard

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

SEP 4 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The return of William H. Hastie to his duties as dean of the School of Law, on September 1, has been announced by Howard University. Dean Hastie was granted leave of absence in 1941 to accept a position as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War from which he has recently resigned.

Dean Hastie expresses himself as being optimistic of the immediate future of the law school and gratified at the manner in which the school has been administered by Acting Dean Leon A. Ransom during the past two years.

He pointed out that the evening classes inaugurated last year serve the special [illegible] needs of a large number of people who are coming to Washington for government service and who wish to devote their evenings to the study of law.

SEP 9 1943

DEAN AGAIN

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

JUDGE HASTIE

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Hastie Back At Howard Law School

SEP 4 1943-K

Defender

SEP 4 1943

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Chicago, Ill.

Dean Hastie expressed himself as being optimistic of the immediate future of the law school and gratified at the manner in which the school has been administered by Acting Dean Leon A. Ransom during the past two years. He pointed out that the evening classes inaugurated last year serve the special war time needs of a large number of people who are coming to Washington for government service and who wish to devote their evenings to the study of law.

Although fall registration does not occur until September 13, Dean Hastie said that "it seems probable that a substantial entering class will be one of the largest in the history of our American law schools during the war period. We include more than twenty new students during the war period.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Men Are from 25 States, D.C.; 86 Soldiers Study Engineering

WASHINGTON — The traditional slacks, polo shirts and sweaters worn by collegians are rapidly giving way to army kahki on the Howard University campus under the impact of the army's specialized training program which was instituted June 4.

Since activation of the unit, the first to be established in a colored school, more than 183 civilian medical and dental students have been inducted into the army and assigned to the unit which has been designated the 2515 Service Unit.

These students come from twenty-five States, the District of Columbia, Panama, Peurto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

86 Soldiers on Campus

In addition to the students, eighty-six soldiers from army camps throughout the country have been assigned to basic engineering training at the school.

Medical and dental students receive commutation which provides for room and board expenses in addition to the $50 per month salary paid to all privates in the unit.

Seventy-five of them are housed in George W. Carver homes; a few in Miner Hall, and the remainder in private homes.

Separate Classes

The basic engineering students are required to live on the campus, where they are housed in Clarke Hall Dormitory. At the present time, mess facilities for soldiers are provided for in the new Cook Hall dormitory for men.

An educational program for the entire unit is well under way with separate classes being conducted for all soldiers. Four hours per day of supervised study is compulsory, and at least one hour per day is devoted to military training.

There are three twelve-week terms in the basic phase of the engineering course, the first of which began on June 14 and will continue until September 13.

Unit Officers

Col. Henry J. Boettcher, in addition to being professor of military science and tactics, has been designated commandant of the new unit. He is assisted in Reserve Officers' Training Corps activities by Major R. E. Contee, formerly attached to the 366th Infantry unit located at Fort Devens, Mass.

Capt. R. W. Wilson has been appointed adjutant and plans and training officer for the new unit, and Lt. Kenneth Hardy, formerly of the 93rd Division, is acting company and supply officer.

Sgt. Amos C. Robinson, who has been connected with the university for several years as an instructor in R.O.T.C., is acting sergeant-major, while Sgt. E. E. Spruiell is assuming the duties of first sergeant.

2 WAAC's on Duty

Sgt. Jacqueline Sargent and Cpl. Ellsworth Fouche, two members of the WAAC, have been assigned to the unit, and according to Colonel Boettcher are performing their duties efficiently.

Among the students enrolled in medical and dental schools at the university under the new army program are the following:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Charles W. Clarke, Frederick D. Gordon, Raymond B. Thomas, Carl C. Beckwith, Joseph F. Dryer, Frank B. Johnson, Willis A. Madden, Charles J. Runner, Maurice W. Frazier, Joseph P. Martin, Frederick R. Randall, Robert W. Briggs, Alvin J. Thompson, Bryce C. Anthony;

NEW JERSEY—William H. Shelton, Donald A. Thigpen, Jersey City; Norman N. Jones, Woodstown; William S. Pleasants, Long Branch; Ceasar L. Marshall, James W. Parker, Red Bank; Andrew J. Randolph, Newark; Milton R. Palmer, Atlantic City.

MARYLAND—Simon H. Carter, Woodson H. Hopewell, Baltimore.

PENNSYLVANIA—Arthur H. Coleman, Edward H. Cooper, Andrew H. Bass, John W. Thomas, John L. Waters, Charles M. Domon, Benjamin Holcombe, Jr., Philadelphia; William H. Duckette, John B. Lyons, Jr., Pittsburgh; Percy D. Phipps, Chester; John A. Drew, Clarion.

NEW YORK—James F. Cunningham, Seyton G. Bentham, John F. Marshall, Kenneth L. Toppin, Charles V. Weeks, William C. Kilpatrick, Raymond R. Morales, George E. Marshall, Warren S. Wilkins, New York City; Alfred I. Robinson, Russell W. Robinson, James E. Rose, Rochester; George W. Blackwekk, Yonkers; Eugene T. Reed, Alvin S. Barefield, Brooklyn; Roland D. Lucas, Flushing, Long Island.

VIRGINIA—Roscie D. Doss, Alexandria; Kenneth W. Clement, Penbrook; William H. Myers, Charlottesville; Oscar C. Allen, Coke; Francis L. Hutchins, Chester; Reginald C. Jackson, Orange; William Pogue, Elbert H. Pogue, Bedford; Subbeal C. Toombs, Francis M. Foster, Charles B. Wilkinson, Daniel W. Brown, Leon A. Reid, Jr., Richmond;

Nathaniel H. Copeland, Silas O. Binns, Newport News; Frederick W. James, Samuel R. Wilson, Danville; Edwin G. Wells, Eddie W. Harris, William L. Harrison, Petersburg; Samuel K. Ashby, Benjamin K. Jones, John S. Selden, Jr., Thomas W. Selden, James A. Watson, Norfolk.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Wirrion L. Bomar, John P. Jenkins, O'Donnald H. Sheppard, Beaufort; Frederick H. Bryant, Fairfax; Reed P. Johnson, Aiken; Augustus T. Capers, Harry L. Boston, Jr., Charleston; Charles D. Bull, Knowlton R. Atterbeary, Columbia; Herbert V. McKnight.

ALABAMA — Gaines A. Thompson, Mobile; Morris H. Williams, Montgomery; James R. Trueham, Demopolis; Wallace Capel, Audalusia; Harry M. McLinn, Huntsville.

MISSISSIPPI—William C. Childress, Herlanda; Matthew Mitchell, Vicsburg.

KENTUCKY—James G. Dasent, Louisville; William D. Walls, Jr., Lexington.

OKLAHOMA—Paul A. Stephens and William H. Harrison, Muskogee.

CALIFORNIA — Crayton J. Bennett, Oakland.

MISSOURI—John B. Rout, Oner B. Baker, Kansas City; Mason D. Cloyd, St. Louis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Charles A. Brown, Roxbury; Charles S. Oreland, William F. Hall, Springfield.

NORTH CAROLINA—Cleo S. Palmer, Charlotte; Arthur T. Davison, Lincolnton; Delford G. Williams, Jr., Wilmington; Lorenzo D. Quick, Rockingham; Garlan R. Alston, Littleton; Howard L. Erwin, Gastonia; George E. Blackman, Charleston.

FLORIDA—Julius C. Ringling, Tallahassee; Samuel P. Mickens, Sanford; Theodore L. Bell, Miami, Jean C. Downing, Robert P. Crawford, Jacksonville; Erman W. Edgecombe, James F. Deal, Jr., West Palm Beach.

DELAWARE—Francis T. Jamison, Edward W. Petty, Jr., Wilmington.

WEST VIRGINIA—William A. Bornw, Bluefield; Benjamin F. Clark, Charleston.

ARKANSAS—Augusta C. Curry, Magnolia; Eugene F. Rollison, Studgid; Edwin R. King, Dermott.

GEORGIA—Fred L. Colvard, Macon; Charles T. Atkinson, Brunswick; Nelson W. V. Spaulding, Dorien; Jack E. White, Gomez; Joshua Williams, Eatonton.

OHIO—Leo A. English, Toledo; Squire W. Heard, Wilberforce; John W. Robinson, James M. Carter, Mascillon; John W. Robinson, Dayton.

LOUISIANA — William Davis, Louis James, Waldo B. Bernard, Baton Rouge; Joseph W. Mason, Jr., Jugurtha C. Butler, Joseph Mack, New Orleans; Stanley Hughes, Whitecastle; William A. Haley, Lake Charles.

ILLINOIS—William G. Brown, William E. Cunningham, Howard C. Boyd, Chicago; George O. Smith, Rock Island; Karl W. Carter, Rockford.

BRITISH WEST INDIES—George Lopez, Clarence Leslie, Barrinton A. Bennett, Headley Scott, Jamaica; Wilfred P. Cockburn, Trinidad.

CANAL ZONE—Lindley R. Mordecai.

PUERTO RICO—Jose A. Salozar, Ric Piedras, Rasmundo W. Rodriquez, Santurce; Edmundo R. Figueras, Santurce.

VIRGIN ISLANDS—Conrad W. Smith, Flavius A. Galiber, St. Thomas.

COLON PANAMA—Vernal G. Cane.

INDIANA—Robert M. Manuel, Fort Wayne.

TEXAS—Aris T. Allen, Burton E. Phillips, San Antonio; Byron Biscoe, Flint.

MICHIGAN—Fred A. Sniger, Niles; Thomas H. Sharpe, Detroit.

OTHERS—St. Elmo W. Crawford, Joseph L. Henry, James O. Lynch, Frederick M. Rich, Thomas A. Roger, George F. Jackson, William C. Banton, 3rd, Warron Bryant, Michoel S. Francis.

Soldiers from 27 States

Among the soldiers enrolled in engineering under the new army program are:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—James M. Jackson, Palous L. Hubbard.

INDIANA—James E. Moxley, Gary; Charles A. Daniel, Indianapolis.

ILLINOIS—Howard Wilson, Decatuer; Nahaz Rogers, Robert J. Smith, Springfield; Moke C. Owens, Paris; Robert H. Jay, Evanston; Raleigh Mathis, Ralph Jennings, Chicago.

NEW YORK—Eric A. Young, Henri A. LeGendre, Benjamin F. Henderson, William L. Farmer, New York City; George D. Evans, Buffalo; Ralph J. Dickinson, Hornell.

TEXAS—J. B. Thompson, St. Temple; Thomas L. Lowery, San Antonio.

VIRGINIA—Percy L. Davis, Jr., Petersburg.

PENNSYLVANIA—Nathaniel Stinson, Harrisburg; Charles F. McGuire, John H. Lewis, Donald Certaine, Philadelphia; Eugene P. Mackey, Pittsburgh; William N. Herring, Ardmore; Gordon O. Downing, Green Lane; Ellwood R. Davis, Caraopolis.

MISSOURI—Arthur L. Smith, Fred T. Irving, Wesley B. Freeman, St. Louis; Merriel B. Charles, Jefferson City.

FLORIDA—John K. Summons, Key West.

OHIO — Melvin Addison, Rendville; Burrell B. DeHaven, Columbus; Nathan R. Elder, Cincy; Daniel A. Henderson, Solomon Oliver, Sherman Upchurch, Cleveland; Paul E. Sweeney, Lockland.

KANSAS—Charles E. Lee, Holten; Robert B. Flippen, Pierce Fields, Jr., Joseph C. Baucom, Kansas City.

MASSACHUSETTS — Benjamin F. Handy, Roxbury.

WEST VIRGINIA—Enoch P. Sandige, Beckley.

NEBRASKA—David J. Lee, Lincoln.

ALABAMA — Lamar Joseph, Birmingham.

TENNESSEE—Willie A. Parr, Milan.

NEW JERSEY—Christopher Roberson, Stone Harbor; Howard J. Sibbs, Trenton.

MICHIGAN—Fred A. Sniger, Niles; Aaron O. Knight, Jr., Lawrence; John G. Holt, Inkster; Thomas H. Sharpe, Colson W. Nutt, Detroit.

CONNECTICUT—Albert R. Sheffield, New Haven.

CALIFORNIA—Carlos S. Alliston, Joseph E. Dow, Los Angeles; Rufus W. lake, Jr., Pasadena.

NORTH CAROLINA—Earl C. Bennett, Edenton, Willis G. Johnson, Newbern, Meredian.

MISSISSIPPI—Walter C. Ford, Jr.,

LOUISIANA—Ernest J. Blache, New Orleans.

MINNESOTA — Phillip S. Blackwell, Minniapolis.

KENTUCKY — Warren H. Hatchell, Henderson.

ARKANSAS—John E. Gipson, Little Rock; Elizah Noel, Rondo.

OKLAHOMA—Louis Coleman, Strand, Oklahoma.

OREGON—Theodore E. Ingersoll, Jr., Portland.

OTHERS—Alton Winrbly, Earl L. Elizie Alexander.

Howard University Has Record Enrollment

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2—Howard university now enjoys the largest enrollment in its history, it was announced this week by James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of the university. This record enrollment of 3,222 registered students engaged in study at the university gives a graphic picture of a great university and its war-time activities.

AST UNIT ACTIVATED

On July 1, 1943, the first Army specialized training unit in Negro institutions was activated at Howard university with 119 medical and 62 dental students and 90 basic engineering students. These soldiers are being instructed by the regular teachers at the university. They are under the military command of Colonel Henry J. Boettcher of the U. S. Army. The medical and dental students receive commutation and live in the city; the basic engineering students are housed on the campus and are taught in separate classes.

WOMEN STUDENTS WELCOMED

All of the facilities in every school and college at the university are open to women students and three dormitories are reserved exclusively for the use of these women students.

Engineering defense training courses are conducted at the university. Over 1000 students have taken this training.

Evening school classes have been inaugurated to enable persons who are employed to secure an education in law; liberal arts, engineering, music and the graduate school.

More than 800 students, teachers and graduates of Howard university are now serving in the armed forces of the United States.

The university is operating on a quarterly basis throughout the year under an accelerated program. Registration for the fall quarter in all schools and colleges, except medicine and dentistry is October 4. Applications are now being received for admission to the next classes of medicine and dentistry which begin in March, 1944.

18b-1943 D. C.

MRS. ROOSEVELT VISITS MINER COLLEGE

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NOV 13 1943 NOV 13 1943

FIRST LADY GUEST AT MINER COLLEGE—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt shown above in the Social Room at Miner Teachers College last Wednesday where she was the guest speaker on an American Education Week program. The program was sponsored by the Beta Lambda Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. Mrs. Roosevelt was introduced by Dr. Eugene A. Clark, principal of the college. The First Lady is shown above flanked by members of the sorority. She was presented a bouquet of roses by the chapter.

200 Pay Tribute to H. U. Board Chairman

Two hundred members of the Howard University community gathered in Frazier Hall at Howard University on October 25, at 7 p.m., at a formal dinner honoring Dr. P. B. Young, first Negro chairman of the Board of Trustees of Howard University.

This audience was thrilled by musical selections rendered by two of the freshman students at the University, namely, Miss Vivian Scott, piano solo, and Miss Ineta Kirtley, vocal solo.

Greetings and pledges of support were extended to the chairman by Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, on behalf of the alumni; Jenneth F. Dungill, on behalf of the student body; Theodore Nash on behalf of the maintenance staff; Mrs. Avis P. Robinson on behalf of the clerical and technical staff; Dr. Charles R. Drew on behalf of the faculties; Dr. Joseph St. Clair Price on behalf of the administrative officers, and Lloyd K. Garrison on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

In response the chairman of the board delivered an address. Dr. Young painted a vivid picture of the role of the university in the post-war world and emphasized the university's activities in the economic field.

Members of the Board of Trustees honoring Dr. Young and present for the semi-annual meetingn were: Dr. Louise C. Ball, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Sara W. Brown, Washington, D. C.; Attorney Harry J. Capehart, Welch, West Virginia; Attorney W. Austin Carter, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dr. George W. Coleman, Boston, Mass; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, New York, N. Y.; Lorimer D. Milton, Ga.; Dr. Peter M. Murray, New York, N. Y.; Judge Myles A. Paige, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York, N. Y. and James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of Howard University and secretary of the Board.

NOV 6 1943 NOV 6 1943

Howard University Expecting Record Student Enrollment

Tribune Washington, D.C.

Howard University expects the largest enrollment in its history, according to James M. Nabrit, jr., secretary of the univeristy. The all-time record enrollment of 3222 [illegible]tered students engaged in study at the university [illegible]year [illegible] be exceeded this year, according to present indications.

SEP 5

On July 12, 1943, the first Army Specialized Training Unit in Negro institutions was activated at Howard University with 119 medical and 62 dental students and 99 basic engineering students. These soldiers are being instructed by the regular teachers at the university. They are under the military command of Col. Henry J. Boettcher of the United States Army. The medical and dental students receive commutation and live in the city; the basic engineering students are housed on the campus and are taught in separate classes. The second contingent of engineering students is scheduled to arrive in a few days.

All of the facilities in every school and college at the university are open to women students and three dormitories are reserved exclusively for their use.

Engineering defense training courses are conducted at the university. More than 100 students have taken this training, which continued throughout the year.

Evening school classes have been inaugurated to enable persons who are employed to secure an education in law, liberal arts, engineering, music and the graduate school.

Many of the members of the faculty are on leave of absence, engaged in important activities with the Federal Government. In spite of these war activities, of which it is proud, Howard University continues to operate on the college, graduate and professional level as usual, in each of its nine schools and colleges.

The university is operated on a quarterly basis throughout the year under an accelerated program. Registration for the fall quarter in all schools and colleges, except medicine and dentistry and law, is October 4. Law registration is September 14. Applications are now being received for admission to the next classes of medicine and dentistry, which is to begin in March, 1944.

Hastie Returns as Dean of Howard Law School

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

SEP 11 1943

WASHINGTON

Dean William H. Hastie who was granted leave of absence from Howard University's School of Law in 1941 to accept a position as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War from which he has recently resigned, returned this week. Dean Hastie was optimistic about the immediate future of the law school and gratified at the manner in which the school has been administered by Acting Dean Leon A. Ransom during the past two years.

Judge Hastie

School Aids Workers

He pointed out that the evening classes inaugurated last year serve the special war time needs of large number of people who are coming to Washington for Government Service.

Although, fall registration does not begin until September 13, Dean Hastie said that "it seems probable that our entering evening class will include more than twenty new students most of them persons of maturity with excellent academic background."

He added that, in the light of the nation-wide decrease in law school enrollment, it is quite possible that a substantial entering class this fall will make Howard one of the larger American law schools during the war period.

W.Va. Scholarship Fund $9,000

CHARLESTON, W.Va. — The legislature provided $9,000 a year for out-of-State scholarships to West Virginia colored students desiring courses offered in West Virginia University (white) but not offered at West Virginia State (colored) or Bluefield Institute.

The scholarship includes the excess of any of tuition and fees paid by students in these out-of-State schools over the fees and tuition charged at West Virginia University.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
SEP 1943

Is Howard Conducting a Purge of Militants?

Question Being Raised as Dr. Hunton Follows Dr. Doxey Wilkerson into New Job

WASHINGTON

Is there a behind-the-scenes maneuver to rid Howard University faculty of all of its members who could broadly be suspected of having communistic leanings?

This is the question being asked in educational circles this week following announcement that Dr. W. A. Hunton, for 17 years an instructor in the Department of English, has been given leave to accept a post as director of publication for the Council on African Affairs.

Follows Wilkerson

Dr. Hunton's move comes closely upon a similar action taken by Doxey Wilkerson, who held a chair in sociology and who quit recently to head the education division of the Communist Party.

Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress and a noted leftist, is executive director of the Council on African Affairs. Both Mr. Wilkerson and Dr. Hunton were active leaders in all labor and race advancement movements and were the most vocal of Howard faculty members on affairs affecting the race.

Were They "Encouraged"?

With both men off of the Howard faculty, speculation is rife as to whether they accepted their new posts freely or were "encouraged" to sever their relations by the administration.

18b-1943

D. C.

Enrollment For Howard Is Largest In History

AUG 14 1943

Informer Houston Texas

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AUG 14 1943

DEFENSE COURSES

Engineering Defense Training Coursese are conducted at the university. Over 1000 students have taken this training.

EVENING CLASSES

Evening School classes have been inaugurated to enable persons who are employed to secure an education in Law, Liberal Arts, Engineering, Music and the Graduate school. The popularity of these courses is evidenced by their record enrollment.

AUG 14 1943

ALUMNI IN ARMED SERVICES

More than 800 students, teachers and graduates of Howard University are now serving in the armed forces of the United States.

WAR ACTIVITIES

Many of the members of the faculty are on leave of absence, engaged in important activities with the federal government. The university community has purchased thousands of dollars in War Bonds and Stamps, and has aided in scrap collections and book drives.

AUG 14 1943

In spite of these war activities of which the university is proud, Howard University continues to operate on the college, graduate and professional level as usual, in each of its nine schools and colleges—College of Liberal Arts, School of Engineering and Architecture, School of Music, Graduate School, School of Religion, School of Law, College of Medicine, College of Dentistry and College of Pharmacy.

UNIVERSITY ON QUARTER BASIS

AUG 14 1943

The university is operating on a quarterly basis throughout the year under an accelerated program. Registration for the Fall Quarter in all schools and colleges, except medicine and dentistry is September 14, 1943. Applications are now being received for admission to the next classes of medicine and dentistry which begin in March, 1944.

18b-1943

First Lady And Mrs. Bethune Speak In Chicago

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — More than 3,000 people turned out last week to catch a glimpse of and to hear the two leading ladies of the land, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, at the Metropolitan Community Church.

The occasion was a benefit gathering for Bethune-Cookman College in Florida, founded by Mrs. Mary Bethune and of which Mrs. Roosevelt is a trustee.

"We rise together or we fall together," the First Lady told the audience. Later in speaking of the war situation, she recalled that "in the last war we talked of making the world safe for democracy, of fighting a war to end war, but we did not take it in the sense we do today. We didn't, during the war, think out the kind of world we want, discuss the methods for building it, emphasizing that throughout the world were peoples who had the same aspirations and the same rights to aspire to a new world."

Daily World

Mrs. Roosevelt also recalled the fact that in every speech made by Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, she has stressed the rights of all other peoples.

Atlanta, Ga.

"We have got to examine ourselves and know that we are working for peace in the world. Peace is not made by signing a paper. All the peace conferences are only the foundation on which we build. This means that all individuals have really got to work for peace. One basis of peace is respect for human beings as human beings. I hope that whenever we see oppression of any one we are going to stamp it out," said Mrs. Roosevelt.

The audience paid homage to Mrs. Roosevelt in flowers and in songs, but in the midst of it all The First Lady kept knowledge of the fact that another great woman was worthy of much praise, and so she lauded the work of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, now director of Negro activities for the NYA.

Mrs. Bethune advised the listeners to "keep your feet on the ground, keep your heads steady and keep your feet in the plowed soil, and you'll attain your goal."

This advice was taken from a speech made about Mrs. Bethune by President Roosevelt, who said, "she has her feet on the ground — she even has then in the plowed soil."

Daily World Atlanta

Florida

Two 'First Ladies' Stir Chicagoans; Praise For Bethune

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO, April 8—(ANP)—More than 3,000 people turned out last week to catch a glimpse of and to hear the two leading ladies of the land, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, at the Metropolitan Community church.

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NOT SINCERE BEFORE

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PEACE PRODUCT OF REAL LIVING

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New Dean At Bethune-Cookman

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Sept. 2—Edward K. Weaver, formerly of Langston university, Oklahoma, and an affiliate of the New York Board of Education, has been named dean-registrar of Bethune-Cookman college, it was announced here by President James A. Colston last week.

Mr. Weaver, who has completed all requirements for the degree of Doctor of Education at the Columbia University Teacher's college, is busy on the campus orientating himself with the institution.

President Colston also announced that because of the work of Maxwell Saxon, director of promotion of the college, a large group of freshmen students are expected to take part in the orientation week activities beginning September 8 and lasting through to September 11, at which time the regular students of the upper classes will en-

18b-1943

Nashville Tenn., Banner
Ja 8, 1943

Haitian Leader Visits Local Negro Colleges as U. S. Guest

By ANN CAROLINE MANN

A prominent representative of the tropical Caribbean island of Haiti was in Nashville today on the final stop of a good will tour of the east and central United States. He is Dr. Jean Price-Mars, Haitian statesman, anthropologist and physician who is visiting Fisk University and Meharry Medical College under the auspices of the State Department as part of an official survey of America at war.

Dr. Price Mars, president of the Haitian-American Institute at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and of the Ethnological Society of his homeland, has as the special object of his tour the arranging for exchange students between various American universities and the institution of which he is head and the engagement of guest lecturers on education and science for Haiti. His tour, made at the request of President Elie Lescot of Haiti, has included stops at Boston, New York, Washington, Baltimore and Chicago.

The educator came to Nashville from Washington where he attended a meeting of the board of governors of the Haitian-American Institute on Wednesday. The group set up as their special projects to study the activities of Negroes in the new world, to secure technical experts in agriculture, public health, arts and education to visit Haiti, and to negotiate for a Carnegie Corporation library in Port-au-Prince, Haiti's capital.

Dr. Price-Mars, interested in the Latin American study program which Fisk has been promoting recently, said that he hoped to arrange for exchange students between his and the local institution during his stay.

A graduate in medicine and anthropology from The Sorbonne, Paris, France, Dr. Price-Mars was a practicing physician in Port au Prince until two years ago.

Active in the movement to secure improvement of public health conditions in Haiti, the good-will minister conferred with Dr. W. H. Grant, professor of tropical medicine at Meharry, this afternoon on the malaria problem in his native land.

"The sanitation problem is a great one in Haiti," the physician said. "Through the Rockefeller Foundation, American and Haitian scientists are working to rid the country of its high death rate from malaria in rural areas."

An outstanding authority on voodoo, Dr. Price-Mars has written two books on this belief, considered scientifically, "Ainsi Parla L'Oncle," and "The Culture and Folklore of the Haitian People."

Dr. Price-Mars protested against the "atttitude many authors have taken about voodoo, sensationalizing it . . . mixing superstition with a recognized culture." He pointed out, however, that the "colorful pagan exhibitions of voodoo have died down in Haiti, except for the occasional execution of a voodoo dance."

Catholicism has been the state religion of Haiti for the past 80 years, Dr. Price-Mars said, and the following of the voodoo belief as a spiritual creed is forbidden by law and the Catholic Church. "Occasionally native groups perform traditional ritual dances for entertainment purposes, bow to the sun, and do honor to various natural elements, but they must have a permit from the government to conduct such an exhibition," the expert said.

Dr. Price-Mars has had many years' experience in government work, for he was secretary to the Haitian legation in Berlin in 1900, held the position of Haitian charge d'affaires in Washington in 1910 and was his country's minister to France at the outbreak of World War I. At present he is a member of the Haitian senate.

The transportation problem is the major effect the war is having on Haiti today, the statesman said. The scarcity in this country of the major Haitian exports of coffee, bananas and sugar attest to this fact.

"Haiti has an economy of small farms," Dr. Price-Mars said, "we have corn and rice crops which we do not export. There is no money to speak of in Haiti, but neither is there famine; the natives can live off their own produce."

"Proud of the fact that "Haiti joined the United States in declaring war against Japan following the attack on Pearl Harbor," the statesman said that "Haiti has a small army which she is ready to put at the service of the Allies. There is no sympathy with Vichy France. Ours is a background of freedom loving French . . . our people have suffered from seeing Germany the masters of France today."

The greatest innovation in Haiti in recent years has been the recent development of the "cryptostegia," a fast-growing rubber plant which will produce usable materials in two years time, Dr. Price-Mars said. Nearly 100,000 natives have changed their crops from sugar, bananas and coffee to the rubber plant and are participating in a giant production effort being sponsored by the Haitian and United States governments. Another crop being fostered is sisal, a fiber used for making heavy bags, formerly grown chiefly in the Philippines.

O professor of history in the Port au Prince secondary school system, Dr. Price-Mars praised the advancements made in recent years in the education program of Haiti, which is patterned after the French plan of learning. The statesman's son, a psychiatrist, is a professor at the Haitian-American Institute.

Following conferences with Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the Fisk social science department, tomorrow Dr. Price-Mars will go to Miami and thence to Haiti.

General

Thirteen Colored, 219 White Schools Have Been Closed

MAR 6 1943

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, March 4—(ANP)—Deploring the high mortality rate among the smaller colleges of the country, Rep. John W. Flanagan Jr., of Virginia, addressed the House of Representatives last week asking federal aid in maintaining these schools.

"We can ill afford to lose so many of our small colleges," he said. "These small colleges over the years have been our principal training ground of real Americans; and we need them today, in my opinion, more than ever before. If steps are not taken to render many of our small colleges financial aid, I am afraid our war effort will bring about the closing of many more."

Here Mr. Flanagan introduced a list of colleges, showing that since 1933, 22 such small schools had closed down.

Negro institutions listed are as follows: Joseph Keasbey Brick Junior college, N. C., 1934; Armstrong Normal school, Richmond, Va., 1933; New Orleans college merged with Straight college under the name of Dillard university, 1936; Houston Colored Junior college, Texas, now a part of Houston College for Negroes, 1936; Brower Normal school, Greenwood, S. C., 1937; Kittrell college, N. C., 1938; Georgia State Teachers and Agricultural college, Forsyth, Ga., 1940; Brainerd Junior college, Chester, S. C., 1940; Guadalupe college, Seguin, Texas, 1939; Selma university, Selma, Ala., 1942; Nansemond Collegiate institute, Suffolk, Va., 1942; Western university state industrial department, Kansas City, Kan., 1942, and Lincoln institute, Ridge, Ky., 1938.

The facts on the schools were furnished by the U. S. Office of Education.

Trenholm Sees Race Colleges Facing Test In Post-War Era

Chicago Defender

By ENOC P. WATERS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Negro college in the post-war era will have to be a lot more realistic and practical if it is to fill a much-needed function of helping the returning veteran get back into the routine of every-day life.

Quiet, soft-spoken Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of the Alabama State Teachers college, is worried about the problem of readjustment of war veterans and ap-

proaches the question cautiously. Already he has noted a big change on his own campus, the graduate forgetting of the once gay collegiate spirit and a more serious approach by students to their work.

In his office here, where I interviewed him the other day, he slowly speculated on the possible reper-cussions of the war and the peace on college life.

Age Differential

Today with less than 100 men on the campus, those remaining have lost interest in life about them. Their biggest concern is the prospect of being drafted. And it is out of this situation that arises the obvious problems of inter-racial instruction after the war will call for readjustments in the entire structure of the college, but more expected to arise from a differential in the ages of the war veterans and the coeds in the college. One of the less serious, but more serious problems is expected to be that of the war veterans and the coeds for a moment the separation of the two."

I was particularly interested in Dr. Trenholm's observations on Negro leadership in the South. Several persons with whom I talked had mentioned that labor men were taking leadership away from the educators, the ministers and the professional men who have been regarded as Negro leaders in the South.

Dr. Trenholm, however, did not agree that the labor movement is developing a leadership at the expense of our present leaders.

"There's a place for both," he

Sees A Conflict

said, is that these veterans have already passed through their period of disillusionment which comes after they are likely to be cynical of the normal student, Dr. Trenholm, for the return of these men to re- The normal student will endeavor to incul- sume their education after the war will call for readjustments in the college, but more expected to arise from a differential in the ages of the war veterans and the coeds for a moment the separation of the two."

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Dr. Trenholm, however, did not agree that the labor movement is developing a leadership at the expense of our present leaders.

"There's a place for both," he

DR. H. COUNCIL TRENHOLM

said, "and I feel that contact should be established between the two so that they might coordinate their efforts. I wish that these new leaders, as fine as they are, had a broader educational background which would enable them not only to be leaders of the laboring class, but of other groups as well."

Professional Training

Dr. Trenholm outlined one of the most unique plans for securing advanced and professional training for Negroes in the South.

Though the laws in most states require that separate but equal accommodations be provided for Negroes, he said that none live up to their own laws so far as the equality of facilities is concerned.

The day has come, he said, when all states are going to have to either build graduate schools or make other provisions — as some are already doing for the professional training of Negroes.

The efforts made thus far in that direction, he said, have not been satisfactory and he added that he doubts that any of the southern states will duplicate for Negroes the white tax-supported graduate schools.

Cooperative Plan

He suggests, therefore, a cooperative plan whereby various states will handle different phases of the work. For example, Alabama would establish a first rate law school, Missouri would major in journalism and Tennessee, perhaps medicine.

There would be a reciprocal agreement whereby Alabama students wishing to study journalism would be sent to Missouri, and Tennessee students interested in law would attend Alabama State Teachers college, or Missouri college grads desiring medicine would go to Tennessee. In this way each state, instead of maintaining second rate graduate schools in a number of subjects, would establish a fully accredited school in one specialty, and students would be exchanged in accordance with understandings set up by state legislative bodies.

The plan, according to Dr. Trenholm, is the best and most economical solution to the graduate training of students in tax supported institutions.

Reaction to the proposal is not known, according to Dr. Trenholm, because it has not been widely discussed, but he is convinced that the higher education of Negroes in the South must be worked out through some such reciprocal arrangement as this.

MAGAZINE SURVEY SHOWS 3756 COLLEGE GRADUATES

Bystander

New York—A total of 3,756 Negroes were graduated from colleges in the school year 1942-43, according to the 32nd annual education number of The Crisis magazine.

Of this total, 3,286 received the bachelor degree and 209 the master degree. Seventy-five persons were graduated from the Howard University professional schools, including 25 doctors of medicine. Sixty-seven persons were graduated from Meharry Medical school, including 50 doctors of medicine.

There were 101 colored graduates from mixed universities receiving the bachelor degree. Ohio State university had the largest number of graduates, 22.

Among the colored colleges, Virginia State college had the largest number of graduates, 192; South Caroline State college was second with 140. Atlanta university graduated 90 persons with the master degree. There were eight doctors of philosophy scattered among the following institutions: Colorado, Indiana, Ohio State, Cornell, New York, Wisconsin and Illinois.

The Crisis pointed out that this total is not complete since about a dozen of the largest mixed institutions do not keep statistics of graduates according to race. Also Morris Brown College arrived too late for publication. It had 42 graduates. The magazine estimated that the corrected total mighe be 3,850. This figure is about 500 less than the total of 4,353 reported for 1941-42. The decrease was blamed in part upon the war.

Magazine Survey Shows 3,576 College Grads

New York, N. Y.

People's Voice

A total of 3,576 Negroes graduated from the nation's colleges during the school year of 1942-43, according to figures presented in the 32nd annual education number of *Crisis* magazine.

- 3,286 received the bachelor degree;
- 209 received the master degree;
- 101 received bachelors' degrees from white colleges, with Ohio State University turning out the largest number, 22;
- among Negro colleges, Virginia State headed the list with 192, while South Carolina State College was second with 140;
- eight doctors of Philosophy received degrees from seven white institutions, Colorado, Indiana, Ohio State, Cornell, New York "U," Wisconsin and Illinois.

These figures, according to the *Crisis*, are not complete as about a dozen of the largest white colleges do not keep graduation statistics according to racial designation.

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3,756 Negroes Graduate from College

The Worker

New York, N. Y.

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More Teachers Getting Degrees

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Professional preparation of the public school teachers in the city and county of Montgomery is at an all-time high, according to a report to the Board of Education by Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent.

The board was told by its superintendent that currently 87.62 per cent of the white teachers of the system hold degrees whereas seven years ago the record shows that only 48 per cent had degrees. Thirty-nine white teachers hold master's degree.

Negro teachers have also progressed "remarkably in their professional preparation" as shown by the fact that 43.5 per cent of the negro teachers in the local schools hold college degrees as compared with only a few who held them seven years ago.

Warns Land Grant Heads Against Loss Of Prestige

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
NOV 6

By FRANK A. YOUNG

"The land grant institutions are in danger of losing their integrity by becoming arms of the federal authority," Dr. Edmund S. Day, president of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y. and president of the Land Grant universities, warned officers and delegates to the Conference of Negro Presidents of Land-Grant colleges at its twenty-first annual session Tuesday, at the Wabash avenue Y.M.C.A.

He declared that the schools are being called on by the army and other federal agencies to carry on many supplementary activities, and that if they are not careful, these schools will make the supplementary activities of the federa agencies their main program tending to lose sight of their origina purpose.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, in his address on Wednesday afternoon, pointed to the importance of Negro Land-Grant colleges in the food production and preservation to win the war.

Post-War Problems Here

Dr. Fred J. Kelley, United States Office of Education, told the presidents that the already increasing number of men returning from the fighting fronts has caused the post-war period to have already begun Said he, "This implies the need for legislation which will involve fitting men for jobs through full-time vocational education, providing cultural and civic education on a full-time basis for those qualified for college work, and providing part-time courses for those who hold jobs but wish to advance their vocational or cultural status."

In the discussion which followed Dr. Kelley's talk, the conference insisted that the Negro colleges be included in this legislative program on the same basis as white colleges.

A telegram was read from President Roosevelt in which the chief executive pointed out the important role of Negro colleges in the war effort.

NOV 6 1943

Judge William H. Green delivered the welcome address. Other guest speakers included Truman K. Gibson, acting civilian aide to the Secretary of War; T. R. Reid and T. N. Roberts, both of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Lloyd Hall Chicago chemist; J. C. Evans, West Virginia State; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta university; and Claude Barnett, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Patterson Named President

New officers elected were Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president; Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State college, Ga., vice president; Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State college, secretary, and Felton G. Clark, Southern university, treasurer. All except Dr. Patterson were reelected. He succeeded G. Lamar Harrison, Langston university, who retired as president to become chairman of the executive committee. Mrs. Theresa Hughes secretary to the president of Langston university, served as corresponding secretary for the conference.

The conference adjourned Thursday. Delegates, science teachers and officers were luncheon guests of the Chicago Defender Thursday noon. Lucius Harper, executive editor, was toastmaster.

The science teachers formed the National Association of Teachers of Science in Negro schools. Dr. T. T. Turner, Hampton institute, was elected president; Dr. H. B. Crouch, Kentucky State, secretary.

3,756 College Grads In 1943 Survey Shows

Atlanta, Georgia
Daily World

209 Received Master Degrees, Magazine Reports

AUG 7 1943

NEW YORK — (SNS) — A total of 3,756 Negroes were graduated from colleges in the school year, 1942-43, according to the 32nd annual educational number of THE CRISIS magazine.

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AUG 24

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3,756 NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES LAST YEAR

AUG 16 1943

209 RECEIVED THE MASTER'S DEGREE

Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

Largest Class From Va. State College

Savannah, Ga.
Tribune

New York, Aug 20—A total of 3,756 Negroes were graduated from colleges in the school year 1942—43, according to the 32nd annual education number of The Crisis magazine.

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AUG 26 1943

"WHAT CONSTITUTES A GREAT COLLEGE?"

To this important query several educational treatises have been considered, many philosophical dissertations written and a number of formulas suggested.

JUN 3 1943

It is not my purpose to place my umited and circumscribed judgment against that of College administrators, experts in their fields, or to question criteria and standards set up by various rating, and accrediting agencies but rather, in an humble way, to make a few observations and to state an opinion as to some of the things that go to make a college great.

In this day in which educators recognize that our civilization is becoming more complex and often disintegrating, various governments are growing more unstable, unemployment is still holding millions in her embrace, our social order is styled a machine age, in which man's very existence is threatened, it is very important that we take stock of the status of education: forsake the often obsolete mores of the past; determine the co-efficient of correlation between the training existent in our schools, and those skills, attitudes and ideals that are necessary in helping youth to make an adequate social adjustment to a fastly shifting and changing civilization.

In order to stay where we are, we must keep moving. For a college to be termed great she must have lofty, noble and useful objectives: one of which is to create in her students the desire to discover and love TRUTH. 'Ye shall know th truth and the truth shall make you free." "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, To realize worthy objectives, the proper teaching, technique needs to do drink deep or touch not the PIERIAN springs." Newton walked with na- be employed and an inspiring teach-sc ture and she revealed to him the se- ing situation established. There must be a well trained faculety, sympathetic with youth, and who to do not only have a knowledge of the ch-scope of education, the depth and va- riety of interest of their students, but

who are aware of their unfolding life. Their lives serve as clear crystal medium through which truth is discovered by the students with whom they go as co-adventurers in the quest for knowledge and the mastery of daily problems.

To have such a faculty provisions must be cared for to encourage professional growth, such as: the granting of scholarships; the establishing of a minimum-maximum salary scale and to maintain a reasonable tenure of service to accomplish goals.

Such teachers do not regard moulds because moulds are opposed to individuality. We are as different as the leaves on a tree. Even the Dionne quintuplets show marked variations. Teachers conscious of their sacred task, realize their insufficiency as is expressed by Leslie Pinkney Hill, in his poem entitled, "The Teacher."

A great college demands a deserving student constituency imbued with loyalty and devotion to the institution, and who have such as *esprit de copre* with such intelligence, as to be called worthy members of the school community.

Organizations like the Student Council and others, growing out of extra-curricula activities based on student needs, should help to shape the policy of the institution.

One of the growing needs of today is a diversified curricula based on the major needs of a progressive society in order that students exposed to such, may be able to make an immediate and affective transfer of training as they attempt to adjust themselves to changing social cosmos. Negro History and Sociology courses should form a definite part of the curricula.

A truly great college has laboratories for all departments, and an up-to-date library including many rare collections from research, and the scientific approach must be emphasized at all times.

Recreational opportunities should be adequately provided for all students, as education is not merely a preparation for life but each day is one of actual living which should be happy. Every college will not remain aloof but concerns itself with the solution of the problems in its immediate community and society in general.

Last but not least, a great college has a great alumni group composed of illustrious character, who cherish their Alma Mater and help to write her name in the sun of achievement by contributing to the world's onward march of progress. The worth of an institution is judged by the kind of products it sends out into the field of service

REV. S. PEYTON MANNING
Winston-Sale .. N. C

Atlanta U. School Of Social Work Sends Graduates All Over World

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work, of which Forrester B. Washington is director, is placing graduates in positions all over the world. In fact, the school has a greater demand for its graduates than it can fill. Serving overseas with the American Red Cross in England, Ireland, Australia and Africa are counselors and club directors in soldiers' service clubs.

It is predicted that social work jobs will be more plentiful after the war than ever before.

During the past year alone, the Atlanta University School of Social Work placed more than 101 graduates with the following agencies:

Family societies, child caring organizations, social settlements, the YM and YWCA's, departments of public welfare, tuberculosis associations, housing authorities, social planning agencies, United States Public Health Service, Farm Security Administration, and social service departments of hospitals. Salaries ranged from $1,600 to $3,000 a year.

Tuition at the Atlanta University School of Social Work is only $100 a year and living expenses are very reasonable. Students enjoy the benefit of affiliation with six other outstanding institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, Ga.

A representative example of the type of work graduates of the Atlanta University School of Social Work are doing is as follows:

Ten women and one man overseas, six case workers in Home Service division of the Red Cross, one woman in Hawaii as personnel worker, eight women hostesses serving in U. S. Army camps, and eight women and four men serving with the USO, USO-YMCA, USO-Travelers' Aid, and the USO National Catholic Community center.

Further information about this work may be obtained by writing Forrester B. Washington, director of Atlanta University School of Social Work, 247 Henry street, Atlanta, Ga.

Spelman Reports Big Enrollment

Daily World
OCT 4 1943
Atlanta, Ga.

Spelman College opened for the sixty-third academic year on September 22 with the largest college enrollment in its history. The freshman class, also the largest in the history of this institution, has 203 young women enrolled who have come from nineteen states and the District of Columbia. In other classes, the registration has been as follows: Sophomores, 121; Juniors, 73; and Seniors, 56. The total enrollment to date is 453.

To provide for the overflow of first-year students, the College has opened a new dormitory section in Rockefeller Hall, which is known as the freshman barracks. This new housing plan, in which large groups of students share sleeping quarters, is similar to one

editor, Sandersville Progress; Carey Williams, editor of the Greensboro Herald-Journal, Crawfordville Advocate-Democrat and Columbia News; G. B. Moore, manager of The Sparta Ishmaelite, Hamp McGibbony, chairman County Commissioners of Greene county; Mrs. Louise G. Moore, Hancock school superintendent and others.

An exhibit of canned fruits and vegetables, needlework, basketry and other work of the school and community was shown the visitors.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ten Named to Spelman Staff

ATLANTA, Ga.—According to an announcement from the office of President Florence M. Read, ten new appointments have been made at Spelman College.

In the department of fine arts, Miss Portia Jenkins of Davidson, N.C., and Mrs. Sara Owsley Stivers of Tuskegee, Ala., have been added to the music faculty. Mrs. Margery Wheeler Brown of Atlanta, will teach painting and drawing.

Dr. Norman F. Coleman, formerly president of Reed College in Portland, Ore., has been added to the English department. Miss Marguerite Simon of Atlanta, will teach physical education and Dr. Warren E. Henry of Tuskegee, will be in the chemistry department.

Graduates on Staff

Two 1943 graduates and one 1942 graduate of Spelman have been added to the administrative staff. Miss Annie Jewell of Atlanta, has been appointed assistant in the bookstore. Miss Helen Rice of Allendale, S.C., will be in charge of the Spelman Snack Shop and Cafeteria, and Mrs. Mary Vincent Harris of Albany, Ga., will serve as assistant in biology.

Other additions to the staff include Mrs. Mexico Hombree Micklebury, a graduate of Spelman College and the Atlanta University School of Library Service, who will be college librarian, and Miss Edna [illegible] of Carthage, Ill., who will be a secretary in the president's office.

Brunswick, Ga.
November 24,

Colored Educator Honors Sparta Group With 'Cue, Singing

SPARTA, Ga., Nov. 23—Editors and school superintendents from all the counties in Middle Georgia were honored Sunday afternoon with a barbecue and program of old-fashioned Negro spirituals by Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State college, Savannah, at his native home near here, known as the "Log Cabin Community." The barbecue was served in the beautiful meadow back of the community house, which has been the scene of other enjoyable feasts given by Dr. Hubert since the Log Cabin Center for Negroes was established in Hancock county.

Editors and school superintendents from Morgan, Walton, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Greene, Taliaferro, Wilkes, Lincoln, Warren, McDuffie, Columbia, Burke, Jefferson, Glascock, Washington, Baldwin, Johnson, Putnam and Hancock were invited. Also business men and friends of this city were present.

The visitors were welcomed by Stephen McGee, well known Negro farmer, of the community after which brief talks were made by M. G. Pound, local banker, Judge H. A. Berry, J. C. Seymour,

Log Cabin's red hens are on a five-day week and the owners of hens that lay only three days are becoming interested.

Robert Warren, Negro farm boy in charge of Log Cabin's poultry plant, has 110 pullets, whose average production is 42 dozens of eggs a week. Some of the chickens have a record of over 300 eggs per year.

The chicken project, one of several under way in this Negro community to aid farmers, will be expanded to a flock of 1,000 hens. Eggs and chicks from the pedigreed Parmenter stock will be sold under the trade name of Log Cabin reds. Many people in Hancock and surrounding counties have visited the project and arranged for settings of eggs to improve their flocks.

President Benjamin F. Hubert, of the Industrial College, said U. S. census reports show there are 21,000 farms in Georgia without a single chicken.

Free Studies To Begin December 6; Register By Mail

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgi

Three new courses are scheduled to be offered by Atlanta University free of any tuition costs, on December 6 in cooperation with the U. S. Office of Education as part of the Enineering, Science and Management War Training Program. They are PERSONNEL RELATIONS AND JOB PROBLEMS (which will be taught by Dr. Ira de A. Reid), TECHNICAL PHYSICS (which will be taught by Dr. H. V. Eagleson), and CHEMISTRY FOR LABORATORY TECHNICIANS AND SANITARY AIDS (which will be offered jointly by Dr. Harold E. Finley and Professor B. T. Harvey.)

The course in Personnel Relations is designed to give training in the fundamentals of personnel management for employees, counselors and interviewers in war industries. To enroll, a person must be a graduate of a high school or the equivalent, and recommended for admission by the personnel division of a war industry.

In the course in Technical Physics, there will be training offered for scientific aids in physics and laboratory mechanics. There will be instruction in the theory, use and repair of precision instruments with vernier and micrometer scales. Audio-visual appratus will be stressed. A prerequisite for this course is graduation from high school with at least one course in a laboratory science.

The course in Chemistry is designed to train laboratory technicians and sanitary aids. Training will be offered in the care and use of laboratory equipment and the fundamentals of setting up appara-

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro College Poultry Flock To Be Expanded

LOG CABIN, Ga., Dec. 8.—(AP)—

tus. To be eligible for this course, persons must be graduates of high schools or the equivalent, with at least two years of high school science.

Those who complete these courses and satisfy all requirments will be awarded certificates which will be equivalent to a minimum of six months' individual experience on all Civil Service rating sheets.

Registration for these courses will be accepted only until December 6, and on December 6 between the hours of 9:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. in the Office of the Director, Room 2, Science Building, Morehouse College.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Morehouse Will Open Sept. 15

Plans are rapidly maturing for the opening of the 77th academic year at Morehouse College on September 15. With it curriculum geared to meet urgent war-time needs, the college is cooperating with the United States Office of Education in offering pre-induction courses in science, mathematics and the languages. Special attention will be given to students who are preparing to enter medical and dental schools, and young men who enter not later than September, 1943, may qualify for admission to medical and dental schools on or before July 1, 1943.

Hor students who are looking forward to placement in the army air corps, the signal corps, radio, and other technical branches of the service, there will be special courses in physics, chemistry and mathematics. The program has been carefully planned for youths and adults to enable the army to cut down on the time necessary for post-induction training.

Among the changes taking place in the physical plant during the summer is the reopening of the college dining room which is located in the basement of Robert Hall, directly across from the lounge. Appointed as dietitian is Miss Georgia E. Poinsette, formerly on the staff of Clark College, who holds the B. S. in Home Economics from South Carolina State College, and the M. A. from Teachers College, Columbia University. From 1937-1940, Miss Poinsette was an instructor and manager of the Cafeteria at South Carolina State College. From 1940-1943 she was dietitian at Clark College.

Freshmen entering Morehouse

ALBANY, Ga. (ANP)—For the College and a member of Iota Phi

[illegible] its history, a colored Lambda Sorority.

[illegible] has been named treasurer [illegible] pany State College, which [illegible] year was known as the [illegible] Normal College. The post [illegible] Tuesday by President [illegible] to Miss Prudence [illegible] who for six years served [illegible] of the school.

[illegible] Lee's appointment also [illegible] first time the position [illegible] held by a woman. She [illegible] graduate of Morris Brown [illegible] as cashier at the [illegible] Aaron Brown [illegible] J. Lee, who [illegible]

should arrive on the campus Sep- to than the first six grades will open for first time in its tember 15. Registration for upper- the first year Tuesday, person has been classmen has been scheduled for its fifteenth year. First faculty meeting September 20 and 21. will be [illegible] and the [illegible] meeting of [illegible] until last year [illegible] held tomorrow [illegible] and the [illegible] new pupils will [illegible] Wednesday. Georgia Normal [illegible] Wednesday is the last day of re- was given [illegible] tration.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
Atlanta University Lab School 12th Year

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
Woman First of Race

The Atlanta University Laboratory School, conducted by the university's department of education

to Fill Treasurer Post

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Good Morning

By LOUIE D. NEWTON

"THE GREATEST TEACHER."

President Frank R. Reade, of the Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta, writes:

"Miss Janie Bush, of Barnesville, Ga., has this past June completed her 50th year of teaching in the public schools and the University System of Georgia. While I cannot say that Miss Bush has been the greatest teacher who has ever been on the faculty of this institution, still I believe that you will wish to recognize her long years of splendid service in the educational institutions of our state.

"For many years Miss Janie was professor of Latin, but as the demands for Latin diminished, she taught English and French. She was a professor in this institution 18 years."

President H. M. Bond, of the Fort Valley State College, writes:

"In answering your letter, we are unanimous here in believing that the greatest and best teacher in this institution is a person who has never taught a class in the 36 years she has been here. In the course of my final remarks to our graduating class this year, I had occasion to say: 'Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.' The person to whom I referred is Mrs. Sophia O. Moore. She supervises students in caring for the grounds and buildings. She keeps everything perfectly clean. She teaches the students her horror of disorder and dirt. She keeps a lovely little garden on the campus, and she keeps flowers blooming on the campus. She keeps the grass cut, the floors polished—everything in order. Everyone loves her. She is the best teacher we have, not only for students, but also for teachers. The first person the former students ask to see, and run to kiss, is this little old lady who has been here 36 years. And she gets the smallest salary of anyone on the staff! She could retire and receive a pension, but she won't. When she is with us no more, we will not be able to get anyone to take her place. I send her name to you with the feeling that in her life and work there is something very significant for education, and for the training of young human beings, and for life itself. If we had five other people like her with us, we should be the best school in the world."

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

EMBRACING SECRETARIAL AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

Courses Will Begin Monday, October 4

Georgia State College has made arrangements to offer the advantages of college education at night. With its excellent laboratories and other facilities, the college is in a position to offer superior opportunities to students who would like to improve themselves for service in almost every line.

One of the fields in which there have been many requests for education and training is the field of Business Administration. The whole business division will devote its energies to supplying the needs of the people in Chatham county and the surrounding area who serve in the war industries, or who work in some other phase of necessary service during the day. In this way the college feels that it will greatly help with the general program.

Beginning Monday, October 4, at 6 p. m. the college will be prepared to offer courses in Business training and Secretarial work and in other regular college fields. Applications are being accepted for this work now. Elizabeth C. Hannah will head up the Secretarial division of the Business Program offering courses in shorthand and typewriting. She is a graduate of Indiana University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration. Before coming to the college, she taught in the business division of the high school of the public school system of Indianapolis, Indiana, and in the business division of Alcorn State A. and M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi. Others who will serve in the business division of the college are A. A. Christopher, who holds a Master's degree from Atlanta University and has done additional graduate study at Northwestern University. J. H. Gadson, Jr., head of the business division will also ofer courses in accounting.

The opportunities in the field of education. Courses being offered by W. K. Payne, Dean of Instruction a graduate of Columbia University and graduate school, who is a candidate for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Chicago University; and H. D. Weaver, who holds the Master's degree from Ohio State University and has done work towards the Doctor's degree at Pennsylvania State College. Courses in Business English will be offered by E. W. Gordon who holds her Master's degree from Ohio State University and by J. L. Lester, head of the English Division who holds the Master's degree from the University of Wisconsin.

Other courses will be offered as rapidly as applications justify the need for the same.

Students who are interested in any phase of college work at night should call or write the college at once. Special work in courses will be featured.

Workshop Scene Of Varied Activities

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. R. L. Cousins, Director of the Division of Negro Education for the State of Georgia, was a recent visitor to the Atlanta University Southwest Georgia Workshop. Participants at the workshop were happy to have the opportunity to relate to home some of the things that they are doing, and to hear from him sugestions that will prove helpful in their future thinking and action.

Mr. Cousins experienced a busy time, as groups and individuals sought conferences with him. Contacts with participants were made in an assembly, in group conference with the Albany, Thomasville and Moultrie groups, and in a number of individual conferences. During these conferences, individual and group problems were discussed, as well as matters of individual interest not directly related to the activities in the workshop. Another important conference was that with the school principals in the workshop, at which time problems relating to the annual Principals' Conference were discussed.

Another distinguished visitor to the workshop during the past week was Dr. Ira de A. Reid, eminent sociologist. Dr. Reid, who paid a one-day visit to the workshop, met in assembly and conferences with the participants to discuss school problems in their relation to the community. Many interesting techniques for meeting school-community problems were discovered and discussed during these conferences.

ARTS AND CRAFTS IN SOWEGA WORKSHOP

Whether it be morning, afternoon or evening, one finds a place which literally hums with activity, upon entering the Arts and Crafts Laboratory of A U's Sowega's workshop. Through their participation in numerous and varied activities, teachers in this area are learning how to teach pupils to draw, sketch, paint, weave, and do clay-modeling, by actually doing these jobs themselves. Furthermore, the participants are learning how ART might be used in the various subject areas such as reading, health, science, and the like.

Under the skillful guidance of Miss Eunice Simpson of Covington, Ky., an individual well suited for this type of work because of her rich background of training and practical experience, the participants enrolled in the ARTS AND CRAFTS LABORATORY are working upon a number of projects. Some of the most interesting of these projects which immediately catch the eye of the casual observer as well as the art-enthusiast are: First, the sketching of the types of objects, persons, and animals in which pupils are most likely to be interested.

Second, clay modeling of likenesses of human beings and other objects. Third, making of a frieze in which the activities of children are depicted.

Fourth, weaving. Fifth use of papier mache for making masks for school plays, heads of puppets and string marionettes.

Sixth, making hand puppets and marionettes, and constructing two stages and stage properties, and making scenery for shows to be presented next Wednesday, September 1, at the ten o'clock assembly period.

READING GROUP ACTIVITIES

The reading group has up to this time studied two stages of reading in the elementary school—The "Reading Headiness Period" and the "Period of Initial Instruction in Learning to Read" — and has made some progress in its efforts with stage three—The Period of Rapid Progress in Learning and Fundamental Skills. Discussion and study of closely related problems of school organization and management—such as flexible grouping for different purposes within a classroom and planning the daily program grew out of the general group problem or individual problems.

In arts and crafts some have completed work that will greatly facilitate individual as well as group work in their classrooms next term. Clay and paper modeling, drawing, papier-mache,' and weaving nave received special attention. Very inexpensive materials have been used to make it possible for what is being done in the workshop to become a part of the curriculum of any school.

The entire workshop has become interested in a comtemplated "hand puppet Show" which the combined arts and crafts—reading group is sponsoring.

18b-1943
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Morehouse Gives Lecture Series On Negro Leadership

JAN 17 1943

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14—(Special.)—A series of lectures on Negro leadership and Negro crime were delivered at Morehouse college this week under the sponsorship of the department of sociology. The lecturer was Dr. Guy Johnson, research professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, and one of the most liberal thinkers of the day on the question of race in the South.

Dr. Johnson was a guest on the Morehouse campus on Thursday and Friday, January 7 and 8. He spoke at a seminar at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday in the Robert Hall lounge. Morehouse college, and at an open forum in the evening at 8:00 o'clock. On Friday morning at 9:00 a.m. he spoke at the Spelman chapel service in Sisters' chapel; at 10 o'clock he spoke at the Morehouse chapel service in Sale hall, and in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock he addressed a seminar in the Robert Hall lounge. All of these lectures were well attended by students and faculty members.

Dr. Johnson has written extensively on Negro folksongs, dialect, musical talent, and race relations. A trustee of Howard university, he was elected co-editor of the proposed encyclopedia of the Negro in 1939, and the following year he was a member of the staff of the Carnegie corporation for the study of the Negro in America.

The speaker received the A.B. from Baylor university in 1921, the A.M. from the University of Chicago in 1922, and the Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1927. He has taught at Baylor Women's college; and before being appointed to his present position as research professor at the University of North Carolina, he served this institution as research assistant, research associate, and associate professor.

JAN 7 1943

Among Dr. Johnson's publications are "The Negro and His Songs" (with H. W. Odum), "Negro Work-a-Day Songs" (with H. W. Odum), and "John Henry—Tracking Down a Negro Legend."

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 24, 1943

Arnall College Plan Enacted

Georgia Schools On Way Out Of Lower Class In Association

ATLANTA, Jan. 23.—(AP)—Gov. Ellis Arnall's campaign pledge to free Georgia's colleges from political interference has been fulfilled with the signing into law of a bill creating a non-political board of regents.

Quick action by the Legislature and Governor on this subject which played a major role in the 1942 primary campaign brought assurance from the secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools that the Association would move quickly to relieve the suspension.

The Governor just before signing the bill made public a telegram from M. C. Huntley, secretary of the Association which suspended 10 units of the University System last September which read:

"You may expect action from the Association immediately. Machinery underway to relieve suspension of the University System of Georgia."

The Georgia schools were suspended as an outgrowth of the removal of educators accused by former Gov. Eugene Talmadge of advocating racial co-education. They denied the charges.

Signing of the regents bill was only a part of a busy day at the Capitol, which included unanimous approval by the House of Representatives of an appropriations bill free from specific allocations.

Under the bill all State departments will be paid flat appropriations out of one fund, a goal which many legislators have been seeking for a quarter-century.

The Senate has yet to act on the bill, which provides for expenditure of $45,716,900 for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
January 25, 1943

POLITICS ENDS FOR GEORGIA COLLEGES

ATLANTA, Jan. 22—(AP)—Gov. Ellis Arnall's campaign pledge to free Georgia's colleges from political interference was fulfilled Friday with the signing into law of a bill creating a non-political board of regents.

Quick action by the Legislature and governor on this subject, which played a major role in the 1942 primary campaign, brought assurance from the secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools that the association would move quickly to relieve the suspension.

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Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
January 30, 1943

College Society Restores Georgia University System

ATLANTA, Jan. 30. (AP)—Ten units of the University System of Georgia, under suspension by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for almost a year on charges of political interference with education, were restored today to full accredited standing.

Dr. G. D. Humphrey, association president, said full reinstatement was given the Georgia schools "after Georgia had done everything the Southern Association had asked them to do."

Dr. Humphrey, who is president of Mississippi State College and chairman of the association's executive committee, said at State College, Miss., that the reinstatement was retroactive to Sept. 1, 1942, the date the suspension had gone into effect.

Governor Ellis Arnall, first informed by the Associated Press and later by Dr. Humphrey of the developments, said it was "very splendid." He added: "The people of Georgia are very grateful to the General Assembly for the legislation that brought about the restoration. It was one of the main issues of the political campaign. It is now my purpose, with the legislature's help, to carry out all other campaign pledges."

The governor's reference was to a measure passed by the legislature last week removing the governor from the state board of regents, and making other changes designed to make the board non-political.

The ten units of the state educational system were suspended following the ouster of several Georgia educators charged by former Governor Eugene Talmadge with advocating racial co-education.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 15, 1943

Morehouse Plans For 76th 'Birthday'

MAR 1 0 1943

Morehouse College will celebrate the seventy-sixth anniversary of its founding in a three-day program, Tuesday to Thursday, inclusive.

First established in Augusta in 1867, the college has successively been known as Augusta Institute, Atlanta Baptist Seminary, Atlanta Baptist College and, since 1912, as Morehouse College.

Honor will be paid to the persons responsible for the foundation of this school established for the education of Negro men. A wide variety of activities will be carried out duirng the three days.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Morris Brown Set For Celebration

MAR 10 1943

The sixty-second anniversary of Morris Brown College will be observed Thursday morning, March 11, when the students, faculty, alumni, trustee board, presiding elders, and AME ministers of the Sixth Episcopal District, and friends of the institution assemble in the college chapel for annual Founders' Day exercises, which will get underway at 10 o'clock.

The Founder's Day address will be delivered by Frederick L. Wiley, who graduated from Morris Brown in the class of 1917, and later studied in the graduate school at Boston University. He is well-known in the Gate City as an outstanding athlete, having played both intercollegiate and professional baseball.

MAR 10 1943

Mr. Wiley has been a member of the faculty at the Second Ward High School, Charlotte, N. C., for the past thirteen years and is active in civic affairs in the city of Charlotte. For several years he has devoted much time to the work of the North Carolina State Teachers' Association.

Among the highlights of the Founder's Day celebration will be the presentation of "Battle For Democracy," an original pageant to be staged at Big Bethel AME Church, Thursday night, at 8:30 o'clock. This colorful production depicts the genesis of the democratic ideal in America.

Participating in the pageant will be approximately thirty talented actors, under the direction of Prof James O. Slade; well-trained chorus of sixty voices, with Miss Grace A. Burley conducting; and a verse choir of the brilliant cantata, "Ballad for Americans," by Robinson-La Touche, originally introduced to the country as a coast-to-coast broadcast, with Paul Robeson in the baritone solo role, and a special chorus. Singing the solo part will be Mrs. Elsie Reddick, Russell Landrum, Richard Brown, Charles Riffe, William Griffin, Frank Settles, and Cleveland Lane. The chorus will be accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Hall Hodges, and a Foster Evans will supervise the costume designing and scenery.

The high-point of "Battle For Democracy," will be the rendition by Mrs. Viola Hill in charge. Mrs Elsie Brown, who was founded in 1881 at Big Bethel AME Church, by the Rev. Henry Curtis Ellison, who will be remembered as one of the most outstanding leaders of the Georgia Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose of educating Negroes. The Morris Brown College was regarded as one of the most promising young institutions in the city.

The presidents of the college include: A St. George Richardson, James M. Henderson, J S Flipper, E. W. Lee, W. A. Winston, Juanita Fountain, Sr., J. H. Lewis, and W. Dorothy A. Fountain, Jr.

Since 1890, 3,675 young men and women have been awarded degrees from the various departments at Morris Brown College. These graduates are distributed professionally as: doctors, lawyers, teachers, ministers, businessmen, musicians, trained nurses, stenographers, etc. The present enrollment at Morris Brown is 467, distributed as follows: full-time college students, 363; part-time college students, 73; and theological students, 31.

Students playing leading roles are: Misses Bernice A. Fountain, Evelyn Lawrence, Clarence Oscar, Jerry Brown, Albert James, Otis Robert, Howard Heywood, Messrs. Ozell Pigler, Samuel Burrell, Stanley Wright, Johnny Young, Richard Cooper, Charles Craig, William Banks, Frank Harris, Vashti Adger, Jean Greene, Sadie Appleby, Katherine Anderson, Kinney, Jauden, Alexander; Odem, Fisher, Benton, Morris, Ellison, and W. Jean Greene, Sadie Appleby, Vashti Adger, Ozell Pigler, Samuel Burrell, Stanley Wright, Johnny Young, Russell Hapgood, Richard Cooper, Charles Craig, William Banks, Frank Harris, and Cleveland Lane.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
February 21, 1943

PEOPLE'S COLLEGE ADDS TO COURSES

The People's College, community education project sponsored by Atlanta University, will open March 1 for a second 10-week session in the South Atlanta community.

New courses in consumer education, clothing, current events, Negro history and race relations will be offered in addition to the usual classical and business courses. A registration fee of 50 cents will permit a student to take a maximum of three courses. Classes will meet once a week and certificates of attendance will be awarded.

During the first session, October through December, more than 400 Negro men and women enrolled.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 2, 1943

Dr. Alphonso Elder, for the past 19 years dean of the North Carolina College for Negroes, has been named chairman of the department of education at Atlanta University. He has contributed a number of articles to Negro educational publications in North Carolina. His appointment is effective with the opening of the summer session in June.

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 9, 1943

Atlanta University Adds 205 Courses

New courses to help meet the demands of the war have been added to the summer school program of Atlanta University which opens June 7.

The new features will include an institute of local science under direction of Dr. Ira De A. Reid. In all, there will be 205 courses.

Co-operating with the university are Morehouse College, Spelman College, Clark College, Morris Brown College, the Atlanta University School of Social Work and Gammon Theological Seminary.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
August 1943

TIMES TAKES NOTE

FORT VALLEY — In the New York Times of Sunday, July 11, appeared the following item:

A strange kind of educational workshop is in process at the Fort Valley [Ga.] State College for Negroes. It is a workshop where the participants work. In one day recently they snapped 60 hampers and canned 1,400 quarts of string beans. The workshop has also canned chickens, pigs, cows and numerous vegetables. They are now building brooders for baby chickens and constructing home-type dehydrators.

The setting for this unusual educational venture is a three-year program whose slogan is Education for Production, sponsored jointly by the college and the Peach county Board of Education, and financed by a grant of $9,800 from the general education board.

GSC WILL OPEN ON SEPTEMBER 20

ITS FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

Savannah, Ga., News
August 30, 1943

Georgia State College Has Outstanding Record

Georgia State College begins its fifty-fourth year of outstanding contribution to the progress of Georgia, the South and the nation, September 20. Being a college of science, technical arts, agriculture, teacher training, home economics and business, hundreds of well-prepared young negro men and women graduates and under-graduates are contributing to the global war program of the United Nations.

In every important center in Georgia and other sections of the country will be found graduates and former students in many essential professions and industries and in the armed forces at home and abroad rendering wholesome service.

The college has distinguished itself because of its ability to discover in its many students the basic and fundamental needs of Georgia and the communities from which they come. Wherever they go they expand their training and environment, bequeathed unto them by this splendid institution. A concrete example of their integrity and substance is strikingly revealed in many ways. In the armed forces a recent graduating class of the college from the Department of Agriculture has four members serving as lieutenants in the army. Graduates and students are exhibiting capacities to serve their country and their respective communities.

The college is accredited by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges. The faculty is composed of trained instructors from many of the leading institutions of learning in this country.

A remarkable degree of influence of the college on the life of rural areas in the South largely populated by negroes is evidenced by the unique Log Cabin Center in Hancock county, which is serving as an urgently-needed laboratory for rural teachers and leaders. Each year a summer school is held at this center sponsored by the college. It is the mecca of hundreds of negro rural teachers, leaders and rural ministers. It stimulates the people to help them reach the masses of rural negroes and thereby direct these great rural activities into channels of highest usefulness.

The Georgia State College is the center and headquarters for all agricultural extension service for negroes in Geogia. Through this center information and inspiration go out to 33,600 boys and girls in Georgia, enrolled in club work. It also reaches 65,000 farmers and farm women, encouraging them to provide for themselves a better living and a better life on the farm.

The splendid registered herd of Guernsey dairy cattle, the fine registered herd of beef cattle, the pedigreed flock of chickens, and the modern canning plant all offer splendid opportunities to students who are interested in farming and in country life. The college strongly emphasizes the value and importance of country life as a basis for the improvement of every kind of progress here in Georgia and the South.

The college community leads all other communities in the special training in poultry production. Approximately 5,000 hens are owned by members of this community. Chickens and eggs are sold co-operatively. The community gardens also are a prominent feature of the college activities. In this way the college leads in helping to supply the men on the fighting front.

The Consumers' Co-operative at the college is another outstanding feature ---a convincing example inviting the attention of all other negro colleges. This project conducted by the faculty and students has become a pattern for negro educational leaders throughout the country.

The college affords opportunities to help its students by varied jobs made possible by desirable industries and positions conducted by citizens of Savannah.

As a concrete example of the timely and splendid training students are receiving at this well-known institution, and openings made for their employment because of their training ---one shipyard is employing a large number of students who have completed the course in electric welding at the college as rapidly as the course is completed by them. The report coming from this shipyard is that each trade graduate from the college is admirably meeting the requirement for which he was trained.

Religious and social phases of student life at the college are well rounded for the development of each student. The new college community house affords the students and the college community a source for well-directed character-building.

The slogan of the college is "Know Georgia—Believe in Georgia — Build Georgia." Students who go to this institution find every opportunity to provide for themselves leadership training that fits them to take up the leadership of their communities in every phase of progress.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 13, 1943

Atlanta U. School On Accredited List

The Atlanta University School of Library Service, which opens for a third year on September 21, recently has been accredited as a "Type II" library school by the Board of Education of the American Library Association.

Other Type II schools are located at Emory University, the University of North Carolina and Louisiana State University. This type school requires graduation from a standard college before admittance for professional library training.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
September 26, 1943

Two new additions to the faculty of Spelman College are Dr. Norman F. Coleman, formerly president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., who is visiting professor of English, and Dr. Warren E. Henry, of Tuskegee Institute, who is teaching physical chemistry.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 3, 1943

Spelman Enrollment Largest in History

With the largest enrollment in its history, Spelman College opened for the sixty-third academic year last week. The freshman class alone has 203 young women enrolled from 19 states, requiring a special new barracks to provide for the overflow of first-year students.

An unusual large demand for foreign languages, especially Spanish, French and German, reflect the influence of war upon the Spelman student body, it was declared. Science and mathematics are also in larger demand than usual at the college.

Tuition Scholarships In Oratorical Contest Given By Morehouse

Birmingham, Ala. News
November , 1943

Men's Atlanta College Offers Award For Negro Winners In News Tilt

Morehouse College of Atlanta, which will award a tuition scholarship for one year to one of the county finalists in the oratorical contest sponsored by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County and a tuition scholarship for one semester to another, is an outstanding educational institution.

Morehouse College, of which Dr. Benjamin E. Mays is president, is a college for men. Dr. Mays points with pride to the fact that among the institutions of which Morehouse men are presidents are Alabama State Teachers College, American Baptist Theological Seminary, Benedict College, Bethune-Cookman College, Bryant Theological Seminary, Dillard University, Georgia Baptist College, Georgia State College, Howard University and West Virginia State College.

MOREHOUSE GRADUATES ARE ALSO IN nearly 50 colleges and universities as administrators and teachers. Ten of the college's graduates are editors or employes of leading Negro newspapers and periodicals. Countless others are successful as insurance men, ministers, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, lawyers, business, government work and as privates and officers in the Army.

Morehouse graduates have received advance degrees from Andover-Newton, Atlanta University, Boston, Brown, California, Chicago, Colgate, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell Dartmouth, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, New York University, Northwestern, Yale and many other universities.

Morehouse College is cooperating with six other Atlanta institutions—Atlanta University, The Atlanta University School of Social Work, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morris Brown College and Spelman College—in the development of a significant center for the higher education of Negroes under the leadership of Atlanta University. Each institution is autonomous in that each institution has its own board of trustees and is responsible for its own management and financial affairs.

* * *

THEY COOPERATE IN VARIOUS ways, such as conference of presidents, academic departmental meetings, exchange of teachers and students, use of buildings, grounds, equipment, etc.

The one-year scholarship offered by Morehouse is valued at $80; the one semester scholarship, $40.

Alabama colleges which have announced scholarships are State Teachers College, Tuskegee Institute, Miles College and A. & M.

The basic subject for the contest is "The Postwar World."

The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to all county finalists.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 5, 1943

Atlanta University Offers New Courses

The third session of Atlanta University People's College, opening November 8, will offer several new courses for men and women whose interests include self-improvement, desire for better vocational opportunities and a better understanding of world events, it was announced Friday by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, director.

Among courses to be given are "Conversation, Manners and Etiquette," "Marriage and Parenthood," "Salesmanship," "Financial Record Keeping," "Public Speaking" and several classes of instruction on racial problems.

Registrations for those courses may be made Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 7 to 9 p. m. at the Atlanta University

Library exhibition room on Chestnut at Greensferry and at the Auburn Avenue Branch Public Library, 333 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Late registrations may be made from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. Monday at the library. A 50 cents registration fee is the only charge. youthful Negro president of Mor

and a native of Russia. College announced a registration class in the Russian of 221 students last week as com- Atlanta University paned with 415 for the past year. each week. The classes There are 115 freshmen. ld each Thursday night. Dr. Edward A. Jones, who studied at Cornell last year has returned as chairman of the partment of Romance languages.

merican

Columbia, S. C., State
November 16, 1943
BETTER RACE RELATIONS
Atlanta, Nov. 15—(AP)—The

P.C. Off at Morehouse
ATLANTA, Ga. — With approximately a fifty per cent drop in male enrollment, Morehouse

Male Enrollment 50
Baltimore, Md.
November 11, 1943
LOEWINSOHN TO TEACH.
Joseph A. Loewinsohn, Atlanta

Atlanta University Library School Gets Highest Rating

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

The Atlanta University School of Library Service, which opens for its third year on September 21, was recently accredited as a Type II Library School by the Board of Education of the American Library Association. The Type II School is one requiring graduation from a standard college before admitttance for professional library training. The vast majority of the best library schools in the country belong to this group. Other Type II Schools are located at the University of Southern California, Emory University, Syracuse University, Western Reserve, the University of North Carolina, and Louisiana State University.

The Atlanta University school is the only accredited school for training librarians connected with any Negro institution.

The faculty of the School, which according to the report rates above many accredited schools, includes Dr. Eliza Atkins Gleason, who formerly was connected with the libraries of Fisk University, Louisville Municipal College, and Talladega College; Mrs. Virginia L. Jones, at various times librarian at Hampton Institute, Louisville Municipal College and Atlanta University; Mrs. Hallie Beacham Brooks, who served for a number of years as assistant librarian in the Indianapolis Public Library and the library of the Atlanta University Laboratory School; and Mrs. Dorothy Toles, who at various times was librarian at Samuel Huston College St. Augustine's College, Fisk University, and the New York Public Library. Dr. Gleason, who has been director of the school since it opened in 1941, earned the Ph. D degree at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Jones has been awarded degrees by Hampton Institute and the University of Illinois; and Mrs. Brooks is a graduate of Butler University and Columbia University. The fourth member of the faculty, Mrs. Toles, holds degrees from Hunter College, Simmons College and Columbia University.

In commenting on the instruction and the course offerings, the report pointed out that "teaching methods at the school are on a superior level."

Among the major objectives listed are the placing of special emphasis on the library in the Southern scene, providing a curriculum influenced by the best thought in the library world, and the exercising of influence toward the improvement of better general library facilities for the Negro. Extensive use is made of literature in the fields of sociology and education. Especially is emphasis placed on the Negro and problems of library service.

The entire rating of the Association was based on faculty, instruction, students, quarters and equipment, professional library, university library, files, finance, and placement of graduates.

Alumni of the school are now serving as librarians in camp libraries, in the libraries of Prairie View State College, Shaw University, Southern University, Alcorn College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Bettis Academy, Alabama State Teachers College and Atlanta University; and in a number of public libraries throughtout the South.

The report was concluded with the following statement: "The Library School is doing highly creditable work. When judged by the usual criteria, the School appears to be positively superior, without any qualifying limitations."

Atlanta U. Library School Accredited

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Atlanta University School of Library Service, which opened for its third year on September 21, was recently accredited as a Type II Library School by the Board of Education of the American Library Association.

The Type II School is one requiring graduation from a standard college before admittance for professional library training.

The vast majority of the best library schools in the country belong to this group. Other Type II Schools are located at the University of Southern California, Emory University, Syracuse University, Western Reserve, the University of North Carolina, and Louisiana State University.

The Atlanta University School is the only accredited school for training librarians connected with any Negro institution.

Atlanta U. School Of Social Work Sends Graduates All Over World

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work of which Forrester B. Washington is director, is placing graduates in positions all over the world. In fact, the school has a greater demand for its graduates than it can fill. Serving overseas with the American Red Cross in England, Ireland, Australia and Africa are counselors and club directors in soldiers' service clubs.

It is predicted that social work jobs will be more plentiful after the war than ever before.

During the past year alone, the Atlanta University School of Social Work placed more than 101 graduates with the following agencies:

Family societies, child-caring organizations, social settlements, the YM and YWCA's, departments of public welfare, tuberculosis associations, housing authorities, social planning agencies, United States Public Health Service, Farm Security Administration, and social service departments of hospitals. Salaries ranged from $1,600 to $3,000 a year.

Tuition at the Atlanta University School of Social Work is only $100 a year and living expenses are very reasonable. Students enjoy the benefit of affiliation with six other outstanding Negro institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, Ga.

A representative example of the type of work graduates of the Atlanta University School of Social Work are doing is as follows:

Ten women and one man overseas, six case workers in Home Service division of the Red Cross, one woman in Hawaii as personnel worker, eight women hostesses serving in U. S. Army camps, and eight women and four men serving with the USO, USO-YMCA, USO-Travelers' Aid, and the USO National Catholic Community center.

Further information about this work may be obtained by writing Forrester B. Washington, director of Atlanta University School of Social Work, 247 Henry street, Atlanta, Ga.

Two Georgia Schools Show Surplus For Fiscal Year

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP) — An increase in income and operating costs for two of Georgia's three Negro colleges during the fiscal year just closed, was reported Saturday by B. E. Thrasher Jr., state auditor.

The two schools, Albany State College and Fort Valley State College, showed surpluses at the end of the year, it was disclosed. Enrollments in both schools showed a decrease.

With the regents providing nearly $30,000 more than in the previous year, the income of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany totaled $85,000 as compared with $67[illegible]

Its operating costs increased from $76,047 to $78,133 with a new home being purchased for the new president, Dr. Aaron Brown. The college had a surplus of $9,277. Its student body dropped from 255 to 169 and employees decreased from 32 to 26.

18b-1943
Nation
New York, N. Y.

HAWAII

EXPERIMENT: The *Tar Heel*, student newspaper of the University of North Carolina, announces that President Frank Graham's secretary has taken a year's leave of absence to teach English at the University of Hawaii. It observes in passing that "the university [of Hawaii] is open to any person regardless of race, creed or color. ... This is in itself an interesting experiment in democracy."

SEP 4 1943

Kentucky State Drops Football For Duration

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The Athletic council of Kentucky State college has voted to discontinue football for the season of 1943-44 and possibly for the duration. The action was delayed until the council was positive the male enrollment would not be sufficient to maintain a squad. The decision on basketball awaits a check at the first semester. Defender, Chicago, Ill

18b-1943 Louisiana

New Orleans (La.) Times-Picayune
October 25, 1943

Dr. Burgstahler Heard at Dillard

Declaring that Dillard university is a symbol of co-operation among churches and races, Dr. H. J. Burgstahler, president of Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, urged students to prepare themselves for a life of service at Dillard's ninth annual Founders' Day celebration Friday afternoon on the university campus.

Dr. Burgstahler, who is a trustee of Dillard, said, "The co-operation at Dillard of two church boards, Methodist and Congregational, and of New Orleans citizens, both white and Negro, gives great hope for the future.

"Dillard is also a symbol of the educational process whereby men of all kinds and creeds may learn the larger knowledge and wisdom of life. Education is the process that will rebuild the world after this war has assured us of our freedom which is now being threatened."

Dr. A. W. Dent, president of the university, spoke briefly at the dedication of a flagstaff, which was given by James Lewis, Jr., in memory of his father, a city official in Reconstruction days.

A company of soldiers from Camp Harahan unfurled the flag.

English Department At S. Univ. Gets Two Brilliant Teachers

S. U. INSTRUCTOR

MR. ZITMAN O. GILL, native of British Guiana has been added to the Southern University English department. He is an honor graduate of Columbia university having been elected into Phi Beta Kappa and more recently admitted to Phi Delta Kappa honorary educational fraternity.

DEPT. HEAD

DR. WILLIAM HARRISON PIPES, head of English department at Southern university is believed to be the first Negro Ph. D. in Speech. Was awarded the Doctorate by University of Michigan, June, 1943. His dissertation "An Interpretative Study of Old-Time Negro Preaching" has excited much favorable comment.

SCOTLANDVLLE, La. — President Felton G. Clark this week announced the appointment of Dr. William Harrison Pipes and Zutman O. Gill to the English department of Southern university beginning with the current session.

Dr. Pipes former associate professor in English at Fort Valley State college coms to Southern to head its English department. His early training was received in the public schools of Clarksdale, Mississippi, and he was awarded the bachelor's degree from Tuskegee Institute. Being intensely interested in speech, Dr. Pipes continued his education at Atlanta university where he received his master's degree and then went to the University of Michigan to take his Ph.D. in speech.

Mr. Gill received his elementary and secondary education in British Guiana, being a native of that country. After completing high school, he enrolled in the Wico Teachers' Training college, Kingston, Jamaica, and distinguished himself by attaining the first place in the honors division among all the training colleges of the island. Later he came to the United States and entered Columbia university, receiving his master's degree in 1941. He was honored with election into Phi Beta Kappa and is currently pursuing work towards the doctorate at Columbia with major fields in English, mathematics and administrtion. Only recently he was admitted to Phi Delta Kappa honorary society.

Both men are married, Dr. Pipes to Miss Ann Howard Russell of Louisville, Kentucky, who also has her master's in English, and Mr. Gill to Miss Doris Viola Crory of British Guiana and New York City. The couples have one daughter, Harriet Ann, 3½ years of age.

18b-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

250 Students In Strike At Morgan College

BALTIMORE — (ANP) — Two hundred-fifty Morgan State college remained out of their classes last week in protest against the manner in which two male students were suspended form the institution after they had been found guilty of being in a girl's dormitroy after visiting hours.

The students returned to their classes after less than a day of absence when it was discovered, they said, that they had taken "hasty action."

The "strike" was called by the student leaders over the interpretation of college rules applying to the case of the suspended students.

The students contended that they the faculty council, which handed down the decision in the case, did not consult the student council.

It was pointed out, however, by Dean George C. Grant, that college rules provided no voice by the student body in such cases, declaring that it was strictly within the province of the faculty group to act.

He said the students, John Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rudy Barnes of Goldsboro, N. C., were suspended from the institution after they were definitely identified by the matron of Baldwin hall, th girls' dormitroy, as the two students she found crouched behind a vestitule door on the night of Nov. 9-5.

87 Awarded Md. Scholarships

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

BALTIMORE — State scholarships to study in 15 schools and colleges outside the State were awarded Thursday to 33 new applicants by the Morgan State College Trustee Committee on Scholarships.

Fifty-four other persons who have previously received scholarships had their grants renewed for study in 7 schools and colleges.

The scholarships are made possible by a State grant which provides for studying in schools and collegs outside of Maryland those subjects which are not available at Morgan, Bowie and Princess Anne.

Largest Group to H.U.

Largest number of the new applicants received awards to study at Howard University, New York University and Hampton Institute.

Among those receiving scholarships for the first time are Miss Annette Hall, valedictorian of the June class at Douglass High school, who will study fine arts at Colby College in Maine.

Names of the other 32 new scholarship winners and schools at which they will study follow:

New Applicants

(Abbreviations: G-Graduate; P-Professional; U-Undergraduate.)

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
Chase, Jeannetta—U

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
Norton, Herbert, H., B.S.—G

COLBY COLLEGE, Maine
Hall, Annette M.—U

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Biggers, Ida L., B.S.—G
Seabrook, Opal McD., A.B.—G

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL
Coles, Lillian O.—P

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
Johnson, Roscoe A.—U
Neal, Mary S.—U
Richardson, Charles H., Jr.—U
Simpson, Cora L.—U
Willams, Margaret E.—U

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Davis, Charles C.—U
Holly, Ruth E., B.S.—P
Koger, Ruth E.—U
Moore, Marcus W., A.B.—P
Withers, Alberta J., A.B.—G

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
Carroll, Harry M.—U
Wilson, Edward N., Jr.—U

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
Buck, Margaret E., B.S.—G
Dantley, Lillian H., B.S.—G
Johnson, Marion C., B.S.—G
Richardson, Dorothy M., B.S.—G
Roberts, Florence E.—P
Croxton, Marion H., B.S.—G
Wilson, Pearl C., B.S.—G

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
Flordy, Edith L.—U

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
Greene, Mary B.—U

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
Carroll, John W.—U
Queen, Roland J.—U
Thompson, John H.—U

UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA
Sheppard, Lewis G., B.S.—G

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
Hull, Doris M.—U

PA. SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Wiggins, Sarah E., A.B.—G

Renewal Scholarships

Following is the list of students who had their scholarship grants renewed. Included in the group is Miss Jessie Fitzgerald who secured her master's from Wellsley College on a State grant and is now returning to do further work in music at the Juilliard School of Music.

Other students whose grants were renewed are:

Renewal Applicants

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
Boyle, Leone E., B.S.—G
Mayo, Beatrice A., B.S.—G
Myers, Edythe D., A.M.—G

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Carter, Hattie P., A.M.—G
Graves, John T., A.M.—G

FRANKLIN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
Davis, Mary E.—P

Maryland

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL
Cook, Laura J.—P
Frisby, Ida L.—P
Gilliam, Joyce C.—P

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
Barber, Clarence A.—U
Chase, John S.—U
Dudley, Arlean E.—U
Hagans, Robert R.—U
Johnston, Cecil G.—U
Matthews, Kennard A.—U
Stokes, John E.—U
Wilson, Charles R.—U

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Draper, Edgar D., A.B.—G
Koger, O'Neal W., A.B.—P
Lee, Elaine G.—U
McDaniels, Edw., Jr.—P
Page, George C., Jr.—U
Thompson, Peggy C.—P
Wilson, Helen V.—U
Woodford, William E.—U

JUILLIARD SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Fitzgerald, Jessie A., A.M.—G
Muldrow, Annie L.—U

LINCOLN SCHOOL FOR NURSES
Wilson, Margaret E.—P

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
Archie, Sara L., B.S.—P

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Chase, Laura E., B.S.—G

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
Bishop, Emily W., A.M.—G
Burrell, Virginia E., R.N.—G
Cathon, L. Delores, B.S.—G
Davis, Beulah M., B.S.—G
Howard, H. Lota, B.S.—G
Lake, Sophronia V.—U
Lee, Lena K., B.S.—G
Welcome, Verda F., B.S.—G

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM SCHOOL OF ART
Smith, William H.—U
Wood, James E.—U

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL
Chesley, Gertrude I.—P
David, Marjorie J.—P
Gover, Edna A.—P
Harris, Bernardine M.—P
Ming, Nell V.—P
Rogers, Theda N.—P

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
Weaver, Ollie G., A.M.—G

UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA
Bryson, Winfred O., Jr., A.M.—G
Cornish, Howard L., A.M.—G
Dorsey, Milton Z., A.M.—G
Moses, Earl R., A.M.—G
Taylor, Julius H., M.S.—G

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Murphy, Frances L.—U

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI
Dixon, Inez—U

Delaware State College Geared To War Effort

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa., 1943

DOVER, Del. — According to information recently released by Dr. Howard D. Gregg, president of Delaware State College, the institution has made significant contributions to the war effort. Both boys and girls have been trained in radio communications and the Engineering, Science, Management War Training course prepared girls as laboratory technicians.

The OSYA War Production Program offered courses both at the college and at Bridgeville to out-of-school rural youths and adults in repair of farm machinery. A Farmer's Greater Production Conference attended by more than 200 farmers planned for increased acreage to meet war requirements, while the Community College has had meetings at Dover, Bridgeville, Lewes, Seaford, Laurel and 7 other centers attended by approximately 1800 people who have heard discussions on "Maintaining Morale."

In addition to these programs, the radio and press have been utilized to call attention to food production, sale of war bonds and stamps, and morale in war times. The Enlisted Reserve Corps enrolled 21 men who were called to active service on May 13. Student programs are stressed patriotic themes and sale of war bonds and stamps reached a high mark at the college.

The physical education department stressed physical fitness and many of the courses in the social sciences pointed in the direction of an understanding of the American way of life. Delaware State has taken on all of the aspects of a college geared to the war effort and as President Gregg says: "Our students must understand the American way of life. Moreover, they must be ready and willing to fight for it." Officers at the college agree that the seriousness of purpose reflected in the students here through these programs, Saturday classes, and registration for war jobs, attest to the oft repeated statement "Delaware State College is geared to the war effort."

As Student Strike Began at Morgan State College Shortly After Noon Thursday

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

1. Some of the 250 striking students gather on the campus to discuss suspension of two of their number allegedly discovered in a girls' dormitory after visiting hours.

2. Pickets stand about in front of doors to the administration building to prevent students from attending classes.

3. Another group of students, books in hand, mill around on the campus. Spokesmen said they were out because of "principles involved in the issue. Strike ended Friday.

No Action Against Morgan Strikers Yet

Afro-American Baltimore, Maryland

BALTIMORE — Whether any disciplinary action will be taken against any of the 250 students involved in a one-day strike on Thursday at Morgan State College has not been decided, Dean George C. Grant said Monday.

Asserting that the faculty council has not had time to consider the matter, Dean Grant said that it was "too early" to issue a statement concerning what action might be taken.

The strike, called Thursday noon by student leaders protesting the "principles" involved in the suspension of two male students found guilty by the faculty body of being in a girls' dormitory after visiting hours, ended officially Friday noon after a conference between the student council and Dean Grant.

College Rules Involved

The "principles" concerned the interpretation of the rules of the institution governing the case of the suspended students, AFRO representatives were told when they arrived on Morgan campus a short time before the strike began.

After the conference, a spokesman for the council issued the following statement:

"We, the students of Morgan State College, were justified in our sentiments, but our action was hasty, due to lack of sufficient information, which was withheld."

The suspended students are John Wilson, sophomore, of Brooklyn, reportedly inducted into the army last week, and Rudy Barnes, freshman, of Goldsboro, N.C.

Identified by Matron

They were found to the matron of Baldwin Hall, girls' dormitory, hiding behind a door in the vestibule after visiting hours on the night of November 9, according to Dean Grant.

At a hearing two days later before the faculty council, the students were positively identified by the matron, suspended, and ordered to leave the school within twenty-four hours, Dean Grant stated.

This action was countered by a petition through the student council for reinstatement of the students and a rehearing of their case. Student leaders contended that there was some question about the identity of the implicated students and that student representation was not consulted before disciplinary action was taken.

Dean Grant, pointing out that the decision was rendered in the best interests of the college and its students, said college rules empowered the faculty council to act alone in the case. The student council has a voice in disciplinary infractions of less serious nature, he added.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
June 2, 1943

MISSISSIPPI HIKES PAY OF COLLEGE FACULTIES

10 Per Cent Average Increase Granted By Board

OLE MISS STUDY ORDERED

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Mississippi, Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., June 1.—Taking cognizance of increased cost of living, the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning Tuesday approved salary increases averaging 10 per cent for faculty members and employes of state-owned colleges.

Personnel in the lowery salary schedule were given larger boosts than those in the upper brackets.

Ole Miss Survey Ordered

A special subcommittee of the board was appointed to study the question of "administration" of affairs at Ole Miss, details of which were not divulged by the board or Governor Johnson. Named to the two-man group were Forrest G. Cooper of Indianola and Harold Gautier of Pascagoula.

Governor Johnson said duties and findings of the subcommittee would be disclosed after a survey of the asserted "situation."

No increased allocations were given the institutions to take care of the higher salary schedule, this question being left for the presidents to work out. With most of the colleges showing reductions in enrolment, with its resultant loss in student revenues, the presidents plan to make up the salary raises by not filling many vacancies on their staffs created by resignations.

Senator Appointed

Dr. J. B. George, president of Mississippi Southern, announced replacement of H. D. Pickens as superintendent of the Demonstration High School, with the appointment of State Senator Ed Ivy of Biloxi, who has been on the college faculty. Dr. Pickens resigned to enter the Aug. 3 primary for state superintendent of education.

Changes at M. S. C. W. announced by Dr. B. L. Parkinson included two department heads who were not recommended for re-election.

Dr. Parkinson named Dr. Howard T. Batchelder, member of the faculty, to succeed Dr. R. L. Bedwell, who recently accepted superintendency of the Hot Springs, Ark., city schools. The duties of Dr. Noble B. Armstrong will be absorbed by present members, along with those of Miss Josephine George, clothing instructor, who resigned.

Four M.S.C.W. faculty members were granted leaves of absence to enter the armed service, being Merle Prunty Jr., assistant professor of Geography; Dr. R. John Rath, associate professor of History; Miss Laura Crowell, assistant professor of Speech, and Miss Martha Perry, teacher in the Demonstration School. Miss Harriett Ruth Long was elected to substitute for Mr. Prunty. Duties of Dr. Rath and Miss Crowell will be absorbed by the present faculty.

Debate Coach Named

Named social advisers to succeed three who resigned were Miss Janie Stennis of Sunflower Junior College at Moorhead; Miss Maude Cheek of the M.S.C.W. faculty, and Miss Patricia Christopher of the 1942 M.S.C.W. class. Those resigning were Miss Melvin Ellis, Miss Sylvia Howell and Miss Evelyn Pigford.

Miss Elise Moore, present M.S.C.W. faculty member, was named utility social adviser and debate coach.

Dr. Parkinson said that due to the fact it is impossible to predict enrolment, and with the difficulty of balancing budgets with an overstaffed faculty and other employes not needed because of reduced enrolment, nine faculty members were elected on a conditional basis. They were Miss Virginia Murphy, Miss Elise Moore, L. A. Osgood, Miss Maude Cheek, Miss Alice Wyles, Miss Harriett Barnes, Ralph Dobbs, Miss Kathlyn Funk and Miss Mary Lou Peyton.

Losses in enrolment at Ole Miss in charge of Acting Chancellor Alfred Hume and Mississippi State are being replaced by training units placed at the institutions by the various services, with Delta State Teachers headed by President W. M. Kethley and Mississippi Southern expecting a normal registration next Fall. State's enrolment of 500 compares with 2600 two years ago, Dr. G. D. Humphrey said.

At Alcorn College for Negroes, Dr. W. H. Bell said his enrolment was off about 50 per cent, or down to 300 students, with Dr. J. L. Reddix, head of Mississippi Negro Training School, reporting an increase. The latter school next year will graduate its first four-year class, about 35 students.

Negro College Will Open Monday

Jackson, Miss. News
September 16, 1943

On Monday September 20, Jackson College will begin its sixty-sixth year of operation. Since the summer of 1940, Jackson College has been under state supervision. It is now a four-year state teachers college for negroes.

This week the faculty has convened to study and plan the program of the college. President J. L. Reddix and Dean H. T. Sampson with the planning committee have outlined a program of area and committee meetings and faculty seminars. Several outstanding faculty members will be added to the staff.

By the number of applications that have been received, the college expects 100 freshmen, 60 sophomores, 40 juniors, and 25 seniors, a total of 225 college students. The first four-year class under state supervision will graduate in May, 1944.

The laboratory training school and the nursery school supervised by F. O. Alexander, will open for registration on September 20-21. A well-trained faculty will direct the children in these two schools.

The college is erecting the first of a series of buildings in its building program. Construction is well under way on a health unit, a social service, and library building. The college will have a full-time physician on its staff. Besides serving the students and the faculty, it is planned that the health clinic serve local community residents in a yearly insurance plan at a nominal rate.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. CADDELL GIVES VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO CAMPBELL COLLEGE

OCT 28 1943

By BISHOP S. L. GREENE

The Board of Trustees together with the Faculty and Student Body of Campbell College desire to herewith give public mention of the valuable and gracious contribution recently made to the College by Dr. G. Lincoln Caddell of Wellsville, Ohio, former Dean of Theology of the institution and now one of the leading A. M. E. Pastors in the state of Ohio.

The contribution above indicated came in the form of 139 reference books for instruction and study in the Elementary Department.

Dr. Caddell endeared himself to the entire Ministry and membership of the 8th Episcopal District during his tenure as Dean of Theology in Campbell College and it will be a privilege and pleasure on the part of the District to do him any good service and recognition within its power at any and all times.

OCT 28 1943

MISSOURI

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Admission Policy Changed at School

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Students in their sophomore year are being accepted by Lincoln University's School of Journalism due to the manpower shortage in the newspaper industry, it was announced here last week by the school's Acting Director, Thelma Berlack Boozer. Formerly the School had admitted only juniors and seniors.

Beginning Wednesday the school was accepting students for special courses in reporting, editing, advertising, typography and newspaper makeup which at the end of four and one-half months will qualify them for jobs as aides in editorial and advertising departments, as well as print shops. Linotype instruction is also offered.

The change in admission, Director Boozer emphasized, is not a lowering in qualifications, but permits the prospective newspaper worker to commence his journalistic study a year earlier and to have more time for courses above the basic training classification. It also allows time for specialization, Mrs. Boozler explains. Sophomore enrollees will be required to complete a minimum of thirty semester hours of journalism and thirty-four semester hours of social science before receiving the bachelor of journalism degree.

Lincoln U. Summer Chorus In Out-Door Concert

New York, N. Y.
New York Age

JEFFERSON CITY Mo.—Students, townspeople and soldiers—some seated in chairs, some more informally at ease on the grass found a mild summer evening and good music well rendered, a pleasing combination as the Lincoln University Summer Chorus, directed by Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, presented an outdoor concert in the Missouri campus, Sunday evening, August 1.

A diversified program, including examples of the motet, chorale, aria, and folksong, seemed expressly designed for the musical palates of the audience, which took its own turn at performing in the portion of the program given over to informal group singing. Soloists, Marinda Ferguson, Mattie Taggart, Joseph Von Steele, Roena Muckleroy Savage, and Preston Cotharn won applause for excellent individual work.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

No Funds On Hand; Matter Before Governor

No Students In School Of Law; No Applications

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Whether or not the schools of law and journalism of Lincoln University will remain open or be suspended after February 1 is to be decided by Governor Donnell. Referred to the governor by the board of curators of the university, the two departments will probably have to be closed after the present semester unless adequate funds are provided.

The school of journalism here has 14 students, but the school of law, located in St. Louis, has no students applied for entry this semester, the governor said. A skeleton organization is being maintained for the law school, it is said, to meet requirements of accrediting organizations.

Governor Donnell said Tuesday no decision had been reached on a proposed reappointment of the university appropriation. The 1943 legislature appropriated $580,000 for salaries for Lincoln university for the 1943-44 biennial period.

The attorney general's department told President Scruggs Tuesday that the board of curators, in its discretion, ay reorganize or discontinue any of the schools, departments or courses of instruction, if found necessary due to lack of funds.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

And The Reason?

It is reported that Lincoln University has a law school but no students.

In December, 1938, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the State of Missouri would have to admit Lloyd Gaines to its State University Law School or provide a comparable Law School for him. In 1939 a School of Law was opened in connection with Lincoln University. Two professors, a dean, a librarian, a librarian's assistant, and a Secretary to the dean, made up its staff. The State expended $2,000 monthly for its maintenance. This year when the school opened, the faculty was on hand but no students.

And the Reason? No reason was given. And none was needed. It requires no stretch of the imagination to understand that the arrangement, was in the first place, no Law School. That it did not meet the test of the Supreme Court ruling of being "comparable to the University Law School." The students knew that an, expenditure of $2,000 monthly could never be depended upon to supply the training and facilities for prospective lawyers, who must later compete with lawyers from Schools having every resource and facility with which to secure a good law school education.

The failure, whether real or apparent, serves to emphasize again our contention that there are but two ways of meeting the issues of the Supreme Court ruling. Either the schools must open their doors to all tax-payers alike, or else provide accommodations comparable to these schools.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Train Farm Workers At Lincoln U. (Missouri)

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 9—One of the effects of this war has been to re-awaken our country to the vital role which the farmer plays in our national economic life. Here at Lincoln university, James N. Freeman, head of the department of agriculture, and his assistants have long been aware of the importance of modern agriculture as a profitable and utilitarian field for Negro youth.

Agriculture became an accredited major field at Lincoln university in 1940, and since that time the program of the department has been steadily expanded to provide adequate demonstration and practice facilities for prospective farm workers.

At Stowe College

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

SPECIAL AUDITORIUM PROGRAM CONCERNED WITH MINORITY GROUPS

A special program sponsored by the local office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews was presented Monday, September 27, at 11 a.m. in the college auditorium. Dr. Sterling W. Brown acted as chairman of the meeting and the following men were speakers: Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Rabbi Samuel Thurman and Father Monsignor M. K. Carroll. The theme running through all the speeches was that of brotherhood. Each man told of the futility of racial discrimination and the necessity of overcoming this social problem.

Msgr. Carroll brought out an interesting point by speaking of the recent medical and scientific discovery of plasma. In the preparation of plasma and of administering it to a patient no discrimination is made. No one knows if the plasma was made from the blood of a white man or a colored man and it gives the same effect regardless. If no discrimination is made there why should it be made in our every day experiences, he asked.

The special feature of the program was Mrs. A. C. Bilbrew, one woman army, working for our government as a morale booster. She made very enthusiastic presentations of several songs of her own composition. The song she featured was "Let's Go Americans." Mrs. Bilbrew has worked on the radio and moving pictures.

Such programs as these are very inspirational and are important in giving the students a well-rounded education.

—Dolores Hutt

L. U. School Of Journalism Has Large Number Of Coeds

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 2—The status of enrollment in the School of Journalism at Lincoln University of Missouri is markedly improved this semester, according to information released today by Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer, acting director. Of the 14 persons studying in this professional school, 13 are journalism majors and 1 is a special student.

By comparison, Mrs. explained, "while there is a 7 per cent decrease in the present total enrollment and that of last semester, there is a 65 percent increase in the number of journalism majors. Ten of the 14 students are young women."

Miss Edith Massey, of Kansas City, Mo., is a senior student in the school. Miss Mary Jane Saunders, of Waterloo, Iowa, and Miss Marion H. Mims, of New Orleans, La., are on the sophomore and junior levels, respectively. Miss Loretta E. Owens, of St. Louis, Mo., is the special student.

The other enrollees in all freshmen this semester, specifically to major in journalism are as follows: Erylene Bryant and Richard E. Gines, of Kansas City, Mo.; Russell Montjoy, of Charleston, Mo.; Agnes D. Atkins, Helen M. Holmes and Lois Littleton, all of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Herman Brown, of Okmulgee, Okla., Bernice Wesley, of Muskogee, Okla.; Louie Robinson, of Mineral Wells, Texas; Wilma Doris Kennedy, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

L. U. Jim Crow Law

The Plaindealer

And Journalism Schools

Kansas City, Kan.

Too Expensive: Must Quit

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 24. (ANP—That a jim crow school system is expensive was substantiated last Saturday when the board of curators of Lincoln university decided to close the schools of law and journalism after the current semester, ending Feb. 1, 1941.

Both schools represent the state's determination to prolongate the practice of a dual jim crow educational system after youthful Lloyd Gaines was refused admittance to the law school at the University of Missouri. The supreme court ner not closed, because of an exed from the tax supported state university and ruled that Missouri must provide equal educational opportunities and facilities for colored students.

Gaines' victory was hailed as one of the race's outstanding gains in 1937 and is said to have caused considerable antagonism among enemies of colored people. Both schools are closed and in a manheard Gaines' story of being barristing technicality which demands that a certain number of students must be enrolled before the schools are classified as of an "active status," it was learned.

Such a technicality prevents colored students who desire to enroll as students of law and journalism from enrolling at the University of Missouri and at the same time keeps them out of the classrooms of the law and journalism schools of Lincoln because of number of specifications and lack of funds.

This is the means that is used to nullify the Gaines' Supreme court decision of 1937, one educator declared.

Lincoln's school of law, located at St. Louis, has been classified as inactive because of no enrollments last September, but 14 students are now attending classes at the school of journalism, according to an official announcement.

Had 6-Week Educational Workshop

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

On Friday last, Stowe Teachers College closed the first summer session of its kind in the history of the institution. For six weeks, June 21 through July 30th, Stowe was the headquarters for the only Educational Workshop for Negroes in St. Louis. To this center came persons of both races, white and Negro, to participate in the program. There came principals, teachers from St. Louis and other places in the State of Missouri, laymen and undergraduate students.

For several summers, Stowe has served the in-service teachers who wished to complete the requirements on the Bachelor of Arts degree and undergraduate students who wished to accelerate their progress or who wished to take advantage of some elective courses. But never before had persons of the St. Louis community, professional and lay, been invited to participate in a project under guidance of the College where the person's interest was the only motive. Strange as it may seem, about 1500 persons answered the call to attend the assemblies over the six weeks' period No credits were offered for participation in Workshop, attendance was voluntary and there was no tuition fee.

Special features of the Educational Workshop were the Daily Assembly and Interest Groups. Each day from 9:30-10:30 A. M., a guest speaker appeared in assembly to open up a discussion. The following is a list of the topics and speakers who very graciously particiotated on the assembly programs:

Presentations Dealing With Our World As Of Today

Mr. Leo Lania, Austrian Journalist, "Europe at War"

Mr. Paul Rava, "After Mussolini, What?"

Mr. David Spencer 'The Inside Done on Japan"

Mr. Ray McCarthy, "Problems of Living as Occasioned by the Present Conflict"

Mr. Herman Dreer, "The Negro History"

Mr. Charles Garner and Miss Virginia Doud, "Latin American Relationships"

Dr. A. C. Phillips and Mr. K. Degeman, "A Modern View of Technical Education"

Mr. James A. Scott, Teaching as a Life Career" Director of Elementary Education

Miss Nelle Lee Jenkinson, "Audio-Visual Aids in the Classroom" Educational Museum

Dr. Helen Lane, Central Institute for the Deaf Miss Eula Chrismon, Turner School; Miss Lucy Elloitt, Central Office Mr. Everett H. H. Colbert, Principal Turner, Principal Turner School

Panel: "Implications in the Field of Special Education"

Dr. Robert Bell, "The Contributions of the Psychiatrist to the Teaching Profession, St. Louis Public Schools—Program"

Miss Jennie Wahlert, "The School of Today" Principal Jack-School

Dr. Sonja Wallen-Lawrence, Washington University "Nutrition"

Miss Clayda J. Williams "Facts and Fallacies Concerning the Health Program" Professor, Stowe Teachers College.

Father D. R. Clarke, Atty. David Grant, Dr. A. N. Vaughn, Panel: "Coordinating School and Community"

Miss Eva Hulson, "Nursery School"

Miss Regina Goff, "Nursery School" Lincoln University

Miss L. Belle Pollard, Central Office "Homemaking"

Mr. George Johnson, Central Office, Mr. Edward H. Baumer, "Some Crucial Issues in Present Elementary Education in St. Louis"

After each presentation, lively discussions took place. There was never enough time to permit all who wished, to talk in the open forum.

Some of the assembly programs varied from the discussion type. A program in magic was presented by Mr. Jack Lippincott of Harris Teachers College. One outstanding cultural program was that planned by Mr. Walton, presenting Mr. Morris Krachmalnick in violin recital. Mr. Kraclmalnick is a St. Louisan of unusual talent having played with the Rochester, New York and St. Louis Symphony Orchestras. He was ably asissted at the piona by his talented sister. Miss Helen Lou Phillips, another St. Louisan of rare talent, rendered several vocal selections.

The Interest Groups grew out of the expressed desires of teachers in the public school system to receive help along certain lines of professional growth. Early in the Spring principals were requesting that the College give help in the solving of certain professional problems. Thus, on the first day of the Summer Session members were invited to retire to certain classrooms to organize their own interest groups —to select their leaders and designate the problems on which they would like to work for six wekes.

Interest Groups were organized as follows:

Geography of the War, Mr. Samuel J. Branch, Leader, Miss Isabel Thompson, Secretary

Library Miss Lucia Straham, Leader. Miss Charlesette Shelton, Secretary

Unit Teaching. Miss Adell DeBoe, Leader. Miss Magdalene Reeves, Co-Leader. Miss Willie Mae Burks, Secretary

Creative Music. Mr. Wirt D. Walton, Leader. Miss Myra Etta Tompkins, Secretary

Recent World History. Mr. J. W. Myers, Leader. Miss Gladys Jenkins, Secretary

The Teaching of Negro History in the Elementary School. Mr. Herman Dreer, Leader, Miss Julia Davis, Co-Leader, Mrs. Bertha Black Rhoda, Co-Leader, Miss Lucille Williams, Secretary

Remedial Reading. Mr. Ellsworth J. Evans, Leader. Mrs. Bertha Black Rhoda, Secretary

Creative Writing and Play Production. Dr. F. W. Bond, Leader, Miss Velma Gaikins, Secretary

Stenographic notes were taken of all assemblies by Miss Wilkins or Mrs. Olivette Powe Veal of Stowe Teachers College or by Miss Olice Walker of the Central Office. Also, minutes were kept of the proceedings of all the interest Groups. It is planned that condensed accounts of these Workshop activities will be available for distribution Fall 1943, to any persons who may wish to read them.

In addition to the Interest Group leaders named above, the following persons served as Class leaders for the Summer Session:

Mr. Fred P. Blair, Registrar and Mathematics; Dr. Harry S. Blackiston, English and Committe eon Findings; Mr. S. J. Branch, Education and Assembly Committee; Mr. Frank Bowles, Social Studies and Committee on Attendance and Publicity; Mr. Creamus Evans, Mathematics and Committee on Findings; Dr. Edward Ferguson, Biology; Dr. Edmittee on Findings; Mr. J. W. Myers, Social Studies and Committee on Attendance and Publicity; Mr. J. Arthur Turner, Biology and Committee on Attendance and Publicty; Dr. Frederick Bond, English and Assembly Committee; Mr. Wirt Walton, Music and Assembly Committee; Mr. Herman Dreer, Social Studies and Assembly Committee; Miss Lucia E. Straham, Librarian.

Interspersed throughout the summer, were excursions about the city and lunch parties given by the groups in attendance at the summer session. One day was set aside for a summer school picnic at O'Fallon park. Miss Vada Searcy served as the able chairman for planning the picnic. As a closing activity, each member of the summer session was invited to submit to the principal of Stowe Teachers College an evaluation of the summer school program.

Appreciation is hereby extended to Mr. Philip J. Hickey, Acting Superintendent of Instruction and Mr. John J. Maddox, Assistant Superintendent, for thir untiring interest and support of this summer school program.

Released from Stowe Teachers College Office.

Dr. Ruth Harris, Principal

U. S. War Courses At L. U.

Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Classes Offered On Campus and In St. Louis

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Engineering science and management war training courses are sponsored by the United States Office of Education through Lincoln university both on and off the Missouri campus.

At the present time courses are being taught on the Lincoln campus in Jefferson City and at the Lincoln law school in St. Louis.

Both on-campus and off-campus students are eligible for this training, the purpose of which is to provide instruction in short courses of college grade that will be of direct aid to the war effort. Although no academic credit is given for such courses, certificates of achievement may be awarded.

At the present time the following courses are offered on the Lincoln campus: physics for high school teachers, Dr. Albert A. Kildare, instructor; personnel management, Dr. Walter R. Talbot, instructor. The personnel management course is also offered at the law school in St. Louis, with L. S. Curtis of Stowe college as instructor. Courses in analytical chemistry, accounting and radio have also been approved. Mathematics for high school teachers, Dr. Walter R. Talbot, instructor. The present E. S. M. W. T. sessions end September 3 for the personnel management courses and mathematics courses will begin in October 1 for the personnel management courses. Plans are under way for new courses are to be offered ber. The courses are to be offered in St. Louis, Kansas City and Jefferson City.

18b-1943

MISSOURI

Lincoln U. To Close Journalism School

DEC 17 1943

Call
Kansas City, Mo

Funds for Department Exhausted

DEC 17 1943

School of Law, Already Closed, Also Lacks Money

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The two professional schools—law and journalism — established at Lincoln university to keep Negroes from attending the University of Missouri will close on Feb. 1, 1944, because the state has not provided the funds to carry them on.

Rumored for some time, this information became official Saturday, Dec. 11, when the Lincoln U. board of curators met on the campus and issued a formal statement of the impending discontinuance of the two special departments.

DEC 17 1943

Law School Already Closed

From a practical standpoint, the law school located at St. Louis has been closed since September as no eligible students sought enrollment. Though no classes were held, the school technically was in operation on an inactive status however, with the faculty remaining intact.

DEC 17 1943

The journalism school, housed in a new building at the foot of the campus, has been in full operation this fall with 14 students enrolled. Because there are no funds, the school will close at the end of the first semester.

The closing of the two schools can be traced directly to the 1943 legislature which refused to grant the full request for funds made by Lincoln university to keep the school in operation at its present level for the 1943-44 biennium.

When the legislature was in session, Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, the university president, warned the state that unless sufficient funds were appropriated, it would be necessary to close some departments.

DEC 17 1943

Board Issues Statement

Following its meeting on Saturday, the board of curators of which Dr. J. Edward Perry of Kansas City is president issued the following statement:

"After most careful deliberations and with every intention to act with sound discretion within its province of authority and responsibility, fully realizing and regretting the probable limitations in educational opportunity which shall be imposed upon the Negro people of the state and the possible embarrassment it may create for the state itself, but seeing no other discreet and respectable solution to the problem created by the inadequacy of available funds, the board of curators in consideration of the full circumstances and all conditions, decided that the college of arts and sciences of the university with its graduate courses and its summer sessions shall be maintained for the period of the biennium at standards approved by North Central association.

DEC 17 1943

"The board decided further that the School of Law and the School of Journalism shall be maintained at standards approved by the Association of American Law Schools and the National Council on Education for Schools of Journalism, respectively, for the period ending Feb. 1, 1944, provided that there are eligible students admitted to attend these professional schools at the opening of school in September, 1943. It is the intention of the board, however, that in the event additional funds are provided on or before the expiration date of Feb. 1, 1944, the work of the School of Law and the School of Journalism shall be continued for periods thereafter as long as the funds will permit, provided that there are eligible students in attendance.

DEC 17 1943

"Because no students were enrolled in the School of Law, located at St. Louis, during the period of registration, this professional unit has been placed on an inactive status since the beginning of the academic term in September.

DEC 17 1943

"The School of Journalism is in full operation at present with 14 students enrolled."

The School of Law was established in 1940 after Lloyd Gaines, a St. Louis youth, carried a suit to the U. S. Supreme Court for admittance to the University of Missouri School of Law in Columbia. The court ruled that Gaines was entitled to attend the Missouri U. school in the absence of a law school for Negroes within the state. The Lincoln U. school was immediately set up to meet the emergency.

The School of Journalism was opened in February, 1942, as the result of suits filed by Miss Lucile Bluford of Kansas City in the state and federal courts seeking admittance to the University of Missouri journalism school.

Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer, Miss Consuelo Young and Miss Theo Nix are instructors in the school of journalism.

December 21, 1943

LAW SCHOOL FOR NEGROES SET UP

TO MEET A COURT RULING

But the St. Louis Institution Has No Students

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 20 (AP).—Missouri has a state-supported law school for negroes — but no students.

The school was established in 1939 after a negro, Lloyd Gaines, won a United States Supreme Court ruling that Missouri either must admit him to study law at the University of Missouri — where negroes are excluded—or must furnish him equal educational facilities elsewhere in the state.

Set up in St. Louis as a division of Lincoln University, the state-supported college for negroes in Jefferson City, the law school operated four terms with enrollments ranging from 20 to 35 students. Its cost averaged about $34,000 a year.

Then, when the 1943-44 term began last September, no students appeared. The school was maintained "on an inactive status" during the first semester.

DEC 21 1943

But on February 1 the negro law school will be shut down and at the same time the state's journalism school for negroes also will be closed——for lack of funds, explained the Lincoln University board of curators.

The journalism school was opened two years ago in Jefferson City after another negro sought admittance to the University of Missouri's journalism school. The state Supreme Court ruled she must be admited unless other facilities for journalism training were provided for her.

Enrollment in the negro journalism school varied from six to sixteen.

News
Birmingham, Ala

Two Missouri Schools For Negroes To Close

DEC 17 1943

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(AP)—Missouri's state supported law and journalism schools for Negroes will be shut down Feb. 1, unless more pupils and more funds are forthcoming.

The law school has been on an "inactive status" since the 1943-44 term began last September and no students appeared.

The journalism school had 14 students enrolled but law has no funds appropriated by Lincoln University board of curators.

DEC 21 1943

The law school was established in 1939 after a Negro, Lloyd Gaines, won a United States Supreme Court ruling that Missouri must admit him to study law at the University of Missouri, where Negroes are excluded, or must furnish him equal educational facilities elsewhere in the state.

The journalism school was opened two years ago after another Negro sought admittance to the University of Missouri's journalism school.

DEC 21 1943

The State Legislature appropriated $786,000 for Lincoln University during 1943-44, but the university had asked for $1,182,500.

NO STUDENTS ENROLL FOR MO. COURSES

Defender
Chicago, Ill

School Created To Thwart Attendance Of Negroes At U. Of Missouri

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

OCT 30 1943

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Lincoln university school of law, created little less than five years ago to thwart the efforts of Negro students to attend the University of Missouri, has boomeranged into the faces of the State legislators and taxpayers.

Although classes were to have begun on October 1, to date the school is completely without students. Quarters are being maintained, however, at the old Poro Building, 4300 St. Ferdinand avenue, where courses were being taught previously, despite the fact that its operation amounts to approximately $2,000 monthly.

It was learned through reliable sources this week that official closing of the school is set for Decembere 1. Neither the school's dean, Dr. William E. Taylor, nor Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university of Missouri at Jefferson City, could confirm this report.

OCT 30 1943

Dean Taylor told the Defender that any information released to the press would have to come from the offices of Dr. Scruggs, and the latter, contacted by long distance telephone, declined to make any statement in the matter. He denied reports that the school was not open for registration but admitted that as far as he knew, no students had been enrolled as yet.

One member of the Board of Curators, when questioned about the likelihood of the school's closing, intimated the possibility of such an occurrence. but declared that no definite action would be taken on any matters affecting the institution until the board meets "sometime soon." It was presumed that the meeting would be held this month.

OCT 30 1943

At present a portion of the space formerly occupied by the school has been taken over by the Garfield division of the St. Louis Provident Association. This would indicate that school officials are contemplating a much smaller enrollment, if any at all, for the current term.

The Lincoln university law school was established in 1939, shortly after the United States Supreme Court ordered the state of Missouri to provide equal educational opportunities to Negroes as requested in the suit brought against the University of Missouri by Lloyd Gaines, a native of this city.

Shortly after his victory, Gaines disappeared from sight and there has been no word from him. Efforts to set up in the Poro building. Mrs. Gaines told the Defender this week that she had no idea where her son could be.

Although national officials of the NAACP and weekly newspapers all over the country have sought his whereabouts.

The Lincoln university law school employs along with Dean Taylor, five persons at salaries ranging from $100 to $550 per month. These are Mrs. Cal-Vivian Marcelle Gaines, 3932 West Belle Place, mother of the missing youth; Attorneys Virgil Lucas and Daniel W. Hamilton, Jr., Chicago. This time he was one month after the school was opened. Mrs. Gaines told the Defender this week that she had no idea where her son is since March 29, 1939.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

GROUP PLANS DRIVE TO HALT RACIAL RIFT

Negro Graduates From Hunter Adopt 3-Point Program

The Wistarians, a new Negro organization composed of Hunter College graduates, adopted a threefold program designed to promote better understanding among racial groups at their inaugural meeting yesterday. One hundred and fifty members of the group attended a reception in honor of Miss Adelaide Cromwell, first Negro instructor appointed to the college faculty, at the Hotel Woodward.

Mrs. Louise McDonald, founder of the Wistarians, revealed that the group's original plan to aid Negro undergraduates had been broadened to include assistance to members of all racial groups. She added that the gorup would also concern itself with aiding Negro students to find suitable employment.

The program also calls for a protest against the Navy's occuption of Hunter's Bronx buildings and campus on the grounds that the Waves and Spars discriminate against Negro women. Students attending the college's downtown branch are barred from the women's services uptown," Mrs. McDonald declared, adding that the Wistarians intend to dedicate themselves to "opening up that closed door."

JUN 4 1943
JUN 5 1943

18b-1943

SCHOOL and COLLEGE

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Palmer Memorial Institute

JAN 23 1943

STUDENTS AND FACULTY PRESENT PRESIDENT BROWN U. S. BONDS FOR XMAS GIFT

SEDALIA, N. C.—Surprising President Charlotte Hawkins Brown at the Christmas eve celebration where 120 or more boarding students received their Xmas gifts and greetings from their parents and the school, the students presented their beloved president a U. S. Bond for $50, as a token of their appreciation of her devotion and interest in their welfare at all times.

The faculty added to surprise when Mrs. Althea Jones, director of Stone Hall, presented for the faculty a U. S. Bond for $25. Overcome with emotion, Dr. Brown immediately presented the two U. S. Bonds to Administrative Assistant, Miss Cecie R. Jenkins. The two bonds begin a $10,000 U. S. Bond campaign for the institution.

More than two-thirds of Palmer students remained for the holidays because of the great distances from which a large majority of them come and the present difficulty in traveling. They report a joyous Xmas full of fun and inspiration.

Dean Cecie R. Jenkins was in charge of the holiday program, assisted by Directors Jones and Butler. Dean Grant had a full athletic program of basket-ball, roller-skating and dancing preceding the opening. George K. Williams, Acting Business Manager, was responsible for the general male student morale during the holidays.

JAN 23 1943

ANNUAL ROLL CALL DAY AT PALMER NETS SCHOOL $640.00; XMAS FUND OF $15000.00 REALIZED

For 20 years in January, students, teachers and alumni have joined hands in paying tribute to Palmer Memorial Institute and its president, by saving some out of Christmas money to meet certain school needs.

This year President Brown held the rally on Jan. 4, to give the few teachers and students who went home for the holidays a chance to return. The day began with an account of the success of an alumnus, J. C. Browning, Itinerant Vocational teacher in Caswell County, with a male quartette singing [illegible]. Then followed yells and glee songs. Enthusiasm ran high when beginning with the Junior high school department, the classes marched to the platform where class officers were stationed to take dollar by dollar until 160 students had paid their pledges. The classes vied with each other in their efforts at 100 percent giving.

JAN 23 1943

The faculty and staff, even all the trimmings. Students to the women workers in the laundry and men on the farm, joined in giving $188.50 in cash and $150 in pledges. Letters were read from alumni beginning with the class of 1905, and contributions ranging from $1 to $50, were sent in to help the institution meet its present needs. The alumni gave in all $175. Other friends and parents of alumni sent in $35.

JAN 23 1943

When Dr. Brown started to thank them for the rally, the students yelled and cheered themselves hoarse, and when the president announced that she was going to use this money to pay the $640 indebtedness on the gymnasium, the rally started anew and in less than 20 minutes, teachers and students had emptied their pockets and $640 in cash was in the hands of the teacher cashiers. The Drive was headed by Mrs. Helen M. Battle, with Dean Cecie R. Jenkins and Secretary Ann M. Lindsay, assisting. The Christmas Fund from all sources has reached the sum of $1500.

JAN 23 1943

The names and amounts of the classes were as follows: Junior high school department $24; Freshman class $30; Sophomore class $24.01; Junior class $32.50; and the Senior class $40.35.

President Brown announces this as the finest demonstration ever held at the school. This closes the Christmas Fund drive of $1500, towards which friends of both races, north and south, have made contributions.

JAN 23 1943

APEX HEAD PLAYS SANTA CLAUS TO PALMER INSTITUTE GIVES $100 DINNER TO STUDENTS

Again surprising President Brown with a check for $100 for the 120 students remaining on the campus for the holidays, Mme. Sara Spencer Washington, president of the Apex Hair and Beauty Company, of Atlantic City, became Santa Claus for the school by giving a sumptuous repast with a turkey for each table, with

Students expressed gratitude to donor through telegrams.

Reidsville, N. C. Review
June 8, 1943

Fine Opportunity For Negro Graduates

Several courses of instruction are offered at the North Carolina College for Negroes. Registrations will be accepted until June 9. The courses will end on August 20 1943. They will be conducted in Durham, Raleigh and Greensboro Registrations will be received through June 9. Subjects to be taught include chemical analysis, office organization and management, war management training for women, job analysis, personnel management, analytical chemistry and personnel problems. High scholo graduation as a basis requirement for entrance into any of the courses, all of which are of college grade. Tuition is free. Both men and women are eligible. Information in detail about each course is in file at the Reidsville office of the United Employment Service. Interested applicants are invited to call there without delay.

North Carolina
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ST. AUGUSTINE STUDENTS END 8-DAY STRIKE

APR 25 1943

RALEIGH, N. C., April 22 (ANP)—The student body of St. Augustine Junior college here returned to classes Thursday following an eight-day strike with the assurance of Bishop Edwin A. Penick of the Episcopal diocese of North Carolina that their complaints against the Rev. E. H. Goold, president, and A. E. Wetherford, dean of men, would be aired before the board of trustees when they meet on April 29.

APR 25 1943

The charges levelled at President Goold are that he has used the enlisted reserve corps as a "threatening sword" and dangled it "consistently over the heads of students who are subject to military service"; that he has thwarted attempts at student organization, permitting only those groups to function which were "powerless" just to lend "superficiality to the campus" for outside appearances. They further contended that he has exercised a "vexatiously inquisitorial and suspicious concern" with regard to student speeches; that he has blocked "necessary" changes in campus life considered desirable by the student body; and that he has already used the threat of expulsion to further his tactics.

APR 25 1943

Dean Wetherford is called a stooge for the president, and is charged with having challenged male students to "physical combat" when they have disregarded his "unreasonable demands." He is further accused of pettiness and inconsistency in his policies and practices.

FEB 25 1943

The dean of women is also brought in for censure. She is accused of opening packages and mail intended for students; with sponsoring friction between parents and students, and with having failed to be exemplary of a "modern dean of women."

Dr. Edward Blackman, one of the two Negro trustees, and the president of the alumni association, appeared on the campus just before the strike terminated and is said to have inspired the students in their fight against the three school officials.

APR 1943

Columbia, S. C., State
June 13, 1943

NEGRO ACQUATIC SCHOOL

An acquatic school for Negroes will be conducted at North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, N. C., from June 21 to July 1, and a fee of from $10 to $15 covering board and lodging for the 10-day period will be charged. For further particulars call chapter headquarters at 2-8694.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
July 4, 1943

N. C. Negro College President Approves Hygiene Department

New Courses Equip Negro Teachers For Hygiene Leadership

The new department of hygiene and public health at North Carolina College for Negroes, has met the approval of President James E. Shepard, according to a statement he issued yesterday.

The department was established several months ago under the guidance of Dr. Leroy Russel Swift, a Master of Public Hygiene graduate from the University of Michigan.

Shepard said yesterday, "As one of the functions of the college, under the act creating the institution, is to educate teachers and personnel for the high schools of North Carolina, it is fitting that such education afford an opportunity to study the principles and practice of applying health in the schools of the State.

"The department, therefore, attempts to train the health educators necessary to seed the schools for the proper dissemination of health programs.

"Public health comprises several fields of service for which special education and training are required. The administrative field is concerned with the application of the principles and practice of personal and community health to a whole population, such as that of a State, district, county or municipality. It also may include one or more activities intended to improve the health of specific groups of the population-activities in maternal and child health, school health, industrial health, etc. The administrative field in public health may be general, in respect to population groups or special, as it relates to specific age groups or to special technical activities.

"For the general administrative field, training in medicine is required, because the function of the administrative official usually includes those of a medical nature. In the special field the student is expected to qualify in those technical subjects that form the foundation of public health. This statement of his work. Moreover there are the basic fields that form the specialized fields of public health. tuberculosis, venereal diseases, cancer control, degenerative diseases, and so on. In the third and last added to the college's established courses in physical and biological sciences, environment conditions, public health nutrition and dentistry, industrial health education, and the social, economic and mental health educational factors that affect the more or less health of the people."

Under Dr. Shepard's recommendation all necessary facilities to create the health department were encompasses all of public health engineering, sanitation and public health statistics, public health laboratory work, epidemiology, education and administrative class, research in the technical aspects of public sociology. The many other lines of study required of health instructors includes the physical, biological, and clinical sciences,

tion candidates are augmented by direct observation of the administration of the college health service. Students will analyze the method of physical examinations for all entering students, medical treatment, individual health instruction, and campus sanitation.

Durham, N.C. Herald
September 19, 1943

Classes Will Begin At Negro College In Durham Next Friday

Frosh Orientation Activities Will Be Started On Tuesday

President James Edgar Shepard of the North Carolina College for Negroes yesterday announced that the institution will open for freshman orientation activities Tuesday of this week. He stated that this year's freshman class will be the largest in the history of the college with more than 300 young people registering for the first time. The majority of the class will be women owing to the war emergency, President Shepard said.

Tuesday and Wednesday will be given over to taking care of the freshmen arriving at the college for the first time. Upper classmen will register Thursday and the graduate students Friday. All undergraduate students will begin classes Friday.

Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Dr. Miles Mark Fisher, pastor of the White Rock Baptist Church, will deliver the first sermon of the Fall session in the B. N. Duke Auditorium.

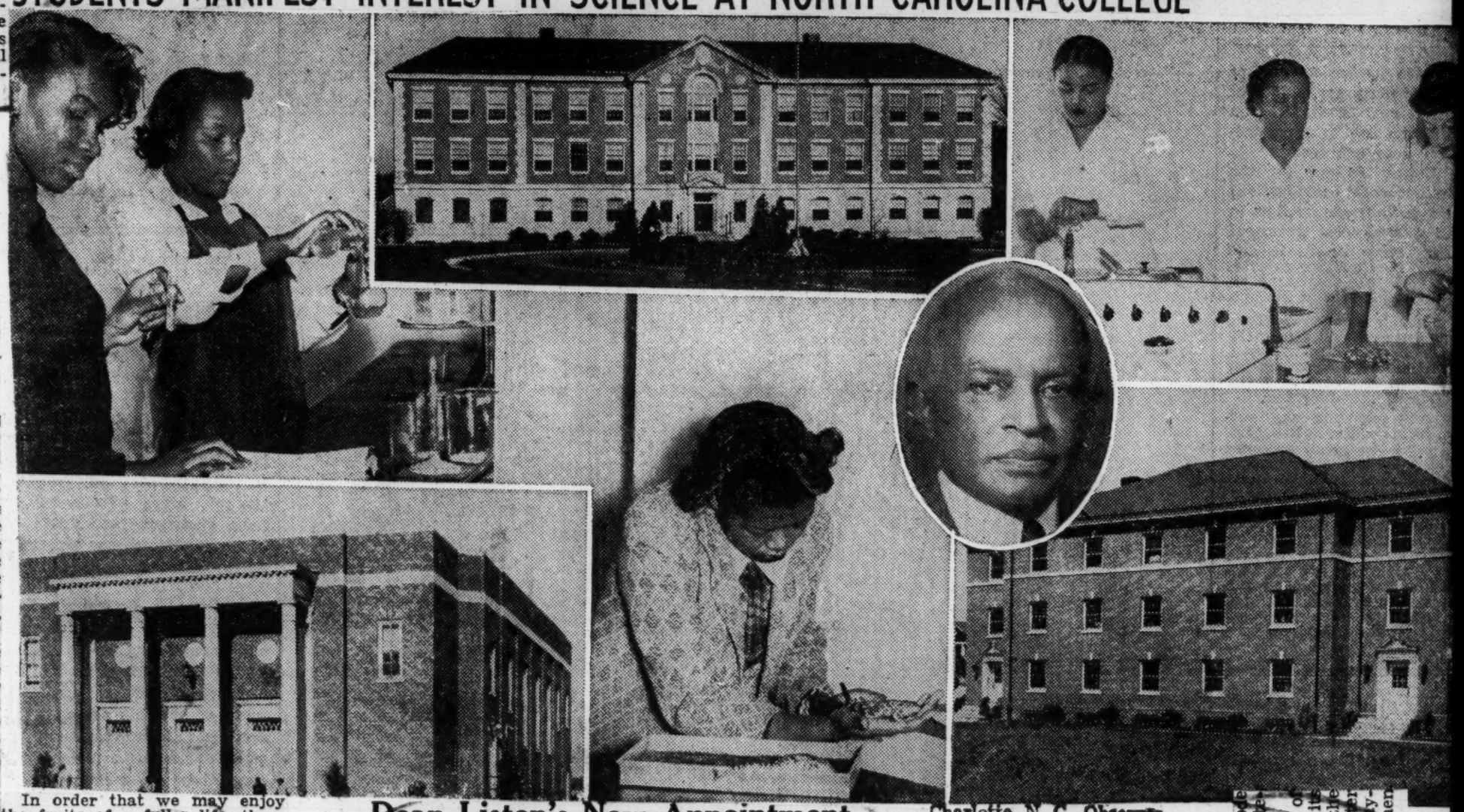
Gov. J. Melville Broughton will deliver the formal address of the term at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Sept. 26.

During the week of Sept. 19 Dr. Shepard will deliver the president's address to the student body.

The college opened for the first time in 1911 with a small group of students and a few teachers. President Shepard has been the creator and designer of the institution from its infancy. He has guarded its destiny with unusual skill until it is now one of the outstanding Negro colleges in America. It is one of the four Negro colleges belonging to the American Association of Colleges and Universities.

Commenting upon the accomplishment of Dr. Shepard one of his benefactors said: "He is the only man in the world who ever took a cow pasture and made a college out of it."

STUDENTS MANIFEST INTEREST IN SCIENCE AT NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE



In order that we may enjoy the fruits of a fuller life, these feminine counterparts of the illustrious George W. Carver illustrate the interest of women in science at the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham. In the upper left photo, two seniors mix their brews in the Department of Chemistry. Top center: The beautiful administration building which controls the destinies of the students at the college.

Upper right: The culinary art is taught by highly trained teachers in the Department of Food. Lower left: This scene shows campusites basking in the sun on the steps of the ultra-modern B. N. Duke auditorium, named for one of the college's benefactors.

Lower center: This young lady in the Biology department shows no fear of the reptile she is examining. Lower right: After a hard day in the classroom, senior girls repair to this well-appointed building for relaxation. This is the senior women's building.

Inset: Dr. Jerome E. Shepard, founder, who had a vision of higher education for Negroes in America.

Dean Liston's New Appointment

Announcement that Dean Hardy Liston has been appointed executive vice-president of Johnson C. Smith University to become effective on September 1, will cheer the hearts of all true believers in sound educational policy and administrative procedure. Daily World

It will be recalled that Dean Liston was recently ousted from his post at Knoxville College by students of that institution, in cooperation with members of the Alumni Association. Atlanta, Georgia

Professionally, Dean Liston's career is rich in usefulness and in honor. He holds the presidency of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools. He is a member of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; a member of the American Teachers' Association, and chairman of a three-man committee which recently completed and distributed "A Study of the Community Life of Negro Youth."

Still in the heyday of a wonderful adventure, Dean Liston takes with him to his new job, not merely his professional wealth and background, but likewise, a deep passion for civic and social betterment. We congratulate him and commend the wisdom of Johnson C. Smith upon its choice.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
October 12, 1943

N. C. NEGRO COLLEGE HEAD URGES SALES TAX MEASURE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. — Dr. James E. Shepherd, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Greensboro, appeared before the ways and means committee of the House today to advocate passage of a Federal sales tax.

Students Strike at J.C. Smith U.

Baltimore, Maryland
Afro-American

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Following the dismissal of a coed, students at Johnson C. Smith University here went on strike Friday.

The strikers said they would stay out until the girl was reinstated. They also asked that Dean T. E. McKinney resign.

It is understood that the strikers will request the ouster of a Cliffside, N.C., student, who is considered too friendly to the administration.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Bennett Purchases $10,000 In Bonds

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (SNS) — The investment of $10,000 in war bonds by Bennett College was announced last week by President D. D. Jones. The purchase was made possible by a gift from the estate of the late Mrs. Nan Goode Smith former registrar of Fayetteville Teachers College. Mrs. Smith was a graduate of Bennett College and a member of its board of trustees. Her husband, the late E. E. Smith, was once minister to Liberia and president of Fayetteville Teachers College, then

18b-1943

North Carolina

Work At A. And T. College For Benefit Negro Farmers Of North Carolina Expands

By C. A. Irvin

(This is one in a series of articles released from the Public Relations Office, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C., designed to acquaint the readers of The Mecklenburg Times, of the services rendered by the Agricultural School of the College, and its various affiliated agencies to improve the knowledge of Negro farmers in modern methods of farming and their opportunities for community service.)

Charlotte
October

The Agricultural and Technical College, of which Dr. F. D. Bluford is president, was established by an act of the General Assembly, March 9, 1891. The object of the institution is declared by the act to be for instruction in practical agriculture, the mechanic arts and such branches of learning as relate there to not excluding academic and classical instruction.

A portion of the financial support of the college is derived from the United States, under an Act of Congress, known as the "Morrill Act," passed August 20, 1890. This Act makes an annual appropriation for each State and Territory for the endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts to be applied "only to instruction in agriculture, the English language and the various branches of mathematics, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to the application in the industries of life and the facilities for their instruction."

The college receives appropriation from the State for general maintenance which cannot be provided for under the laws governing the federal use of appropriations.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

The School of Agriculture, of which John C. McLaughlin is Dean, aims to educate efficient farmers, teachers of agriculture, agriculture extension workers, and leaders in other lines of agricultural activities and community life. Courses are given in various departments of technical agriculture.

The School of Agriculture is equipped to train men and women in horticulture, dairy husbandry, poultry production, rural engineering, rural sociology, rural education, agronomy and animal husbandry.

EQUIPMENT

The Noble Agricultural Building provides space for agricultural classes and lavatory activities. The third floor is occupied by the chemistry laboratory, a lecture room and store rooms; large rooms equipped on the second floor for the botanical and zoological laboratories, classrooms for these courses and office space for the State Extension Service; the first floor is occupied by the office of the director of the School of Agriculture, office of the State District Farm and Home Demonstration Agents, the Home Economics Department and the bacteriology laboratory; the basement provides space for laboratories in soils, farm crops, horticulture and dairy husbandry and farm shop office.

FARMS

The farm consists of more than five hundred acres, two hundred and sixty two acres of which was recently purchased to augment the school's food production program in keeping with the recent demands placed upon the institution to provide food for the military units in addition to its large student body, both of which are housed on its grounds.

The farm is a modern peggery, dairy barns, poultry, plant, large permanent pasture, implement sheds, barns and orchard containing several hundred fruit trees of various kinds and a two story brick dormitory. The school also maintains a modern ice cream plant and cannery.

The farm is equipped with modern machinery necessary for successful farming under North Carolina conditions and gives an opportunity for instruction and practice in handling small farms on an intensive basis, the type of farming that will inevitably be followed in this country.

A high percentage of North Carolina Negro County Agents and Vocational Agricultural Teachers received their training at this institution. The school maintains constant contact with its graduates through the Supervisor of Extension and the Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, each of whom maintains an office at the college.

A recent survey revealed that in the various sections where the graduates are employed, creditable christian leadership is being furnished. They are taking active parts in thrift campaigns, Red Cross Drives, War Chest Drives, Infantile Paralysis Campaigns, Health Programs, Save-Your-Scrap Campaigns and other efforts designed to promote good citizenship.

Dean McLaughlin is director of the Negro Division of the War Finance Committee in North Carolina and also of Greensboro's War Chest Drive.

Memorial Service For Dr. Dett

Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Greensboro, N. C.—Bennett College was the scene of an impressive memorial service to the late Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, recently, with a capacity crowd of music lovers attending in beautiful Annie Merner Pfeiffer Chapel. President David D. Jones presided.

Dr. Dett was for five years director of music at the college before relinquishing the post more than a year ago.

In her memorial address, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President of Palmer Memorial Institute, admonished her audience, "You can only reach the height of your worthwhile ambitions and your noble desires through utmost consecration to the task which is set before you....you cannot pick from Bennett....an education....as you would pick berries from bushes, or flowers from growing plants.... you must invest all in achieving worthwhile lives."

All music on the program were compositions of Dr. Bett. "His Song" was played by Orrin Clayton Suthern, II at the organ. Other numbers were: "America, The Beautiful," "I'm So Glad," "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," "Now Rest Beneath Night's Shadows," and "Bennet Alma Mater, Fairest."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Honor Graduate at Sargent Named to Bennett Staff

BOSTON — Following her graduation as the ranking student in the 1943 class from Sargeant College of Physical Education of Boston University, Miss E. Doris McKinney, of Boston, has been appointed to the staff of Bennett College in Greensboro, N.C.

During the summer she served as an instructor at the Sargent Summer Camps, located at Peterboro, N.H., and also later in the registrar's office at the college.

She was president of the senior class of 54 members at Sargent, holding a similar post her freshman year. As a sophomore, she was secretary of the College Year Book, "Sargenta Book", and became a member of the Honor Auxiliary, and in her junior year became the president of the undergraduate honor society and vice-president of the school's athletic association.

She received the Athletic Association Award for the best athlete, and received the Twiness Award, the highest honor that a senior may receive. She was also a member of the Black Masque and Literary Clubs.

At the Girls' Latin High School in Boston, she maintained a similar record of achievement.

10 Students

Sargent College, which was founded by Dudley A. Sargent in 1881, is the oldest school of physical education in the country. Although Dudley A. Sargent established the school, it was a colored man, Abram Holineaux Hewlitt who was the director and instructor of gymnastics at Harvard University from 1859 to 1871, who brought about this changed attitude in the colleges toward sports and gymnastics among students and even taught the founder of Sargent.

The students in attendance at Sargent the past year were: Jacqueline Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Margaret Wooten and Gwendolyn Freeman, Boston, Mass; Gloria Robinson, Wellesley, Mass.; Elizabeth Chandler, Washington, D.C.; Carolyn Alkins, Boston; Patricia Collins, Camden, South Carolina; Frances Simms, St. Louis, Mo.; Welden Sugarmon, Memphis, Tenn., and Doris McKinney, Boston.

MISS DORIS McKINNEY

Dr. Heningburg Addresses N. Carolina Baptist Students

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. —also led a forum discussion on Salem in a discussion of some of Alphonse Heningburg, field secretary of the National Urban League, addressed the North Carolina Baptist Student Union inchallenging the thinking of Christian students.

At the present time the national organization cooperates with affiliates which are operating in cities

COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

convention

Trust." Dr. In addition to his appearance the community problems of mo-

the ses- before the convention, Dr. Hen- 48 cities. Seven of these

"Christian ingburg met with a group of in- are in the southern region.

Living." Interested persons in Winston-

which was held tian students.

its annual session, which

here October 22-24.

The theme of the con-

was "In God We Trust."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The field secretary, who joined the staff of the National Urban League on October 1, will also study employment conditions affecting Negroes in the Norfolk (Va.) area.

The league, which is one of the national organizations affiliated with the American War Community Services, is concerned about the serious conditions affecting housing, health and employment in a number of areas in which great population increases have been experienced.

SERVICE PROGRAM

Dr. Heningburg's observations will form the basis on which the League will expect to project its service program in this area. Norfolk, Newport News, and Portsmouth are among the cities in the South which are now faced with problems growing out of a vastly increased population, without a corresponding increase in facilities for needed welfare services.

THIS MORNING

Roanoke, Va., Times

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

November 4, 1943

"This is mine own, my native land . . ."

* * *

The colored people of this nation, like the laboring people, have much still to gain. But they have won enough to have a constant duty to themselves and the nation. A duty to improve themselves and to love the nation. That is why the spectacle of a Negro leader acting and speaking first of all as an excellent American is so inspiring. Grand old James E. Shepard, stalwart, distinguished-looking president of North Carolina College for Negroes, is such a leader. He had a heart for his race, its needs and desserts, its wrongs and bitter stories. No one more so. But he is capable always of thinking of America, and his beloved North Carolina, in terms of the sums total of all they contain and remember and promise all men, not just his own.

* * *

He was at his best in this when he spoke in Buffalo, N. Y. recently on the Twentieth Anniversary of the Michigan Avenue Y. M. C. A. there. It is a pity the news accounts of his speech were too brief to cover other than the more conventional points he made for his race. They were good points, but the all-American points were better yet, and not conventional at all, unfortunately.

* * *

This country is precious as it stands, in Dr. Shepard's sight. Much needs to be done to it, especially for some people in it, but it is a country worth the while of all its people, and all of its people need to tell themselves so without their fingers crossed. "The Negro realizes that the American dream has never come fully true for him," this Negro leader told his New York audience, "just as he understands that man has never fully accepted the teachings of Jesus. But he finds here, more than in any other nation on the globe, the fullest and richest opportunity to make a contribution to his fellow man . . ."

* * *

Never yet has James E. Shepard resigned from championship of his race. But never yet has he felt it necessary to run his country down in course of that championship. And never yet has he overlooked the fact that his race must improve itself with what it has even as it seeks for more, must qualify as it advances. That makes him a leader for his race and his nation, too, in postwar years approaching. "We know," he told the New Yorkers, "that in spite of the injustices which have been heaped upon the Negro in America, there is no country other than ours in which 12,000,000 or more Negroes have found the opportunities we find in this country . . . Living in a democracy means responsibilities as well as duties. It is easy to complain of the rights which are denied us, while we evade the responsibilities and duties which must be shouldered . . . While I know that immorality and crime thrive and breed in slums, I also know that man may rise above his physical surroundings, and thus come to serve those who are weaker than he . . ."

* * *

If America is to succeed there must be more James Shepards leading America's elements. More of them leading the business men who seek free enterprise, the citizens who demand States rights, the labor unions, the farm organizations, the Southerners, the colored people. More to tell the ones they lead that America is greater than any of its parts and that every American can and must be a better human being in exercise of the things he has and realization of the things he seeks.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer

December 10, 1943

OUTLINES PLAN FOR EDUCATION

Call Made For Program to Meet Needs Of Negroes By Chicago Dean Emeritus.

GREENSBORO, Dec. 9—(AP)—A program for higher education of Negroes that would more nearly meet their needs than adhere to the Supreme Court ruling on separate but equal educational facilities was advocated by Dr. George A. Works, dean emeritus of the University of Chicago, speaking here today before 150 delegates of the 10th annual session of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes in session at Bennet college.

Such a program, Dr. Works suggested, should provide for higher education in each state through (1) the development of a strong liberal education for undergraduates; (2) strong undergraduate instruction in agriculture and home economics; (3) professional education for teachers to meet certification requirements; and (4) undergraduate and graduate instruction in areas where there is opportunity for Negroes and in which the numbers seeking it are large enough to make available a high quality with a responsible per capita for current expenses.

Dr. Works advocated also scholarships and institutional agreements where the number involved does not justify giving the work in a state institution, although the state may or may not be giving instruction in the field for whites.

The above mentioned devices, he said, are equally applicable to whites and should be utilized more fully in the future.

Continuing the meeting theme, "The Present and Postwar Responsibilities of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools," Dr. W. Carson Ryan, dean of the University of North Carolina, declared, "The South is caught in a delimma between the things we know ought to do in terms of needs and the effort to maintain conventional standards."

He advocated that schools and colleges make available staff and materials, permit flexibility of courses and credits, furnish guidance to in-service teachers, and conduct special studies and experiments significant to curriculum programs.

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Smith Players To Try "Othello"

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Final rehearsals for "Heart of a City," first production of the Ira Aldridge Dramatic Guild of Johnson C. Smith University, are in progress. The play will be presented in Biddle Memorial Auditorium on November 12.

Included in the cast are: Allenstine Sparks, as Judy; Marizetta Hardy, as Toni; Winona Lee, as Valerie; Winifred Fullen, as Bubbles; Joan Daughtry, as Rosalind; Dorothy Mitchell, as Frenchie; Anne Richardson, as Patsy; Cecil Nedd, as Lila Saddle; Sarah Flakes, as Gert; Alka Bolden, as Mrs. Good; Mary Dockedy, as an Italian woman; Edna Gwynne, as Daisy; William Mills, as Tommy; Charles Bailey as the Captain of the Guard; J. W. Smith, as Paul Lundy.

TO PRESENT "OTHELLO"

Because the Guild is interested in offering the best plays of the current Broadway season, the group has decided to present Shakespeare's "Othello" as its third major production, tentatively scheduled for February.

Professor A. C. Lamb, director of the Guild, will assay the title role, and he will be supported by the best dramatic talent available. Lamb has had wide experience in acting in both college and professional theatres. His portrayal of "Emperor Jones," in O'Neil's great classic, was compared favorably with that of Paul Robeson, present star of the Broadway "Othello."

Johnson C. Smith Adds 2 to Faculty, 2 Get Promotions

Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Two promotions, two leaves of absence and the appointment of two additional instructors were announced last week by President H. L. McCrory of Johnson C. Smith University.

Dean Hardy Liston has been appointed executive vice president of the college and Miss Carrie Rahseur, former assistant women's counselor, has been promoted to the post of dean of women.

Leaves were granted to Dr. R. L. Anderson, biology professor, to study medicine at Howard University, and G. T. Kyle, head of the department of psychology, to complete work on his doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania.

2 New Instructors

Additional instructors are a woman teacher being added to the department of physical education and Robert E. Thompkins, B. D. Lincoln University, S. T. M. Western Theological Seminary and Ed. M. University of Pittsburgh, theology teacher.

The large number of applications from young men of pre-draft age and from young women make the outlook for the school year encouraging despite the heavy army inductions, the statement said, pointing out that almost half the applications were from women students.

The seventy-sixth annual session opens on September 14.

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

AT A. AND T. FOUNDERS' DAY — Several persons who played important roles in Founders' Day exercises, Tuesday at Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro are shown above. Shown left to right: Charles A. Hines, chairman, board of trustees; Dr. F. D. Bluford, president; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina who was the principal speaker; Dr. J. J. Green, board of trustees; Col. Raymond F. Edwards, commanding officer military units; Major Joseph C. Cooper, commandant, Army [illegible] program; Frederick Schope [illegible] Commandant, Signal Corps, at A. and T. College. E. M. Reddicks, and B. W. Barnes, color-bearers of the ROTC are shown on the back row.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The [illegible] of the project for three years, it was announced here last week by President David D. Jones following the completion of the summer camp held at the Bennett College was announced last week by President David D Jones. The purchase was made possible by a gift from the estate of a control group of twenty children throughout the year instead of the late Mrs. N. [illegible] Smith, six weeks during the Summer session as was the case in the previous [illegible] former registrar, Fayetteville Teachers College.

Education Board OK's Bennett College Project

New York, N. Y.

Amsterdam News

$100,000 In War Bonds Are Bennett College Buys

New York, N. Y.

18b-1943

SPEAKER AT A. AND T. COLLEGE

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, left, director Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, and Dr. F. D. Bluford, right, president A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C., shown entering Richard B. Harrison Memorial auditorium, on the school campus, where Dr. Johnson delivered the Founders' Day address Tuesday.

NOV 13 1943

Courier

NOV 13 1943

N. C. College To Open With Record Enrollment

SEP 11 1943

By ERIC HERCULES

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 9—With the observance of freshman week scheduled to commence on September 14, Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the N. C. College for Negroes, announced last Friday that the opening of the institution for the 1943-44 session will mark the largest enrollment since its founding in 1910.

President Shepard declared that "while there will be fewer men there will be an unusual number of young women, a majority of whom will be assigned to the Angus McLean dormitory for men. There is not an available room on the campus for another student, and among the matriculants this year are representatives from every county in North Carolina, 44 states and two foreign countries."

GOVERNOR TO SPEAK

Gov. J. Melville Broughton will deliver the opening address at the college in the B. N. Duke auditorium on Sunday afternoon, September 26. The Rev. Dr. Miles Mark Fisher, pastor of White Rock Baptist church, will deliver the first formal sermon of the session on Sunday, September 19.

NORTH CAROLINA

FACULTY CHANGES

Dr. Shepard also announced a number of faculty changes and additions. They are as follows: Robert J. Anthony has been added to the department of commerce. A native of New York City, he holds a Master's degree from New York university and until recently was instructor at Morris Brown college in Atlanta. Raymond Morris has been appointed head of the department of music. He is a graduate of Yale school of music as well as the Eastman school. Primarily a concert pianist, Dr. Morris is also known throughout the country as a conductor and composer. He comes to the Carolina institution from Bishop college in Texas where he has been dean since 1936. Chas. Ray has been added to the faculty as a member of the department of journalism where he will direct publicity and will serve as instructor in the social sciences. Prof. Charles E. Boulware will be added to the department of mathematics. He holds the degree of master of arts from the University of Michigan and for eight years maintained a position at Barber-Scotia college. Dr. Stephen J. Wright will return from a leave of absence to secure his Ph.D. degree. He will be acting dean of men and associate professor in the department of social sciences.

Dr. Shephard Appears Before House Ways and Means Com.; Urges Incorporation of Sales Tax

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Dr. James E. Shepard, president of North Carolina State college, Grand Master of the Masons of the North Carolina and widely known political and civic leader in his section, was the only Negro appearing before the house representatives ways and means committee and Dr. Shepard, a student of government, urged the committee to incorporate a general sales levy in the 1944 tax program because, he said, it would reach the surplus buying power and at the same time make every person conscious of his individual daily financial support of the war effort and the benefits of American citizenship.

OCT 23 1943

At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. Shepard was congratulated by Chairman Robert L. Doughton and by Rep. Harold Knutson, R-Minn., on his "fine statement."

St. Augustine's College Recogized As Class 'A'

Philadelphia Tribune

AUG 21 1943

AUG 21 1943

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Board of Trustees of St. Augustine's College at their commencement meeting were reminded in the annual report of President Goold that during the past year the institution had celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its opening and also had been recognized as a class A college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

This recognition had come partly as the result of the good work done by graduates of the college in various professional and graduate schools and partly as the result of increased support from the American Church Institute for Negroes and the National Council of the Episcopal Church.

The seventy-fifth anniversary celebration held in January was marked by a notable address by Dr. Ambrose Caliver Senior Specialist in Negro Education in the U. S. Office of Education and by the Anniversary Sermon of Presiding Bishop Henry St. George Tucker. The report of the treasurer indicated that the college would close the year without a deficit.

Word was received from the National Council of the Episcopal Church that the Bishop Tuttle Building formerly used for the training of women in Social Service and Religious Education, was now placed entirely in the hands of the college authorities.

To fill the unexpired term of the late Col. Joseph Hyde Pratt of Chapel Hill long a member of the Board, the Trustees elected Rev. Robert J. Johnson, D.D., of Warrenton, N. C. a graduate of the college.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Taking cognizance of certain complaints received from a committee of students and from other sources, the Trustees voted their confidence in the administration of the college and took steps to collaborate with it in endeavoring to bring about any improvement that may seem desirable and practicable after careful study.

A. & T. College Signal School Graduates 40

DEC 18 1943

DEC 18 1943

GREENSBORO, N.C. — "We congratulate you on having completed so much work in such a short period and contributing a great deal to the spirit and life of our campus," President F. D. Bluford of A. and T. College told the forty members of the graduating class of the Fourth Service Command Signal School, Friday.

The class was composed of soldiers from anti-aircraft units in the various army camps. The trainees, mostly former college students, were selected to pursue this advanced training at A. and T. on the basis of excellency in competitive test.

They were trained in the basic phases of electricity for anti-aircraft fire control. The students, ranking from private to technician fifth grade, left the campus immediately after the exercises for their various home camps.

Lists of Graduates

The graduates are:

David Bailey, Hubert Holt, Philip Bowen, Floyd [illegible], George Brown, Marsh Brymer, Jr., Adam Chappelle, Sherley Craigen, George G. Davis, James B. Davis, Lawson G. Day, Nathaniel Dickerson, William J. Edwards, Willie L. Edwards, Arnold E. Evans, Harold Farmer, Dempsey Fox, Robert Frederick, Walter G. Fuller, Raleigh Gallington, James W. Hairston, Albert Hall, William L. Hines, Elwook L. Hood, Richard Johnson, James E. McMillan, John E. Nolan, William Benjamin Proctor, William Arthur Reed, Herman Scott, Samuel L. Shannon, Arthur L. Sherman, Frederick Sinclair, Hayes L. Smith, Louis H. Thomas, Sheridan Tucker, Burns O. Wagner, Enoch Washington, Maurice S. Williams, and William Thomas Wimbish.

Bennett College Has 70th Anniversary Celebration

DEC 25 1943

Age

New York, N. Y.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—"Ours is a responsibility to become global Christians," asserted Mrs. J. D. Bragg of St. Louis in an address at the colorful seventieth anniversary exercise of the founding of Bennett College, held here last week.

Mrs. Bragg's address climaxed the traditional observance when more than $2700 was reported raised by graduates, students and faculty toward the endowment drive in progress. The General Education Board of New York is giving sixty-six and two-thirds cents for each dollar raised in the campaign.

The speaker, president of the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions Methodist Church, delared that Christianity is the only international force recognized by all races classes, political powers, and crosses international boundaries without question.

DEC 25 1943

Livingstone Univ. Gets U. of C. Professor's Books

Chicago Bee

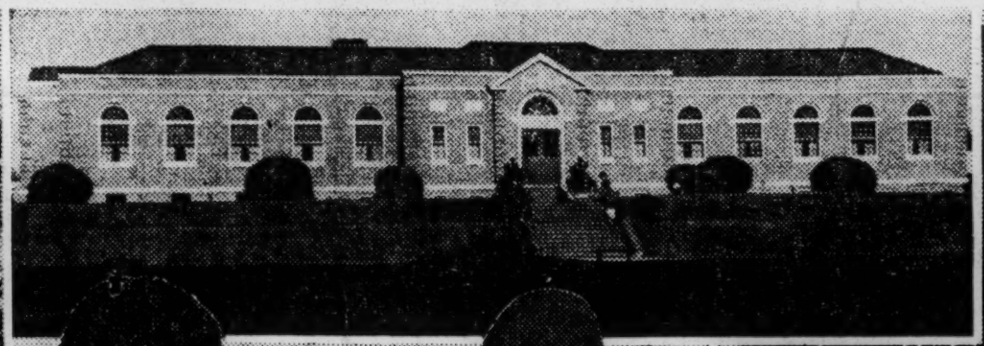
Chicago, Illinois

SALISBURY, N. C., Oct. 7.—An addition of some five hundred fifty-one volumes was made to the theological library of Livingstone college when Dr. William Clayton Bowers, recently-retired professor of religious education at the University of Chicago, presented sixteen twenty-two units of his personal collection to the seminary of the institution.

The announcement was made jointly by Dr. Bowers' gift was made by his retirement last year. President W. J. Trent and Rev. Dr. Bowers became interested John H. Satterwhite, dean of the theological seminary of collection expands the Hood Theological Seminary, Livingstone college throughfacilities of the Hood to whose library most of the Bishop W. J. Walls, whosecal Seminary, whose volumes have been added. book. "The Life of Josephstudent body for the

DEC 25 1943

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES OPENS DOOR TO HIGHER EDUCATION



AUG 14 1943

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And North Carolina College for Negroes carries on.

a woods in plendor, the College for r Durham and guides wo men thro the temple of scholastic achievement. Typical of the setting of the campus is the tree-lined thoroughfare shown in the upper left picture. The long, low building at the top is the dining hall where students enjoy some of the tastiest cooking in the South.

Upper right: Students learning the intricacies of physics.

Center: These young men are giving this rattlesnake the once-over like veterans.

Lower left: An instructor hovers over these students as they learn the useful art of sewing.

Lower right: These research students may discover secrets of vital use to civilization.

Inset: The founder, Dr. James Edward Shepard, whose faith and perseverance guided North Carolina College for Negroes out of the quagmire of debt and made it one of America's greatest institutions of its kind.

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Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

FIRST LAW GRADUATE—Governor J. M. Broughton of North Carolina presents a diploma to Robert R. Bond of Lewiston, N. C. Bond is the first graduate of the school of law at the North Carolina College for Negroes. He was one of 18 successful candidates to pass the state board of law examiners, and the only Negro.

College Features Modern Campus; Grade-A Faculty

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The story has already been told of the epic fight on the part of James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, in pulling the school from the mire of debt and instability to the status of one of America's foremost citadels of learning for the race.

Today the North Carolina College for Negroes stands as a monument to the vision of Dr. Shepard and his associates, who saw in the institution a means of preparing the youth of the race for the opportunities open everywhere to men and women of skilled training.

LIKE A JEWEL

Just what does the North Carolina College for Negroes have to offer prospective students?

The new student is greeted by a large and modern campus, set like a jewel in a woodland, with all its natural and scenic beauty, about two miles from the business district of Durham. Tennis courts are located near the dormitory for women and the dormitory for men. Two athletic fields—one for track and baseball and the other for football—are among the finest in the State of North Carolina.

Then there is the Administration building, housing the administrative offices, the post office and classrooms. The handsomely appointed B. N. Duke auditorium seats more than 900 persons. Other buildings are: the Gymnasium for Young Women, the New Gymnasium and Swiming Pool, New Practice Cottage for Senior Home Economics, residence halls comprising five dormitories, two for men and three for women . . . all these rooms are equipped with the most modern conveniences . . . the new Science building, which was erected and equipped at a cost of $185,000; the College Refectory, Art Room, Faculty homes and a Library containing 25,621 volumes.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

In the Department of Music are the College chorus, Men's Glee club, Women's Glee club, the orchestra, the band, and the Coleridge-Taylor Choral society. The Excelsior Literary society is for the purpose of stimulating interest and appreciation of literature. The North Carolina College Players is the widely-known dramatic club.

Other campus groups are the Commercial club, the History club, the Colley-Winchell Home Economics club, Omega Psi Phi, Alpha Phi Alpha and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities and the Alpha Kappa Alpha and Delta Sigma Theta sororities have chapters at North Carolina College for Negroes.

BROAD CURRICULUM

Dr. Shepard and his associates have outlined a broad curriculum for students of the institution. Dr. Shepard heads the School of Law, the School of Library Science, the School of Hygiene and Public Health. The College of Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences offer courses in all branches of the work embraced under their respective titles.

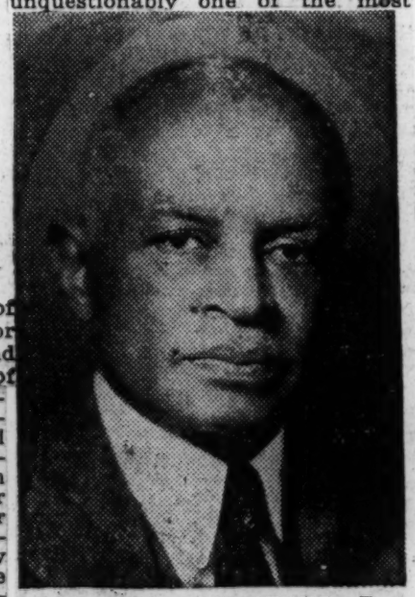
North Carolina College for Negroes is the first State-supported liberal arts college for Negroes. It was founded in 1910 by its present president, Dr. Shepard.

In addition to the thorough grounding in the fundamentals of the students chosen courses, a number of liberal scholarships and prizes are awarded each year.

The North Carolina College for Negroes is non-sectarian, but it maintains a high moral code for the students to abide by.

ADVANTAGE OF GOOD LOCATION

The location of the college is particularly advantageous to the students inasmuch as Durham is unquestionably one of the most



DR. JAMES E. SHEPARD, Pres.

prosperous communities for Negroes in America. One-third of the population of 60,000 is colored. Students have unusual opportunities to observe and to investigate along commercial lines. Durham is a convention city, and every year brings large bodies of people to the city for discussion of all phases of human problems.

And steeped in the tradition of a free America, dedicated to the proposition that education means economic freedom, the North Carolina College for Negroes holds high the torch of learning and extends a welcome hand to those enlightened young and young women who choose the school for their alma mater. A tribute is also due Dr. James E. Shepard for his courage and fighting heart in steering the college around the reefs of debt, making it one of the greatest schools of its kind in America.

Rapid Rise Of Bennett College Called Tribute To Dr. Jones

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

By A. A. MORISEY

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The rapid growth of Bennett College during the years since its reorganization as a college for women is a glowing tribute to the administrative ability of President David D. Jones who has directed the destinies of the institution through this period.

The school took new life in 1926 when the board of education and Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church promoted its reorganization and President Jones assumed office. At that time the number of students of college rank was ten and the physical plant comprised four small buildings.

Contrast these figures with those of the enrollment and facilities of the institution today. There are 400 students and twenty-one buildings.

Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia are represented in the enrollment. Approximately one half of this number is from outside the state.

GIVEN FUNDS

The [illegible]ration of the chapel and [illegible] little theatre in 1941 brought to a close a building campaign which began in 1934 with the gift of $250,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York, matching a similar gift from the General Education Board.

Other structures completed during the period include: Pfeiffer, Merner, and Carrie Barge residence halls, a laundry and heating plant, a complete science hall, and the Thomas F. Holgate Library which houses more than 60,000 volumes.

Other buildings of the physical plant include the administration building, gymnasium, a music house, the practice home, the president's home, and faculty homes.

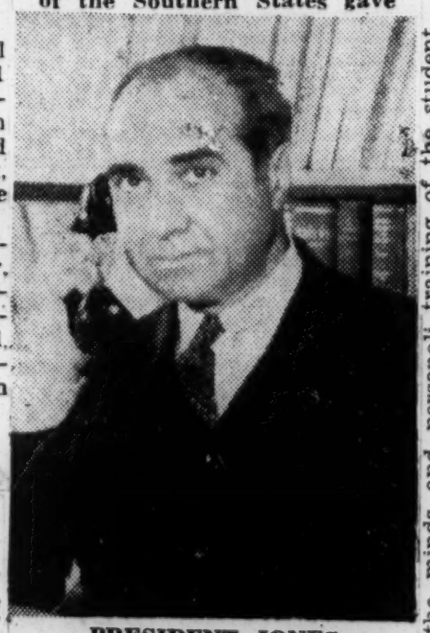
As a result of a critical study of the curricula throughout the years since 1926 and a survey of more than three hundred graduates and 500 members of the National Association of College Women, certain new fields of emphasis have been given attention in the curriculum.

INSTRUCTION FIELDS

Consequently instruction in the following fields is given: earning a living, communication, mental and physical health, consumer education, community leadership, and citizenship, home and family life, recreation, religion and life philosophy.

Coveted recognition has been given the college by state and national boards and agencies because of the calibre of its students and its program. In 1930 it was granted "A" rating by the department of public instruction of the State of North Carolina.

Two years later the college was received as a member of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and in 1934 was admitted to membership in the Association of American Colleges. The next year the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States gave



PRESIDENT JONES

the college the "A" rating.

Bennett College believes that the ideal college is a community

North Carolina School Reviews Its Record After 33 Years of Struggle

Call and Post Kansas City, Mo

DURHAM, N. C. — (ANP) — After 33 years of struggle, the North Carolina College for Negroes, founded by Dr. James E.

Shepard, reviews the record made in the field of education, this week.

Known first as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua, the program of the school was first designed to prepare Sunday school teachers, preachers and other religious workers for their profession.

Cites Progress and Hardships

Located about a mile outside the city limits of Durham, few dreamed in 1910 that the desolate city dumps could be transferred into a site of beauty, reveals Dr. Alphonse Honingburg, head of the school's department of education. A high tribute is paid Dr. Shepard for his dauntless spirit and determination to overcome all obstacles during the early years of the school's growth.

The second stage in the history of North Carolina college came in 1915 when the school was sold and an immediate program of reorganization began. Mrs. Russell Sage came to the aid of the college with a sizeable contribution and the name was changed to the National Training school. During this period the National Training school made a reputation of excellent training and greatly impressed the community by repeated additions to its faculty and a general expansion of its academic program.

Financial Difficulties

"But the first World War again brought great financial difficulties, and for a time it seemed that the school would have to close its doors," it was learned. "By 1923, the trustees had agreed on a plan through which the state of North Carolina would be invited to assume the financial responsibilities of the school, as well as to take over its management."

The third and final phase of North Carolina college came about in 1925 when the plans and agreements were completed which automatically made the school a state institution. At that time the assessed value of the plant was $135,000.

After being faced with a legislative order to close, a committee of prominent people of the state visited the governor who rescinded the order of the general assembly, resulting in a change of opinion among members of that body who voted $145,000 toward the general improvement of the school.

The college lists 35 teachers in the undergraduate school, 10 of whom hold the doctor's degree. "Fourteen of the 18 who taught in the graduate school in 1942-'43 have earned the highest degree, and all are nationally known in their field." records show.

18b-1943
Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.
WILBERFORCE ACCREDITED
APR 15 1943

Wilberforce University, oldest institution of learning owned and operated by the race, the just pride of African Methodism has had a long and colorful career. It began to attract nationwide attention during the presidency of Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., when he traveled extensively with "The Book of a Million Names." Upon the foundation which was laid during those years Dr. D. Ormonde Walker built. His administration was very constructive. He succeeded in enlarging the Carnegie Library, beginning the construction of Faith for science, and constructing a road across the old historic ravine. He captured the imagination of the church, and the nation when the institution was given conditional accreditation by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. The work of all his predecessors came to fruition under the incumbency of D. O. Walker. APR 1 - 1943

Came the brilliant, able, and affable Charles H. Wesley. Wilberforce has moved steadily forward and the historian will record that it was his administration which saw all provisions and conditions removed an dtoday Wilberforce enjoys full fledged "A rating" without reservations. On the same day that Hon. Ray Hughes of Columbus made the announcement at the Ransom testimonial in St. Paul Church, Columbus, the writer had a conference with the Governor of Ohio, a great friend of Wilberforce. The Christian Recorder believes that there are greater things in store for the green and gold. Still do we maintain that our connectional program of education ought be so revamped that the entire indebtedness on the school be liquidated, Payne Theological Seminary salvaged and redeemed. Wilberforce can and ought be made a connectional school of the prophets. A friend remarked the other day that the church ought stop "playing school." APR 15 1943

If the movement is not forward with accelerated pace, lengthened stride, and increased tempo the accreditation will boot but little.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.
WILBERFORCE INTRODUCES STUDENT SELF-GOVERNMENT
MAY 6 1943

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—After several unsuccessful attempts in previous years Wilberforce University may now proudly boast of an actual lively functioning student self-governing council. This is another step in the efforts of Wilberforce in making the institution more progressive and democratic.

The present successful movement for student government began with Dr. Charles H. Wesley's announcement to institute such an organization on his arrival at Wilberforce as president in June 1942, and with the formation of a committee composed of one student elected from each class by the students of that class and four faculty members appointed by the president. The committee, working under the noteworthy and tenacious chairmanship of Mr. J. T. Henry, professor of geography, proposed a student-faculty council of fifteen members, only three of whom were to be faculty members appointed by the president, two students each from the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes, and six elected by the entire student body from the upper two classes.

MAY 8 1943

Members of The Council

This recommendation was accepted by the faculty and the student body. The latter elected the following twelve student members to the council: Harld student members to the council: Harold son, vice-president; Lorraine Scott, secretary; William McClain, treasurer; George F. Davis, III, John Jackson, Jean Walden, Hazel Dildy, Claude Nichols, Dennis Cardwell, Clarence Ferguson, and Ethel Arnett. Professor J. T. Henry, Miss Anna Terry, and Dr. Dean S. Yarbrough represent the faculty. These fifteen representatives have already won the confidence of the president, the faculty, and the student body by their conscientious, diligent, and sober weighing of evidence in all cases brought before them and the fairness of every decision rendered by them.

MAY 6 1943

Some Objectives

The Council promises to be more and more efficient as it gains experience. A Student Union, removal of the bookstore from Shorter Hall, a program of cleanliness in every phase of campus life, assurance of balanced and healthful meals in the dining halls, and the development of high moral standards on Wilberforce campus are some of the immediate objectives of this Council.

MAY 6 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
MAY
Wilberforce U. Speeds Teacher Training Plan

WILBERFORCE—(ANP)—Acting upon the recommendation of President Charles H. Wesley, the board of trustees of Wilberforce university has decided to make the university high school a laboratory school in relation to the teacher training program of the college of education and students with teaching majors in the college of liberal arts.

MAY 15 1943

Atty. Ray Hughes of Columbus, a member of the te board of trustees, was elec membership of the church b of trustees,

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.
TO CONNECTIONALIZE WILBERFORCE
MAY 13 1943
By
PRESIDENT CHARLES H. WESLEY
MAY 13 1943

The suggestion has been frequently made for a number of years that the African Methodist Episcopal Church should maintain a connectional school and that Wilberforce University should be this school. After so many years of discussion, during which editors of the Recorders and contributors to them have voiced this view, it is now high time that we do something about it—certainly something more than talk and have again given fine expressio nto this opinion. With Wilberforce mortgaged to the extent of $119,000.00 and Payne Seminary badly housed and poorly financed, the educational program is very seriously handicapped. A single great financial effort on the part of 700,00 African Methodists could give a new emancipation to Wilberforce, now in chains.

The reasons for this recurrence of an older view to connectionalize Wilberforce today are not difficult to understand. There is now wide concern among thinking people concerning problems which face institutions like Wilberforce.

There has been in past years, all over the educated world, a rapid transition from education controlled by the Church to education controlled by the Sta For three centuries, this issue has been fought over in the Protestant world and today the Church has transferred to the state the duty of molding he characters and minds of youth. This educational revolution may have been a blunder but we face a fact. It has actually already taken place, and it is not probable that its expansion can be stopped entirely. Moreover, this transfer has taken place with the consent of the churches. The danger in this situation can be clearly seen in Germany, Italy, and Japan where teaching is in the hands of the state and it has been political in its purpose. This is one of the underlying issues of this war. Shall we allow the state to mold society, to fashion life and civilization in its way? Shall there be no relation between government and character, between the state and course of civilization?

Wilberforce is now in this dilema and has been facing this issue for decades. What is the answer of our Church? Do we surrender? Do we permt others to take over, or do we carry on? **We as a nation are soon going** to be forced to decide if we want government influence to become the dominant factor in our universities. The collegiate education supported by the A. M. E. Church at Wilberforce has made tremendous contributions to the advancement of Negro life. The State of Ohio has cooperated with us and is still cooperating, under our leadership, in this oldest venture in Negro higher education. None of us wants to see a change in this cooperation, for it would undoubtedly tend to lose for future generations the benefits of such value to earlier ones. If this is to be prevented and our leadership maintained in the development of a forthright Negro manhood and womanhood we as churchmen must do something about this at some early period, and we must not wait too long.

MAY 13 1943

What Can We Do?

Most of our episcopal districts have their own schools which are going to survive even the distresses of our present war, because the strength of our spirit is great. Although the General Conference may urge by its vote we reduce the number of our schools, local and sectional attachments are so realistic that the recommendations of a general body are not likely to be of dominant influence. Although enrollments may drop from their peacetime levels, assessments may still be brought in to maintain even the shadow of a former glory, which some will believe may be revived, for hope springs eternal in the hearts of the devout. Of such loyalty has the A. M. E. Church and its schools been made! Some of us are not willing to pass over lightly this sentiment nor to crush it by the majority vote of a superior body, however apparently representative it may be. Time can be trusted to bring reality to these local divisions and center interests and devotions in a larger purpose rather than to diffuse his strength through smaller ones.

MAY 13 1943

The First Step

While awaiting the action of time, there is a first step which we can take, and we should have no hesitation in taking it. This is to think through a plan to increase the support and direct the devotion of larger numbers of African Methodists beyond their state-line conferences to a national center. Isolation has its dangers nationally as well as internationally. Because we insist upon our localism as a nation, the world is now suffering, and we with it. Because we insist upon our localism in church-supported schools, Wilberforce suffers, and we with it. There is, however, a first step towards a brighter way.

would be reported in the hands of the Secretary of Education to the Secretary of tion for a larger equitable division this suggestion: that we plan for the African Methodist Episcopal Church. through the Bishop to the berforce Fund. It would development of a connectional tie with That is, a church with forty members Education. Wilberforce through a program similar would be assessed through the annual The report of this sum to our present Pension Fund—in spite conference four dollars, and so on the release, if necessary, of its inadequatcies in results. This through the numerical membership of division of Educational money plan would call for a contribution of our church. This amount would be to Wilberforce. This release Wilberforce known by some-such-name as the Wil- former Wilber- from its claim to an equal division of force sum could be allowed to remain present educational monies. Local con- cents each from the members of the sum would enable and expressed a desire to improve themsary, of the present selvs for the work of the nal money now given Wilberforce

ence school would accordingly have larger amounts—and Wilberforce would receive a larger amount also, while at the same time special emphasis in interest, support, and devotion would be placed upon the connectional school, whose debts would almost sink it into a second-rate college. All would be helped by this action and "ten cents" would impoverish no individual or church.

MAY 1 3 1943

The General Conference of 1944

We shall need legislation for this purpose. Some of us would be as interested in working for the adoption of such a program of centralized educational interest as we would be in the election and elevation of persons to any "higher" place among their fellows. Each course, to be sure, is a good cause to pursue, and worthy of our best. Surely, in the face of the overwhelming problems and obstacles which the present and future holds for the work of Payne, Lee, Mitchell, Jones, Scarborough, Gregg, Jones, Wright, and Walker, will challenge us to do something rather than lose the value in our heritage.

MAY 1 3 1943

What Do You Say About This?

Will you write about this? Will you talk of it with your friends? Will you have your delegates pledge themselves to such a cause? or do you have a better plan to follow? Several have suggested that we raise one dollar for Wilberforce just as we do our Dollar Money. Such a plan has value beyond words ,but I can see greater opposition to such a plan which will arise to defeat such a program. The same opposition may not arise to the "ten cents" plan for education. Rockfeller carried on a vast work with a dime. So have the Five and Ten Cent stores, and so can we. Between now and the General Conference, let us bring our thought into the open and plan in some way to connectionalize Wilberforce. Churches have continued to maintain schools in spite of modern standards.

The Catholics have many schools, but the Catholic University of America is the apex of them all and to it as to other schools, elementary, secondary, and collegiate ,go the devotion and contributions of the membership. By small contributions; collected through its church hierarchy, millions are raised annually for this University and it has never surrendered its heritage. Other denominations follow a similar program.

Wilberforce cannot continue to advance, with present educational demands on universities ,as the child os stepchild of only the First, Third, Fourth and Thirteenth Districts. There must be a wider constituency. Our students come from 35 different states and our graduates go into a larger number of states, in service. Wilberforce is national ,and more so than most average colleges. Its support should follow, at least in part, from the areas which it serves and which have pride in it.

What shall we do about such a program,

MAY 1 3 1943

Mr. a ' Mrs. African Methodists?

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Women Students Flood Wilberforce

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — This year's record enrollment of women students—528 out of a total of 7[illegible] has forced Wilberforce Univ[illegible] to turnover O'Neill Hall, men's dorm[illegible] to them.

OCT 16 1943

Other changes in effect when the fall term opened September 21 included the institution of a quarter system in place of the semester system, and the substitution of cafeteria service for table service in the dining room.

2 Honors Announced

At the opening convocation for the eighty-eighth session, President Charles H. Wesley announced the awarding of two honorary degrees as follows:

President Edwin Barclay of Liberia, doctor of laws, at Town Hall [illegible]C last June 29; and the Rev. Charles T. Isom, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, Dayton doctor of divinity, to be conferred later at his church.

OCT 6 1943

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia. Pa.

Women Students Flood Wilberforce

OCT 28 1943

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—This year's record enrollment of women students—528 out of a total of 715—has forced Wilberforce University to turnover O'Neill Hall, men's dormintory to them.

Other changes in effect when the fall term opened September 21 included the institution of a quarter system in place of the semester system, and the substitution of cafeteria service for table

OCT 28 1943

vice in the dining room.

18b-1943
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Speaks of U. of C.

[TRIBUNE Photo.]

Dr. Leslie P. Hill, Negro president of Cheyney State Teachers college, Cheyney, Pa., speaking yesterday in Rockefeller chapel at University of Chicago.

NOV 5 1943

The defeat of the axis powers will not in itself liberate the world, Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, Negro president of the Cheyney State Teachers' college at Cheyney, Pa., warned yesterday in Rockefeller Memorial chapel at the University of Chicago. He spoke at regular Sunday morning services.

"It will take years to break down the walls of prejudice," Dr. Hill said. The majority of the peoples of the world are of the colored races, and they are troubled to know if they will have the freedoms promised by the world's bibles and humanities," he added.

NOV 5 1943

"We will refuse to accept the thesis that vast future development must be predicated solely on economic realism," he said.

Pennsylvania

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

First Lady Arrives at Lincoln

NOV 6 1943

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is shown arriving at Lincoln University, where she spoke to the fifth annual student conference of college chapters of the NAACP. Escorting the First Lady are Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary of the NAACP (right); Walter White, who introduced Mrs. Roosevelt, and Dean J. Newton Hill of Lincoln University.—(Photo by G. M. Wilson).

Digest of Speeches at the NAACP Student Session

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—While the status of the colored man is improving, he must take advantage of every opportunity for progress and keep constant guard lest he lose what ground he has gained, delegates to the fifth annual NAACP student conference here from Friday to Sunday were told.

Called to acquaint students with the problems facing them as future leaders, the conference was attended by 180 delegates from colleges and youth councils throughout the country who listened to prominent speakers discuss the situation to date, then formulated their own program of action.

The attitude of organized labor is gradually changing toward colored workers, the delegates were told, although there is still considerable room for improvement.

Labor Changes

One reason for this change has been the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, according to Charles Douds, regional director of the NLRB, who asserted the board had "constantly refused to allow its machinery to be used to discriminate against employees because of color."

He cited several cases in which the board ruled against discrimination since it was established in 1935, and said the labor movement, generally, had taken steps in rectifying the "mistake" of some unions in denying membership to workers on the basis of color.

The picture of general improvement of conditions of colored workers was corroborated by John A. Davis, FEPC director of review and analysis, who pointed out that while the situation "could be lots better" there has been a rapid rise in colored employment and only a few unions now bar colored members.

Alaska to Bataan

Better roles are now being given colored actors, although there is still much that could be done, said Actress Jean Muir. She pointed to the film "Bataan" as an example of progress in the movie industry.

On the other hand, she noted that there were no colored roles in the picture "Alaskan Highway" although colored men played a large part in the actual building of the road. Letters, both of protest and praise, to the film studios, she said, would let the movie moguls know their work is being watched and accelerate the trend toward more appropriate roles for colored artists.

A formidable barrier against social progress is anti-colored propaganda, sometimes subtle sometimes not, which has given the public an unfavorable conception of the colored citizen, declared Dr. Lawrence P. Reddick, curator of the Schomberg Collection, NYC.

White Mind Sets

Most prejudice, he said, stems from 19 stereotyped pictures which the average white man carries of the colored American. Included in the list were the beliefs that colored people are generally dishonest, vicious criminals, sexual supermen, irresponsible, natural cooks and musicians, chicken-and-watermelon eaters, religiously superstitious, and spend most of their time wishing they were white.

He suggested that "local interracial committees for cultural democracy" be formed to combat this anti-colored attitude by attacking the propaganda at its principal sources—radio, movies, newspapers, and school textbooks.

One big handicap to progress in the South is the feeling that we can gain nonthing by voting, Dr. Luther P. Jackson, professor of history at Virginia State College, told the group. Few bother to pay poll taxes, he said, and, according to latest estimates, 90 per cent of colored citizens in that section of the country have never exercised their voting privileges.

Education Poverty Stricken

Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, said that until there was enactment of a bill for federal educational appropriations to the States, it was doubtful whether the fight for equalization of teachers' salaries in the South would be entirely successful.

In some cases, he pointed out, white teachers—who would have to take a cut—were getting as low as $500 a year themselves "and there isn't any cutting you can do there."

What can be done to protect colored soldiers from civilians in the South was the subject of a speech by Dr. William H. Hastie, former aide to the Secretary of War.

Principal speaker Saturday night was Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP and editor of Crisis magazine. Others who participated on the program included Dr. Hastie, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of colored work, YMCA; Madison Jones, associate examiner in NYC office of the FEPC; and Dean Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of women at Hampton Institute.

Lincoln President Brilliant Educator

Philadelphia Tribune
NOV 21 1943
Philadelphia, Pa.
1943

Walter L. Wright was born in Juliustown, N. J., on February 3, 1872. He graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1892, gaining distinction in the departments of mathematics and science. He won the Experimental Science Fellowship upon which he studied in Princeton for one year, and when President Isaac N. Rendall was looking for a man to teach mathematics one of our trustees, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., recommended Mr. Wright. When Professor Wright arrived at Lincoln in the fall of 1893 tradition says that he was so youthful in appearance that he was mistaken for a freshman. In 1895 Professor Wright married Miss Jean Carr, the daughter of an honored colleague.

There were three children from this marriage, and the oldest son, Walter Livingston Wright, Jr., is carrying on the tradition as the dis-

When his predecessor, Dr. Isaac Rendall, died in January, 1926, Professor Wright became vice president and acting president of Lincoln University when Dr. John B. Rendall died in February 1, 1926. In recognition of his long and faithful service, Professor Wright received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and the advancement of the cause of Negro education from the Trustees of Lincoln University.

Varied Activities

President Wright has won distinction for which the University stands. For fifty years he has been a leader in the fields of education, religion and public service. He has been a teacher and preacher of the highest order, and the hearts of many thousands of Lincoln men and women, and a very few alumni now living who have not come under his influence—who have traveled extensively among many years, treasurer of the Lincoln Alumni Association, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University since 1911. Those who have known Dr. Wright in his presidency of Lincoln University have been impressed with his ability to make great men.

Two notable features of President Wright's administration may be mentioned aside from improvements in

DR. WALTER L. WRIGHT, President of Lincoln University since 1936.

the appearance of the grounds and buildings, and the reaching of the highest enrollment in our history until the depletion caused by the war. While his predecessor made a start in the admission of graduates to the Board of Trustees and faculty, Dr Wright has taken a step in advance and announced and carried out a policy of bi-racial equality. So successful has been this policy that our campus is held up as a model of what inter-racial understanding and helpful co-operation can be and should be in our American democracy.

Secured State Grants

Another notable feature of his administration has been his success with the cooperation of alumni in interesting the Governor and Legislature of the State in the work of the University and its value to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The result has been a generous increase in bi-yearly appropriations, so that the University is in a more secure position financially than many sister institutions in the liberal arts field.

race."

For over one hundred years, since the first board of managers was formed in 1837 and the school opened in 1840 in Philadelphia, the institution, passing through all the high school and normal preparatory stages to the full four-year college status, has adhered unceasingly to its high purpose.

Controlled by the Society of Friends up until 1921, the institution was taken over by the State in that year and later became one of the fourteen accredited State teachers' colleges operated under the department of public instruction.

Accredited in 1942

Steady improvement in its teaching service won for the college in 1942 full accreditment by the American Association of Teachers' Colleges and full membership status.

Their specialized curricula are offered in elementary education, home economics and the industrial arts. From these departments, hundreds of competent teachers have gone out steadily into the schools of the nation, both public and private.

Progressive Educator

LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, A. B., A.M., and Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard; Lincoln, Litt., D.; Morgan, LLD.; teacher of English and Education at Tuskegee Institute; Principal of the Manassas Industrial School, Manassas, Va.; Principal of the Institute for Colored Youth which is now the State Teachers College at Cheyney, Pa. of which he is president; Founder of the Pennsylvania Association of Teachers of Colored Children, the West Chester Community Center, the Chester Community League, the Pennsylvania State Negro Council, and Chairman of the Committee of National Council of Student Christian Associations of Work among Negro Colleges and Interracial Program; author of "The Wings of Oppression," a volume of lyric poetry, "Toussaint L'Ouverture," a large five-part dramatic history in the grand manner, and "Jethro," a musical and dramatic pageant of the Ethiopian who gave mankind the idea of representative government; organizer and director of the Cheyney Chorus; lecturer on educational, historical and literary subjects, and contributor to educational magazines. Some of the Boards and organizations with which he is active are. Board of State Teachers College presidents, Board of Managers of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, Harvard Club of Philadelphia Co-ordinating Committee of American Teachers Association with the National Education Association Delaware County Tuberculosis Association, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, Administrative Council of the Y. M. C. A. in Philadelphia, State Advisory Committee of the National Youth Administration Advisory Council of the Student Christian Movement, National Y. M. C. A. Committee of Colored Work, Committee on Policy and Procedure of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee, Delegate-at-large of National Council for Prevention of War Delaware County Goodwill Council Trustee Board of the Community Fund of Philadelphia and Vicinity.

Cheyney State Teachers Coll.

Philadelphia Tribune

Oldest Of Kind

Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEYNEY, Pa. — Cheyney State College, the oldest college in America for colored Americans, devoted exclusively to the training of teachers, was born in 1828 when Richard Humphrey, Quaker prophet and philanthropist, made his bequest of $10,000 for a school "to fit and prepare teachers for the descendants of the African

Unique Opportunity For Widest Service

Philadelphia Tribune

By LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL

Philadelphia, Pa.

The effects of the war upon every American college are dramatic, deeply significant and, in some instances tragic. Some campuses bristle with soldiers. Others are quite forsaken. It is not only that all competent men have been called from college to the armed services. These men will return to college with a new view of themselves, their country and the world, and with sobering memories. They will come back to consider all the reasons for the breakdown of our civilization and to build up a new faith in those proclaimed freedoms by which the Allied Nations seek now to establish just and enduring human relations.

Meanwhile, those colleges not taken over by the government are struggling on with the small number of men who for one reason or another, have not yet been called, and with the women who are still privileged to carry on.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

To these women a world crisis is offering unique opportunity. To them the men who have gone to war look for the holding up of all the standards and for continuing all the activities that may make every Alma Mater useful in winning an undoubted victory and in preserving the cultural inheritance of the race. To these women also every door of opportunity for learning and experience in every field of worthy human interest and activity are wide open. Women by the mere force of events are called and urged to move out into the widest emancipation, physical and spiritual, known to mankind in recorded history.

Here is a challenge which Negro women especially must face and accept. They must help keep alive for our fighting men and for themselves all the hopes which long generations of suffering and sacrifice have built up for our race. They can do this only by having vision and courage. Vision must keep clear before them the tremendous new demands that will be made upon them during and after the war. Courage must strengthen their determination not to stop now to make money at the very moment they need to be in training for the testing days to come. It is often very hard for our very best young women to resist the temptation of jobs with quick and gratifying financial compensation. But here is where vision and courage must be manifested.

Faith in Women

At Cheyney all major hopes and plans for the next college year are based upon the faith that our women will realize the opportunity and the challenge which they are confronting with both vision and courage. We expect not only the return of women students already in course, but also the admission of many young women whom these students have helped to see the special advantages of the education this college offers, particularly in home economics and the industrial arts, to those who should be preparing now for the teaching profession. The demand for teachers now far outruns the supply, and when the war is over the well-prepared teacher will have instant employment.

Men Not Forgotten

All the departments of the college will be operated without any break in the integrity of any curriculum. While the great majority of students will be women, such qualified men as are not called to the armed services will have the same training and facilities which the college has hitherto provided.

The college year 1943-44 is everywhere unpredictable. There has never been in prospect any year like it. Everywhere in the college world regular enrolments will depend largely upon the vision, the courage and the loyalty of college women. At Cheyney, we believe our women will see that none of these shall fail.

18b-1943
Columbia, S. C. Record
February 11, 1943

WOLFE MADE TRUSTEE

TheGeneral Assembly elected Solicitor Julian Wolfe of Orangeburg, to the board of trustees of the State Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg today.

Wolfe will fill the unexpired term of the late A. L. Dukes of Orangeburg. The term expires in 1944.

Columbia, S. C.
May 6, 1943

Wartime Problem In Education Is Solved

A successful experiment in education has been conducted this year by Benedict College of Columbia with Converse College at Spartanburg cooperating.

Dean G. E. Nelson of Benedict College, who originated the experiment, pointed out that the experiment had shown that democracy is not "an empty, unattainable ideal, but, rather a living, growing reality," and that the experiment has made possible the extension of educational opportunity despite certain transportation difficulties and other restrictions.

Dean Nelson explained that at the beginning of the current school year a large number of Negro teachers in Spartanburg county applied to Benedict College for extension courses to be conducted in that county.

The Gasoline Problem

"In the first efforts to establish these extension courses, it was impossible to obtain the quantity of gasoline necessary to make the trips, and indeed, train and bus transportation would have been impossible because of the time element," he said.

"In order to conduct classes at Spartanburg for in-service teachers there was no other alternative than to secure qualified teachers right in that city who could do this work," Dean Nelson explained.

He conferred with Dean Elford C. Morgan of Converse College to assist in this emergency by supplying the teaching staff. The Converse official agreed and the courses were started.

Enrolment of 85

During the year, the Converse faculty has taught the courses to these Negro school teachers in Spartanburg county. The enrolment has reached 85, Dean Nelson said.

The school will close May 14 and credit for work satisfactorily completed at this school will be given by Benedict College.

Dean Nelson said this experiment was the first of its type in the southeast.

Columbia, S. C., Record
[illegible] 1943

Benedict Head Urges Negroes To Aid War Effort

In an address at Benedict College yesterday afternoon, Dr. J. J. Starks, president, said, that "the time is not far distant when the Allied nations will achieve victory. And in order to rightfully participate in the spoils, the Negro citizen should today, make up his mind to sacrifice from every standpoint, and bear in mind the fact that no sacrafice is too great to make for the preservation of this ideal democratic way of life."

Dr. Starks, who has creditably maintained a higher institution of learning for members of the Negro race in the Palmetto State has attributed its successful development to the wholehearted support and continuous cooperation of the countless white citizens in the capital city who have contributed in no small measure to the uplift of the Negro educationally and otherwise. Declaring that "each community should take care of itself and its own affairs, the veteran administrator added, "no problem in Columbia or elsewhere is ever so great that it cannot be solved amicably. As a matter of fact," he continued, "the basis of intelligence is one's ability to try to adjust one's self for a peaceful way of life in any environment."

Benedict College is in the midst of a campaign to raise funds for endowment purposes in order that this monument for the education of Negroes will forever stand the test of time and especially in the post-war world. President Starks has expressed utmost appreciation to all those persons who have and are still contributing to the much needed Christian program.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Scores Conditions At Morris College

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
JUL 23 1943

By RICHARD T. WILLIAMS

(Editor's note: The author of this article has been a member of the faculty of Morris College for several years and is well known throughout the state for his frankin opinions).

SUMTER, S. C. — In many ways Morris College is approaching a dangerous point, but facts are being withheld by teachers, by some members of the trustee board and, by the board of directors of the school. In a petition the trustees, I enumerated some of the dangers but chairman, J. W. Boykin, refused to place it before them; but conditions cannot be hidden forever. For the sake of the school, and at the expense of loss of love, I urge the trustees to assemble immediately and take charge of the trust of the Baptist church placed in their charge. I shall respect them by not mentioning some of the more serious charges in this article, but will call attention to some lesser evils.

Teachers are worked like slaves and treated like dogs. Prof. W. J. Burgess, a friend of Dr. Garrick, was forced against his protest to teach four classes in a row, from eight until twelve, without any time to rest for six days a week. This is roughly equivalent to four and one-half months work in the regular session, that is for nine weeks. Prof. L. M. Tobin was dropped from the summer session for introducing Mr. Osceola E. McKaine to the summer audience. Prof. F. A. Abraham, very proficient in music, was denied the use of the dining hall because he signed an innocent petition to the trustee board; Miss Gertrude Prater was insulted and denied a promise already given for the same reason. Prof. W. M. Menard was kicked out in the midst of the summer school because he attempted to get the students to study. He was accused by the students, prosecuted, judged and sentenced to be fired without being given the right to testify in his own behalf. Though the directors knew in advance they were going to fire him he was not notified until less than twenty-four hours before. Mr. Menard also signed the petition. Now, they have a man who has substituted as Chemistry instructor and health instructor. He now teaches Child Psychology, Economics and advanced and elementary French. And why this kind of treatment?

An investigating educator called attention to the fact that the directors of the summer session leave in the treasury only enough money to print the next year's bulletin. How do they dispose of the other money? By what authority? These are some of the minor questions; I have the major ones when the trustees get ready.

JUL 23 1943

Benedict Has Enrolment Equal to '42

Columbia, S. C., State

Benedict college completed its enrolment for the first quarter of the 1943-44 school year Monday.

September 29, 1943

Although there were only 58 boys on roll, the increase in the number of girls in attendance made the total enrolment equal to that of the last school year. There was such a large increase in girls that it became necessary to convert one of the men's dormitories into a dormitory for women.

In addition to the regular student body, the college is also offering courses in psychology, chemistry, anatomy and physiology, and micro-biology to the nurses in the Negro division of the Columbia hospital. Twenty-one of these nurses are enrolled, and at the end of the first term of this school year another class of nurses will begin their training.

The evening classes at the college will begin tonight. In-service teachers and others interested in academic improvement of themselves will attend the classes from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. two days each week. The evening school will offer courses in Americanism, geography of Latin America, geography ofthe Far East, biology, English, race relations and criminology.

Columbia, S. C., State
November 25, 1943

BUDGET . . . Next week the state budget commission, headed by Governor Johnston, may go to Winthrop college to hear the institution's requests for appropriations for the next fiscal year and also to inspect the institution.

At the same time the Winthrop board of trustees, of which Governor Johnston is chairman, ex-officio, will meet.

At that joint meeting of the budget commission and the Winthrop board some steps may be taken to clear up a situation that apparently is not improving with passage of time.

And, speaking of the budget commission, it also is planning to visit the state Negro college at Orangeburg, the Medical college in Charleston and The Citadel next week and thus put itself in position to complete drafting its recommendations of appropriations by the general assembly. The time is not long now before the legislature meets and the budget commission is hoping to have its work completed some weeks before the session gets under way.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

'Falsification Of Records' Starts College Probe

SUMTER, S. C. (ANP)—Following [illegible] falsification of records made two weeks ago by former registrar Richard T. Williams, a delegation of officials from the South Carolina Department of Education was expected at Morris College next week, sources close to the college said Wednesday. The delegation was to study records of graduates from the college, sources said, [illegible] probably have assistance from the deposed registrar who, it was said here, was asked to assist the committee in its study.

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S. C. State College To Streamline Program

SEP 18 1943

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Sept. 16—An accelerated program streamlined the curriculum and the time element will be inaugurated at South Carolina State college when the 49th regular session begins Wednesday, September 15.

The war training program now in its third year and under which more than 1,000 persons have been trained will be continued, it was also announced by President M. F. Whittaker.

President Whittaker announced the following facuty changes to fill vacancies of those members who have been called to the armed services or jobs in war industries.

Miss Louise F. Petteway, B.S., Hampton, M.A., University of Chicago, Business Administration; Miss Cordelia Blunt, A.B., North Dakota, State College, A.M., Atlanta university, English and secretary of the YWCA; Miss Mae White C. S., S. C. State College, Felton training school, and Miss Dorothy Simpson, B.S., S. C. State college, cafeteria management.

Professor James H. Birnie on leave the second semester, returns after special study in the teaching of biological sciences at Columbia university. Mrs. Etta B. Rowe, associate professor of education, returns after study in summer session. Columbia university.

TO KEEP THEM PHYSICALLY FIT

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

Instructors at a statewide physical-fitness institute held at South Carolina State college included, reading left to right, front row: Coach Ollie Dawson, State ... Leod, director of the institute; Miss Mamie Thompson, physical education for women, State college. Back row: Sergeant Edmonston, Delos Berry, assistant football coach, State college, and Mr. Rhem... Federal Security Administration. Coach Dawson has been made supervisor of health and physical fitness in the Negro schools of South Carolina.

AUG 21 1943

AUG 21 1943

Students Of Morris College On 'Strike'

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SUMTER, S. C.— Following a conference with President J. P Garrick Saturday night, in which they demanded an explanation for the recent "probationing" of Morris College, students began a strike Monday morning and shouted about the campus, "We want a new president and ..."

Late Sunday evening, dean E M. Booker about whom criticism was centered because of ill-kept records, handed President Garrick his resignation A committee of trustees met in session Tuesday at Columbia but details of the mee inninninn meeting were not disclosed.

SAY PREXY WAS "DRUNK"

Students said Tuesday that after a third request to confer with girl students Saturday night, the president arrived in a near-state of intoxication, read a letter from the State Board of Education and denounced the Lighthouse and Informer which exposed the school's condition as, "the worst piece of trash and filth in the United States." He said nothing about the newspaper's charge that he and his colleagues had attempted August 28 to "buy it up" and "bribe" it.

DEC 18 1943

DEC 18 1943

The students said Mr. Garrick read from the alleged letter that the college would be restored to the accredited list if it secured a new dean and registrar. James T. McCain is not serving as registrar at the present and Mr. Garrick said he would have to be replaced because the State Board objected to him because "he is also president of the Sumter NAACP branch."

NAACP SATEMENT DENIED

Asked about the alleged objection at this office Tuesday morning, Mr. J. B. White Director Division of Teacher Education and Certification, showed a copy of the letter to President Garrick and trustees of the school listing the following facts ... ments the school should meet before being removed from the "probation list:"

1. That the college employ a a capable person to serve as dean of the institution. 2. That the college employ a registrar capable of keeping accurate and complete records and that he be given sufficient time to keep these records up to date. 3. That the college give evidence that its graduates are meeting substantially the requirements published in its annual catalogue. 4. That at the time the probation is removed the college shall be meeting satisfactorily all standards or requirements set up for four-year institutions by the State Board of Education."

These recommendations were taken from the report of a committee which studied the school's records made to the State Board last week. They were signed by "J. B. Felton, State Agent for Negro Schols; W. A. Schiffly, Assistant State Agent for Negro Schools; Mary Eva Hite, Assistant Director Division of Teacher Education and Certification" and Mr. White.

PROBATION STARTS JULY 1, 1944

Mr. White said the probationary status of the school would start July 1, 1944 and would be lifted after a year if the Board's recommendations were satisfied. Otherwise, Morris College would be dropped from the accredited list. He said that his department, while sympathetic with problems schools face occasionally, had not considered as "proper" the manufacturing of records as it had found at Morris College.

DEC 18 1943

Trustes of the college said the strike of student was notthing more than "temporary unrest" and the situation would probably be appeased by week end On the other hand, students said they would not cease their grievances until they had both a new president and dean. President Garrick's last words to students Saturday night were: "There is just as much difference between the Lighthouse and (another paper) as between a buzzard and a Hawk!!

College Records Are Confiscated By Investigators

OCT 30 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

SUMTER, S. C.—(ANP)—Following a day long investigation into the records at Morris college here last week, certain of the records were impounded by a fact-finding committee from the state department of education and were taken to Columbia for detailed reliable sources close to the college reported. The committee, consisting of three persons, made a study of the records in the registrar's office after disclosure by the now deposed Richard T. (Bus) Williams, former registrar, that many of them had been "falsified" by Dean E. M. Booker.

Members of the state committee are reported as J. B. White, W. A. Schiffley and a woman, named probably as a Miss ... They met with the following trustees: Rev. H. H. Butler, Hartsville; J. W. Boykin, Camden; L. C. Jenkins, Columbia; Jasper Brooks, Florence and Sumter and G. Goings Daniels, Georgetown. President J. Garrick and Dean Booker were also present.

OCT 30 1943

State To Probe Morris College

Defender
Chicago, Ill

SUMTER, S. C.—(ANP)—Following charges of falsification of records," made two weeks ago by former registrar Richard T. Williams, a delegation of officials from the South Carolina Department of Education was expected at Morris college next week. sources close to the college said Wednesday.

OCT 23 1943

The delegation was to study records of graduates from the school, these sources said, and would probably have assistance from the deposed registrar, who it was said here, was asked to assist the committee in its study.

No official comment from either Morris college or the board of education has been made on the planned study, or, what would be the ruling if the charges made by the registrar are supported. Mr. Williams said he had refused to "falsify records" at the school so that they "tallied" with records, made at random, of the school's dean, the Rev. E. M. Booker.

OCT 23 1943

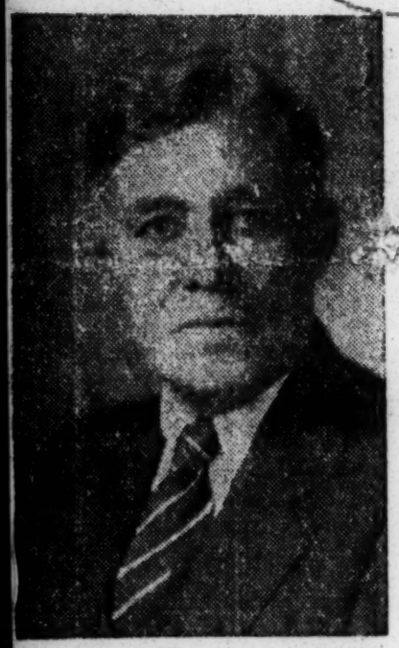
In a letter to trustees of the school last July, Williams listed 15 specific cases of irregular falsifications of records and said: "Dean Booker falsified in at least 75 per cent of the credits in education" given students for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942.

18b-1943
Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE, BE FAIR TO A. AND I. STATE COLLEGE

(EDITORIAL) JAN 1 - 1943

The coming General Assembly of Tennessee, and especially the educational committee of that body, will have more than routine matters to consider in its inspection of Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College, the one and only college maintained for Negroes by this state. It is no secret that there is among thoughtful Tennesseans of both races deep concern for the welfare of this college. These citizens expect with confidence that the legislature will clarify the situation pertaining to State College in a manner that will do justice to all concerned and especially to the thousands of young men and women of the Negro race for whose higher education the college was established.



PRES. W. J. HALE
A. and I. State College

It can not be too often nor too strongly emphasized that schools exist for the students who go to them for the training necessary to fit them for good citizenship and complete living. Too often schools and especially state schools, are looked upon as political footballs and are used by politicians as such. Also, they are looked upon often by teachers merely as institutions established to provide them a means of livelihood.

JAN 1 - 1943

The members of the legislature, who come here from all parts of Tennessee very likely have good ideas with regard to the work and worth of State College. They very likely personally know young Negro men and women who have been educated at the college and have returned to the various cities, towns and rural districts to engage in the work of training the youth of their race. Many members of the legislature have doubtlessly been responsible for inspiring and otherwise assisting young colored men and women of their home towns and cities to come to State College for higher education. These legislators are doubtless proud of the work these alumni of the college are performing. Legislators will doubtless be guided in their speeches and laws, dealing with State College, by a zeal for making the college increase its efficiency and its usefulness to the generations of young Negroes who are to come to the college in future years for the training needed to improve the moral, mental and physical well-being of the young people of their race.

JAN 1 - 1943

We hear many rumors with regard to State College these days. Unfortunately, those who propose formulas for stilling these rumors appear to have nothing in mind of greater importance than making the college either a bonanza for politicians or a reservoir from which persons may draw higher salaries—and many times those salaries are to be drawn without regard to the ability of the recipients to train young people for better citizenship.

In its deep concern for the welfare of A. and I. State College, this newspaper will confess that it has a very partisan interest. This newspaper pioneered more than thirty years ago in the crusade to get for the Negroes of Tennessee a Land Grant College similar to what was being enjoyed by Negroes of most of the other Southern states.

This newspaper admits with pride that it also pioneered in getting the authorities to establish the college in Nashville and to choose Prof. William J. Hale as president. We are aware of the lasting benefit the college has been to Nashville as well as to the state and nation.

We, like the overwhelming majority of Tennessee citizens, have been thrilled by the exploits of educational statesmanship performed by President Hale. He has built an educational plant here that is unexcelled by any similar college for Negroes in any of the states. He has never been content merely to make use of the funds that the state has provided for the college. He has tapped all of the other sources of revenue available for school improvements, with the result that few if any college presidents in the nation can match his record for building a college so ample in its facilities and so beautiful in its arrangements. Nor can any other college president boast of having sent out into fields of labor a more numerous and capable host of young people.

The success that President Hale has achieved has won for him an army of warm friends. It has also created for him many critics and a few bitter enemies. We expect with confidence that the present legislature will give thought to the motives of all of the critics and enemies of President Hale, if and when they seek to make any adjustment in the affairs of the college.

We are confident that the much-publicized audit of A. and I. State College will have the careful scrutiny of all fair-minded legislators. Thought will be given to the fact that there are audits and audits. There are audits that are fair and audits that are partisan. There are audits, made interminably long, chiefly because they are bonanzas to the auditors.

JAN 1 - 1943

Certainly the legislators will not arrive at conclusions with regard to the affairs of State College from any audit that does not impress them as being fair to all concerned. Certainly they will not arrive at any conclusions from any biased testimony of "stool-pigeons."

The present legislators, many of whom have served in the house and senate previously, know of the good report of State College, down through the years. They know of many previous inspections that have commended the fine condition of the college and reflected credit upon its officials. This reputation doubtless will be placed alongside any very recent criticisms and conclusions made by persons who pretend to have discovered "mares' nests" by a "superior" system of auditing and inspecting to that used by all of the competent men who have inspected State College in past years.

JAN 1 - 1943

The desire of all of the friends of State College is that those in authority will preserve this great educational institution in all of its strength and glory and to think in terms of the welfare of the young Negro men and women of this and other states whom the college must train for citizenship and service.

Dr. Hale Ousted As President Of College In Tenn.

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia
Will Remain On Pay Roll At Same Salary

SEP 1 - 1943

Improvements at Smith College; Open Sept. 14

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 9—(ANP)—Duster Philander Smith college will open September 14, instead of September 8, as originally scheduled due to improvements being made in the dormitories and classrooms. Thousands of dollars are being spent for the comfort of the faculty and student body.

$10,000 Short at Tenn. State

Official information still is lacking. Four thousand dollars was charged to a former bursar, W. J. B. Campbell, who has been dismissed.

Baltimore, Maryland Afro-American

NASHVILLE, (ANP)—Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, has been charged with discrepancies in the school's funds aggregating $10,000. The accusation was lodged by the Tennessee State auditors and board of education

"Dr. Hale is one of the foremost educators of his race has in no way been changed," stated the Nashville Tennesseean editorially. "And from a financial standpoint, his record is unique in one respect at least, in view of the fact that, in 1941, the State was surprised to find $317,000 in the college's building funds, accumulated over the years, while

AUG 2

of the state department of education, where he will be assigned to promotional work and writing a history of A. and I. College. Under the position offered Dr. Hale, he will receive $5,000 annually, the same as he drew as president of the college, Commissioner Duggan said.

He revealed also that Dr. Hale will be succeeded by Dr. W. S. Davis, professor of agricultural education at the college. Davis will serve as acting president of the school.

Shortly after the board convened Friday morning in the conference room of the governor's office, Dr. Hale was summoned and was allowed to make a statement, presumably in answer to the audit. He later declined to comment on this appearance, and board members, together with Duggan, assumed a similar attitude toward this appearance.

Dr. Hale's prominence as an educator and leader prompted diplomatic action on the part of board members. Duggan would not comment on what action the board recommended on an audit of the college, or whether the audit contained any irregularities or defalcations on the administration of the college. He was also silent on whether there would be any further action by the board on the audit which has been in progress for more than two years. Concerning the entire conference, the commissioner said he was not authorized to make any statement other than the announcement of the change in the presidency.

It was understood from other sources, however, that an effort was made to get Dr. Hale to resign, thereby saving the board from removing him, but that he flatly rejected it. He also rejected the offer of a transfer to the education department, it was understood, and did not know that he had been given the position until after the board had adjourned.

Plans to oust Dr. Hale gained wide circulation throughout the state, and numerous groups came to his rescue. Such action in defense of the educator upset the board's original plans for an outright removal. Dr. Hale's support had not come from Negro groups alone, but from several write leaders, some of them with strong political affiliations.

Dr. Hale came to A. and I. College from Chattanooga, where he had been associated with the city schools. Under his administration, the college has grown from one of comparative smallness to property valued at more than $3,000,000.

Dr. Davis, successor to Dr. Hale, has been with the college for several years, and holds A. B., A. M., and Ph. D. degrees, the latter from Cornell University, Duggan said.

DR. HALE QUESTIONED IN $10,000 FUND SHORTAGE

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUG 21 1943

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19—Discrepancies amounting to approximately $10,000, of which some $4,000 was charged to a former bursar, constituted charges made by State auditors and the State Board of Education against Dr. W. J. Hale, for the past 32 years president of A. and I. State college here, it was learned from unofficial but authentic sources.

The State board submitted its report to Dr. Hale last Friday, but did not make it public.

LEADERS RALLY TO HALE'S SUPPORT

A group of colored leaders, who did not want their names used at this time, conferred with a number of prominent business men interested in the institution this week and organized support for Dr. Hale's administration.

A spokesman for this group said that "the Negro leaders of Nashville recognize in Dr. Hale a man who has done more for the Negro citizenship of Nashville, and of Tennessee, than any other member of our race.

"We realize that he has founded an institution valued at $3,500,000 at relatively small cost to the State, and we feel that if the charges against Dr. Hale are charges of mistaken methods of handling accounts, or of deficiencies of his subordinates, the great value of his services should be weighed against any responsibility he might have for these practices," the spokesman said.

BOARD AWAITS REPLY TO AUDIT

Dr. Hale has until August 18 to file with the State board his answers and defense against all charges from the audit report, it was announced by the State board Friday.

However, it was learned following the board session that the audit committee of the State board had submitted some 20 or more questions based on the audit of Dr. Hale on July 30, and had officially received his answers to these questions on or about August 2.

Additional questions and the report of the audit committee were submitted to Dr. Hale Friday, but the official answers to these have not been made public.

Dr. Hale has declined to comment on either the audit or the questions asked by the board's audit committee.

Among the items questioned were transactions dating back to 1917 and the early 1920s.

Dr. Hale has been charged with discrepancies of school funds amounting to $10,000 by state auditors.

A spokesman for the citizens group all of whom declined use of their names said that "the Negro leaders of Nashville recognize in Dr. Hale a man who has done more for the Negro citizenship of Nashville and of Tennessee, than any other member of our race.

"We realize that he has founded an institution valued at more than $3,500,000 at relatively small cost to the state, and we feel that if the charges against Dr. Hale are charges of mistaken methods of handling accounts or of deficiencies of his subordinates, the great value of his services should be weighed against any responsibility he might have for these practices."

Hale who has been head of A and I for the past 32 years will be given adequate opportunity to present his answers and defense to all charges from the audit report said the state board. Part of the $10,000 discrepancy was charged to R. B. J. Campbell, a former bursar for the institution it was learned.

Full and complete charges have been sent to Dr. Hale it was learned but have not been made public. It was learned, however, that at a recent board session more than 20 questions on the audit were asked Dr. Hale on July 30. The board received his official answers on or about August 2.

Back To Fisk

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
AUG 21 1943

GILES A. HUBERT

Who resigned last week as assistant to the director of the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Farm Security Administration to return to his post as professor of economics at Fisk university. Mr. Hubert will maintain connection with FSA as consultant, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His office was situated in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fisk Alumni To Meet In Chicago

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
AUG 21 1943

Chicago will be host to the General Alumni association of Fisk university in a special meeting scheduled for August 27 and 28.

The Chicago Fisk club, headed by its president, William I. White, is completing elaborate arrangements for entertaining of the guests.

James E. Stamps, president of the General Alumni assosiation, stated that in addition to the 200 Fiskites in Chicago, more than 400 representing many of the cities and states in the nation were expected to be present.

Mr. Stamps emphasized that the alumni are keenly interested in the affairs of the university and are promoting a program of doing something financially for their school. Several thousands of dollars have already been contributed by the alumni on tne war bond and stamp campaign. The interest of the alumni is further manifested by their effort to have the school play a larger part in the war activities of the country.

College Prexy Aiding Education

Amsterdam Star-News

Tennessee School Head Making Visits To Several Cities

New York, N. Y.

Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College at Nashville, Tenn., spent several days visiting in New York in the interest of the institution. Dr. Hale has been holding conferences with several educators with reference to the expansion program of the institution and interviewing prospective teachers. Enroute to New York, Dr. Hale stopped in Washington where he discussed with government authorities the work that is being done for the training of government students, and the fine equipment the institution has for specialized training. The government has recently given $100,000 which will be used for the equipment of the machine shop.

Dr. Hale plans to make an extended tour in the interest of the college, which will carry him as far as Mexico, and throughout the West. He said that the present enrollment was 1,000 students, from every section of the country, and that the faculty numbered 100. The property valuation is $3,000,000. There are 3,000 graduates and former students of the institution in various sections of the country.

Dr. Hale has been president of the institution for 32 years, and was the founder of the college. Under his leadership the institution has become one of the foremast land grant colleges of the country. The college is located along the picturesque Cumberland river. Dr. Hale is assisted by his wife, who is the head of the commercial department. While here he stayed at the residence of Dr. Lawrence M. Ervin of 574 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Nashville Citizens Rally To Defense Of Pres. Hale

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
AUG 22 1943

NASHVILLE—(A N P)—Several prominent leaders called a meeting last week and held a series of conferences with downtown businessmen in a rally to the support of Dr. W. J. Hale, president of Tennessee A and I State college.

18b-1943

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
August 9, 1943

A. and I. Fund Discrepancies Are Charged

Auditors Set $10,000 Figure; Negro Leaders Rally Behind Dr. Hale

By JOE HATCHER

Discrepancies amounting to approximately $10,000, of which some $4,000 was charged to a former bursar, constituted charges made by the state auditors and the state Board of Education against Dr. W. J. Hale, for the past 32 years president of A. & I. State College here, it was learned from unofficial but authentic sources yesterday.

The state board submitted its report to Dr. Hale Friday, but did not make it public.

A group of Negro leaders, who did not want their names used at this time, yesterday called a meeting at 5 o'clock this afternoon to confer with a number of prominent business men interested in the institution for a discussion of the auditors' reports, and to organize leaders in support of Dr. Hale's administration of the Negro educational institution, it was announced yesterday.

Praise Hale's Leadership

A spokesman for this group said last night that "the Negro leaders of Nashville recognize in Dr. Hale a man who has done more for the Negro citizenship of Nashville, and of Tennessee, than any other member of our race.

"We realize that he has founded an institution valued at more than $3,500,000 at relatively small cost to the state, and we feel that if the charges against Dr. Hale are charges of mistaken methods of handling accounts, or of deficiencies of his subordinates, the great value of his services should be weighed against any responsibility he might have for these practices," the spokesman said.

Has Until August 18 to Answer

Dr. Hale has until August 18 to file with the state board his answers and defense against all charges from the audit report, it was announced by the state board Friday.

However, it was learned following the board session that the audit committee of the state board had submitted some 20 or more questions based on the audit to Dr. Hale on July 30, and had officially received his answers to these questions on or about August 2.

Additional questions and the report of the audit committee were submitted to Dr. Hale Friday, but the official answers to these have not been made.

Dr. Hale has declined to comment on either the audit or the questions asked by the board's audit committee.

Among the items questioned were transactions dating back to 1917 and the early 1920s.

Audit Started In 1941

The state's audit started in 1940, and lasted for approximately a year and a half before it was completed and turned over to Governor Cooper. It later was submitted to the state Board of Education, and the investigation of the board has proceeded in recent months.

The intensive audit followed the "discovery" of $317,000 in cash in the college's building funds, which Dr. Hale had accumulated over a period of years. It was deposited to Dr. Hale's account as agent, and was turned over to the state treasury immediately when the question was raised as to the method of deposit.

Also, it was discovered at that time that the college had returned to the state treasury the entire $110,000 appropriated for its operating expenses, and that this fund had been returned to the state's general fund. The school operated entirely on current revenues for that year.

Method of Accounting

The questions included in the list submitted to Dr. Hale on the audit reportedly deal largely with the methods of handling various accounts by various employes of school, and alleged failure to list these accounts properly on the school's books, or to turn them into the treasury.

However, the funds were available and not discrepancies, it is understood.

Dr. Hale was directly questioned in only a few of the transactions, according to the reports.

Among Questions Raised

Among the questions raised by the audit and submitted by the state board for answer by the A. & I. president, it is reported, were queries concerning:

The location of $233.45 in a cardboard box in a closet near the safe as receipts from bathing suit rentals for 1939-40, and not turned into the state treasury. These funds should have been turned into the cashier and bursar and not held, Dr. Hale reportedly answered. He never received nor handled these funds, he said.

Why were receipts from the football, basketball and the like placed in the Citizens' Savings Bank under the title of "Concert Singers Fund" in the amount of $4,024.71, and why was the account not carried on the college books?

Dr. Hale's answer reportedly was that in the controversy between his cashier and bursar relative to auditing these petty cash funds, that he had instructed it be deposited in the bank and the auditing details be worked out, since both agreed it was largely a part of the Student Activity Fund.

He said that he had never signed a check on this fund, which was necessary for proper withdrawal by R. B. J. Campbelle, then bursar. It is understood that the bank reported checks on the account were made payable to Campbelle and the cancelled checks given to Campbelle's son on his written order.

Balance in Account

A balance of only $2,131.62 reportedly remained in this account. Dr. Hale said he did not know who had withdrawn the money, but that his signature was never secured for any such withdrawals. The bank's records do show to whom the checks were paid, he is understood to have reported.

A total of $1,518.11 from sale of food in cafeterias was in the hands of the cafeteria director when the audit was made.

Dr. Hale, it was learned, said that daily reports made to four officials showed all such receipts, and that when these reports were checked there was $1 more than the audit showed, and this was returned to the director.

Withdrawals of approximately $10,200 from the Nashville Trust Company accounts payable to the Cumberland Securities Company were questioned.

Three Necessary Buildings

Dr. Hale said that from 1917 through 1921 the Veterans' Bureau appropriated sums for rehabilitation of disabled war veterans, from which funds three necessary buildings were constructed, and some $25,000 expended for lots, with another $45,000 for the state building program—with approximately $133,000 clear to the state.

A federal suit resulted from failure to expend these funds for teachers and materials, and attorneys' fees and costs were paid personally by Dr. Hale, he answered, until the suit was won some five years later. From the last federal payment, he took the $10,200 credit to reimburse himself for these expenses and deficiency in his salary account for these years.

However, he later deposited the exact amount withdrawn from the Nashville Trust Company in the Hamilton National Bank, he reportedly told the board, and it reached the amount of $11,722.91 on October 29, 1937, which he expended for lots adjacent to the school, including several which he sold to the school at less than value and for much less than the state has paid for lots of lesser value, he reportedly said.

Altogether, some 60 lots have been purchased and the deeds ready for the state. Some of these lots have been purchased as long as 20 years ago, he said, and buildings have been erected on them.

Owns Most of Property

By this method the school now owns all the property from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth Avenues, North, and right angles from Centennial Boulevard to Eden Street with the exception of two small inside lots, Dr. Hale reportedly set out.

A sum of $2,237.00 was reported credited to the Student Activity and Extension Fund, and the question was asked why it was not carried on the college's books.

Dr. Hale said that he presumed the account was carried on the college's books, but added that no checks had been written against the account, and that it had been deposited at his instructions.

It was accumulated from the extension schools conducted by the teachers of A. & I., and was used for expenses of travel, purchase of cars for conducting the schools, and similar expenses of the extension work.

Chattanooga Bank Credit

The question was also raised on a balance of $574.79 credited to "W. J. Hale, Extension Fund" in a Chattanooga bank, from an original deposit of $969. Hale reported that the original $969 of the "Extension Fund—A. & I. College," was on deposit, but that an account for his travel expenses had been erroneously credited to that account, and some time had been involved in connecting the credit to the other account.

A question was also raised about $1,073 from dormitory and transient receipts which were deposited in a postal savings account by the dormitory matron and the deposit receipts turned over to Dr. Hale.

He explained that the fund was a mixed fund, and in an employe's rush to leave on a vacation she had deposited the funds in the postal savings at interest and left the deposit slips with the college.

The employe will come from Washington to sign the deposit slips and turn the funds over when required. They are drawing interest and have been since the auditors raised the question in 1941, he reportedly said.

Questioned About Deeds

He was also questioned about the deeds filed on July 30, 1942, for the [illegible] in connection with the [illegible] and asked by what authority the purchases were made, [illegible] no records on the board minutes at that time ordered the purchase.

These lots were of the group purchased over the last 20-year period and was under the authority of Commission P. L. Harned, which he said the minutes will reveal of that time.

Questions were raised as to authority to purchase a pony, saddle and bridle, and care for use in the farm activities.

Questions of charges of donations for Good Will and such which were charged to the student funds were also raised.

Lesser Importance

Other questions were reportedly of lesser importance and mostly dealing with methods of handling accounts, and withholding of sums from various accounts. Some of these involve employes and officials attending the University of Chicago and other schools. Full reports as to details will be secured, Dr. Hale answered.

It was further reported that Dr. Hale told the state board that he will guarantee that the state or the college will not lose any funds because of the acts of any employe—with one exception. Campbelle was dismissed as bursar during the course of the audit.

No date has been set for final determination of the audit question by the state board, other than the date of August 18 by which time Dr. Hale's final answer was required.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
August 3, 1943

Audit Report Given to Hale

A. and I. President Has Until August 18 To Reply, Duggan Says

A copy of the State Board of Education's four-man committee report relating to the audit of A. and I. State College for Negroes was given to W. J. Hale, president of the institution, yesterday with a letter setting out that August 18 is the deadline for a reply, State Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan said.

Duggan, who is chairman of the State Board of Education, said that the board will not make public the contents of the report until it takes action at a special meeting to be held after Hale has been given opportunity to reply.

To Be Made Public

"After the board meets and takes action, it will all be turned over to the press," Duggan said.

Hale said last night that he had no comment to make on the report. He declined to divulge its contents.

If Hale makes a reply, the special session probably will be held about 10 days after it has been received and if he does not the meeting probably will be about 10 days after August 18, Duggan stated.

The report of the four-man committee, which had been appointed to study the audit, was made Friday at the quarterly meeting of the board.

Members of the committee were W. R. Webb, head of Webb School at Bell Buckle, chairman; Dr. S. C. Garrison, president of Peabody College here; R. L. Forrester, Watertown, and S. Barton Strang, Chattanooga.

Special State Audit

The report related to a special audit that has been made by two members of the staff of State Comptroller Robert Lowe of operations of A. and I. State College for about a year and a half. Results of the audit were submitted some time ago, but have not been made public.

Duggan said Hale called at his office yesterday morning for the copy of the committee report.

Dr. W. J. Hale Case Is Closed Says Governor

Friends of Dr. W. J. Hale
Educator and Head State A. and I. Since 1911 Here In Marion
Watch Case With Interest.

South Pittsburg, Tenn., Hustler
September 2, 1943

Here in Marion county where Dr. W. J. Hale, head of the State A. and I. College at Nashville since 1911 was born and reared to young manhood, interest has been high concerning the investigation of his office that has been made by two members of the staff of State Comptroller Robert Lowe of operations of A. and I. State College for about a year and a half. Results of the audit were submitted some time ago, but have not been made public.

Duggan said Hale called at his office yesterday morning for the copy of the committee report.

EXECUTIVE HAS NO WORD TO SAY ABOUT HALE'S NEW JOB

Under Nashville date line of August 3, it is stated that Governor

Prentice Cooper termed "a closed issue" the removal of Dr. W. J. Hale from the presidency of the State A. and I. College for Negroes at Nashville, a post he had held since the founding of the school 32 years ago.

A question as to whether Hale had been offered or would accept another state job, put to the governor after a conference with B. O. Duggan, state commissioner of education, went officially unanswered. Duggan likewise replied "no comment," and Hale was reported out of the city.

At a meeting last Friday the state board of education received a report from a subcommittee which had examined state auditor's reports and made certain recommendations following an investigation, spreading over a year and a half, of A. and I. financial affairs. The board also interviewed Dr. Hale at the meeting and received his answers to a series of questions based on the audit report.

A brief formal statement, issued by Duggan on behalf of the board at the conclusion of the meeting, asserted that Hale had been removed as head of the institution which he has expended from a $50,000 start to a present estimated value of $3,500,000 to accept other work with the state. This work was described as being along educational promotion lines among Negroes, possibly including work on a history of A. and I. College.

Hale at that time declined comment as to whether he would take another state job.

The board of education named Dr. W. S. Davis, who has been connected with the A. and I. College for 10 years, as acting president

of such campaign is to obtain consumer pledges: (a) to pay no more than top legal prices; (b) to accept no rationed goods without giving up ration stamps. Such pledges, if made and carried out, will prevent price increases and roll back existing prices, and obviate black markets. Each housewife, making the pledge, will be entitled to put one of the pledge stickers on her front door.

Consider it your personal war job to keep this pledge faithfully, every day. Your government has given you the means to keep your cost of living down. Now it is your responsibility to do it. The plan is an effort to prevent inflation in the only way it can be prevented, by price-control and rationing and by making these effective, in the only way they can be made effective, by civilian understanding of and compliance with OPA regulations.

Fisk Lecturer To Train Workers For Postwar African Social Program

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
October 6, 1943

Dr. Edwin W. Smith of England, special consultant and lecturer for the program of African studies at Fisk University, has come to Nashville for the purpose of training workers for a vast postwar social program in Africa.

The British Parliament has set aside a fund of $200,000,000 for education, nutrition and health programs, and cooperative and credit societies, and are now trying to locate or to train men with a working knowledge of African culture to carry out the projects.

Dr. Smith believes that the American Negro could for many reasons successfully work for and with the African people. Such workers must not only possess professional training, but must also have a fundamental knowledge of African languages, customs and ways of life.

It is intended that Fisk University become a center of such studies, and this work is being organized in collaboration with Drs. Mark Hanna Watkins, professor of anthropology; Robert E. Park, professor-emeritus of sociology, University of Chicago and at present lecturer on race and culture at Fisk; Lorenzo D. Turner, professor of English and lecturer on Africanisms in the New World; and Ina C. Brown, lecturer in social anthropology.

A former resident of Buckinghamshire, Dr. Smith is a former president of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain. For the past four years he has been instructing Negro and white students at Hartford Theological Seminary, Conn.

Dr. Smith addressed the Rotary Club here Tuesday.

Dr. Hale In
The Plaindealer

$10,000 Scandal
Kansas City, Kan.

Nashville, Aug. 27. (ANP)—Several prominent leaders called a meeting last week and held a series of conferences with downtown businessmen in a rally to the support of Dr. W. J. Hale, president of Tennessee A & I State college. Dr. Hale has been charged with discrepancies of school funds amounting to $10,000 by state auditors.

A spokesman for the citizens group all of whom declined use of their names said that the Negro leaders of Nashville recognize in Dr. Hale a man who has done more for the Negro citizenship of Nashville and of Tennessee, than any other member of our race.

AUG 27 1943

"We realize that he has founded an institution valued at more than $3,500,000 at relatively small cost to the state, and we feel that if the charges against Dr. Hale are charges of mistaken methods of handling accounts, or of deficiencies of his subordinates, the great value of his services should be weighed against any responsibility he might have for these practices."

AUG 27 1943

Hale, who has been head of A & I for the past 32 years, will be given adequate opportunity to present his answers and defense to all charges from the audit report, said the state board. Part of the $10,000 discrepancy was charged to R. B. J. Campbell, a former bursar for the institution, it was learned.

Full and complete charges have been sent to Dr. Hale it was learned but have not been made public. It was learned, however, that at a recent board session more than 20 questions on the audit were asked Dr. Hale on July 30. The board received his official answers on or about August 2.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
November 7, 1943

CAMPBELLE RESIGNS POST

Bursar Of A. & I. College Gives Notice To State Board

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6.—Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan announced the State Board of Education at a meeting Friday had accepted the resignation of R. B. J. Campbelle as bursar at A. & I. College for Negroes.

Campbelle was removed from office several months ago when an audit disclosed some discrepancies in his accounts. Later, when the audit was completed and Dr. W. J. Hale was ousted by the board without any action being taken against Hale on alleged irregularities uncovered by the investigation. Campbelle asked and received reinstatement by the board.

At the time he was reinstated it was understood the bursar would be permitted to resign again to protect his record with the institution.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appe
November 7, 1943

COURSE OFFERED NEGROES

Radio Technology To Be Taught At LeMoyne College

Beginning at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night, LeMoyne College will offer a course in radio technology for negroes, sponsored by the University of Tennessee under its Engineering, Science and Management War Training program.

Classes will be given each Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights for 16 weeks. Prerequisites for taking the course are one year's study in physics, two years of high school mathematics and the equivalent of a high school education. Persons interested may contact Hollis Price, president of LeMoyne.

Dr. Hale Out of Tennessee State; Offered New Post

Bystander

SEP 9 1943

Des Moines, Iowa

Nashville, Tenn.—Dr. W. J. Hale, for the past 32 years president of A. and I. State college for Colored People at Nashville, was "relieved" of his duties as president of the institution Friday by the State Board of Education but a post was created for him at an equal salary of $5,000 per annum in the Education Department.

Climaxing the audit of the State school, which extended through more than a year and a half, and after a several months' recess since the audit was completed, the state board, in special session, moved to replace Dr. Hale a head of the institution, but to retain him as a state employee after reported previous refusals by him to resign as president of the institution.

SEP 8 1943

Brief Statement

The board's full consideration and action after some five hours and several conferences with Dr. Hale resulted in a brief two sentence announcement, with no additional information or comments available.

The statement was as follows:

"Dr. W. J. Hale has been relieved of his duties as president of the Agricultural and Industrial state college effective as of September 1, 1943, to accept other work with the state.

"Dr. W. S. Davis, professor of agricultural education at A. and I. college, has been appointed acting president pending the selection of a permanent president."

SEP 8 1943

Refused to Resign

Commissioner B. O. Duggan said after the meeting that conditions "were acceptable" to Dr. Hale and had been discussed with him.

Dr. Hale declined to comment following the board's final announcement. However it was understood by friends who had accompanied him to the Governor's office for both afternoon and morning conferences, that Dr. Hale had declined to agree to resignation or to acceptance of the newly created post offered in the state department.

Politics Seen in Hale Move

1943

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Nashville (ANP)—Dismissal of Dr. W. J. Hale, for 32 years president of A&I State college here, was recently characterized as a blending together of politics, education and appeasement.

When Dr. Hale was dismissed by the state board of education from the institution he was almost simultaneously given a post at an equal salary of $5,000 per annum in the education department.

Some say that under such an arrangement Dr. Hale might become a central figure in a state program for a higher education for Negroes, for a higher standard of living, improved farming and technical developments, and a clearer understanding and cooperative spirit of the races.

Dr. Hale has not yet accepted his new post. An interesting phase relative to the program that he may undertake if he accepts the state post has been recalled.

Dr. Hale, invited to appear on a nation-wide radio program dealing with inter-racial relation, advocated that the Negro stay in the south; that he was understood in the south, and found the south cooperative to the extent that he was deserving. He advocated better education, higher living standards, improved productive measures; and the carving of his place on the basis of ability for the improvement and understanding of racial relation.

SEP 9 1943

Reinstated Negro Professor Resigns

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6. (AP)—R. B. J. Campbelle, Nashville Negro attorney and, former bursar at the A. and I. Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes here, who was reinstated as bursar-professor at the institution on his appeal, has resigned, Commissioner B. O. Duggan of the State Department of Education said today.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
November 7, 1943

Will Open Fisk Training School

Nov. 3, '43.

Nashville, Tenn.—Dr. W. H. Shackleford, dean of the school, announced that persons who wish to enroll in the Fisk Community Training School should send in their applications to him at once. New students will find it convenient to be present this week when the regular fall and winter sessions open Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in Livingstone Hall with registration of students. The school with 12 approved courses and accredited teachers will continue for 24 weeks from 7:30 until 9:30 o'clock each Wednesday night.

Strong Defense Of Pres. Hale Is Made By Friend Of Both Races When Experts Uncover Only "Chicken Feed" Discrepancies

A ... movement, launch... auditors ... ised ed by Nashville leaders of... a great, both races in defense of A... and I. State College, was big... news in Nashville this week. ... following the publication of the ... what appears to be authentic ... information concerning the ... audit of the institution's ... books, which representatives ... of the present state adminis... tration have been making for ... the past two years, and about ... which there have been all ... kinds of rumors, both with re... gard to the "reason" for the ... audit and what the auditors ... had found.

The rush of local leaders to ... the defense of the college, it ... appears, has been inspired by ... the belief that a rank injustice ... has been done the able presi... dent, Dr. W. J. Hale by the ... long-drawn-out probe and that ... same was not worth the grief ... and concern it has given the ... president, if all the probers ... have found is represented in ... the small... feed they say they have un... earthed.

In the forefront of the ... friends of State College who ... have appeared righteously in... dignant over the audit and the ... rumors allowed to become ... current concerning it has ... been the NASHVILLE BAN... NESSEAN, leading daily ... newspaper of the state which ... in news articles, written by ... its Joe Hatcher, veteran po... litical analyst and on Tuesday ... of this week, in an editorial ... which boldly defended the ... record of President Hale, con... tended that the few discrep... ancies alleged to have been ... found in finances should not ... be allowed to overshadow the ... tremendous benefits to educa... tion which have been achiev... ed during the 30-year regime ... of Dr. Hale.

While the findings of the ... auditors ... seeming ... a great, SECRET ... document, there appears to ... have been a "leak" some... where and the result is that ... the principal figures of the ... audit, if not the rhetorical ... part of it, are known and the ... TENNESSEAN on Monday of ... this week gave these figures to ... the public along with explan... ations concerning the alleg... ed discrepancies by President ... Hale.

The audit is said to show ... that all money handled by the ... college administration is in ... banks except $10,000. Some ... $4,000 of the $10,000 said to ... be missing is a charge against ... R. B. J. Campbell, former ... bursar of the college who ... either resigned or was let out ... when this alleged shortage in ... his accounts was discovered a... bout a year ago. It is known ... that President Hale has ad... vised that in his final answer ... to inquiries about the fund, ... as made by the State Board of ... Education he will show that ... the college is not to lose any ... of the money for which he is ... personally accountable. The ... sum charged against the for... mer bursar, it is indicated, is ... the only item that may be ... called a shortage.

Various sums of money, it ... is reported, were "not turn... ed into the treasury" although ... these sums are in banks and ... according to the statement of ... President Hale are available ... for the use of the college. The ... system by which President ... Hale ... accumulated money ... and used it to expand the ... school plant has been praised ... by all state administrations ... and legislative delegations un... til the coming of the present ... state administration. It ap... pears that the present admin... istration launched out upon ... an audit that refused to con... cede that former administra... tions which had given the re... gime of President Hale a ... "clean bill of health" knew ... how to audit accounts. Pres... ent auditors, it is stated, have ... gone back as far as 1917, and ... continued down through the ... 1920's, probing, probing and ... probing. They have covered ... the receipt and expenditure of ... millions of dollars, during ... that period. Most of it is ... money which was not appro... priated by the state. To have ... wound up with findings that ... show there are discrepancies ... of only about $10,000, is con... sidered a remarkable tribute ... to the college administration ... and also a fact that reflects ... seriously upon the decision to ... spend such a vast sum of mon... ey keeping auditors on the ... college books for nearly two ... years.

The audit started in inten... sity when last year it was ... "discovered" that there was ... a sum of $317,000 in the col... lege building fund, which ... President Hale had been able ... to accumulate and save over ... a period of years. The college, ... it appears, will not get the ad... ditional and needed buildings ... that the fund was to provide ... because the state forced the ... college to turn in the money. ... Also, it appears, the entire ap... propriation for the operating ... expenses of the college for ... last year has been turned back ... into the state treasury, and ... presumably Negro education ... will not be the sole beneficiary ... of this needed sum of money.

A. and I. State College, it ... is pointed out, now would ... have acquired a plant valued ... at more than three million dol... lars without the financial ge... nius of President Hale, who ... has a record as a business man ... surpassed by none and equal... ed by few among the educa... tors of the race. Governors ... and legislators of the past ... have often conceded without ... hesitancy that President ... Hale was the best business ... man the state had among its ... college presidents.

The full report on the audit ... it is stated, will be made pub... lic some time after August 18 ... On August 18 or prior there... to President Hale is required ... to make his full reply to the ... audit and all the questions ... asked about financial transac... tions at the college during the ... past twenty-five years.

Indignant friends of the ... college are charging that the ... institution has been subjected ... to a "political audit" and the ... chief value of it has been that ... it has provided fat jobs for the ... men who have been ... going over the books. Audit... ing comes high, very high, and ... it is rumored that the fees the ... men have gotten or will get ... for their 2-year crusade will ... be a bigger outlay of money ... than what they "recover" ... from their audit. The feeling ... is that State College will be ... forced to pay the entire audit... ing bill.

These friends of A. and I. ... State College who are sus... picious that the slow-motion ... audit was political, besides ... holding ... afford ... good-paying jobs for a few of ... the faithful, also feel that ... there may be a movement on ... foot to make a white educator ... president of State College and ... that he would be a person who ... would be more concerned with ... producing profits for the state ... treasury out of the school's ... revenues than in creating reser... voirs of money so as to erect ... needed buildings to provide ... equality of opportunity in ... education for the sons and ... daughters of Negro mothers ... and fathers of Tennessee.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE

(Reprinted from The Nashville Banner, Issue of August 28, 1943.)

A SERIOUS injustice to someone—either Dr. W. J. Hale, or the people of the State of Tennessee—is being done by the disposal of the "Hale case."

"Irregularities" have been charged in the financial affairs of A. and I. State College for Negroes headed by Dr. Hale for the past 32 years. And in that time built up by him into an outstanding institution of its kind. The long-awaited analysis of the audit which disclosed those reputed irregularities is not revealed to the public. All that is revealed is the State Board of Education's decision to relieve Dr. Hale of his duties (obviously based on the charges which still are a mystery so far as the public is concerned) and "create" a new position for him in the State's service. That new position, incidentally, authorized him as a first task to write a history of the very institution whose successful leadership he is asked to relinquish; a history which could hardly ignore these latest developments. What an assignment that would be for any conscientious public servant, humiliated by removal from it.

Does not the proposition boil down to this? If Dr. Hale is "guilty" of the charges ... His State wants justice done. If he is guilty, let it be known. If he is not guilty, acquit him, and relieve an innocent character of the stigma involved. Don't leave over this man—who has contributed much to the cause of Negro education—a cloud of doubt and suspicion and public disgrace.

* * *

A great injustice has been done Dr. Hale if the facts in the case are such that the suspicions unfounded and yet for any reason whatsoever Dr. Hale is regarded as "technically" guilty at his post. That treatment does not clear a name and charge and if innocent. That also would tend to ... that. ... guilty because ... else reflect... so would be ... bly handled, ... be the final ... his State to ... mete out justice.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

HALE CASE 'CLOSED ISSUE'

NASHVILE, Tenn., Sept. 9—Gov. Prentice Cooper this week termed "a closed issue" the removal of Dr. W. J. Hale from the presidency of A. and I. State college here, a post he held since the foundation of the school 32 years ago. A question of whether Dr. Hale had been offered or would accept another state job, put to the governor after a conference Wednesday with B. O. Duggan, State commissioner of education, went officially unanswered. Duggan likewise replied "no comment," and Dr. Hale was reported out of the city.

At a meeting Friday the State Board of Education received a report from a sub-committee which had examined State auditor's reports and made certain recommendations following an investigation spreading over a year and a half of A. and I. financial affairs. The board also interviewed Dr. Hale at the meeting and received his answers to a series of questions based on the audit report.

HALE DECLINES COMMENT

A brief, formal statement, issued by Duggan on behalf of the board at the conclusion of the meeting asserted that Dr. Hale had been removed as head of the institution which he expanded from a $50,000 start to a present estimated value of $3,500,000 to accept other work with the state. The work was described as being along educational promotion lines among colored people, possibly including work on a history of A. and I. State college.

Dr. Hale, at that time and since, has declined comment as to whether he would take another state job.

Dr. Walter S. Davis, who has been affiliated with the institution for 13 years, began serving as acting president of the college on September 1. He was elected to serve in that capacity by the State Board of Education on August 27, after Dr. Hale was relieved of the duties of the presidency of A. and I. State.

FORMER FOOTBALL COACH

During his tenure he has served as a teacher of vocational agriculture, farm manager, football coach, and for the last eight years has been director of the Department of Agriculture and Smith-Hughes teacher-trainer in agriculture.

Through the leadership of Dr. Davis a vocational agriculture program has been developed in Tennessee that is compared as being most outstanding by Federal, State and local agricultural and educational officials. He is national executive secretary of the New Farmers of America, a national organization of Negro farm boys with an active and associate membership of 75,000. He was head coach at Tennessee State college from 1933 to 1936.

Dr. Davis is a native of Canton, Miss., completed his high school work at Alcorn college in 1926; received the B.S. degree from Tennessee A. and I. State college in 1931; earned the M.S. degree at Cornell university in 1933, and received the Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1941.

Meanwhile, observers here say the affair of Dr. Hale seems destined to go down on records as another Munich—a blending of politics, education and appeasement.

The Board of Education has apparently writtin "finis" to the entire affair in removing Dr. Hale from the institution which he practically founded and nurtured to high rank in the nation, and in offering him a post with the State Department of Education with equal pay and the appearance of an equal chance of outstanding public service.

MAY SEEK RESTORATION

It is known that there has been consideration, given by friends of Dr. Hale, toward plans that he decline the state's counter proposal and carry his cause to the people as an issue for the legislature and the next gubernatorial race.

There has been some talk of the formation of an organization to back Dr. Hale in such a program, toward the support of candidates favorable to the restoration of the prominent educator to the leadership of the school.

Malfeasance Or Persecution — Which?

We confess our bewilderment in the course and final ending of the "Hale case" over in Tennessee by the state's Education Board. It is not clear to us whether the Board's dismissal of Dr. Hale from the presidency of the state's only institution for Negroes is predicated upon a knowledge and conviction of malfeasance on his part, or whether the man is simply being persecuted. This much is certain, an injustice has been done to someone—either to Dr. W. J. Hale or to the colored people of Tennessee.

"Irregularities" have been charged against him from a number of reliable sources. Secret investigations have been in process since 1941. More recently, the Board conducted its closed hearings and had nothing more for the public than Dr. Hale had been "relieved" of his post and that Dr. Davis had been appointed acting president.

Of course, friends of human justice and Negro education, too, will not be satisfied with this peculiar statement, involving as it does, suspicion and doubts about such a name and character. Dr. Hale deserves more than that. If on the other hand, Dr. Hale is guilty, is it too much to say that he does not deserve any further confidence or considerations from the people of the state? Certainly if he has proved unworthy in one instance we should not wish to go further with him. Besides, it is facetious to even suggest that Dr. Hale would be assigned the task of writing a history of the institution from which he was dismissed.

Quite apart from the facts brought out in the investigation, we can affirm that Dr. Hale has built an imposing physical plant for Negroes at Nashville. Assuming the presidency of that institution 32 years ago, when it was valued at less than $5,000, steadily he has worked until today it has been estimated to be valued at around $3,500,000.

On the other side of the ledger, Dr. Hale has not always followed the well-established patterns in educational thought. He has frequently defied the rating agencies, boasting that he would rate his own institution by the quality of the product turned out. And not infrequently, he found himself in clashes with his teachers on principles and practices about which he knew little—and which too often, resulted in their dismissal, even in the middle of the school term.

The people are entitled to know the true facts!

LeMoyne Opens Its 72nd Year; Freshman Registration Is On

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—LeMoyne College, Monday of this week, officially opened its seventy-second academic year with Freshman Registration, which is being continued through today Dr. Hollis G. Price, president, announced. Freshman registration is to be followed by entrance examinations for purposes of placement, the announcement added.

Upper classmen will register September 15-16, and Monday of next week, September 20, class work will begin.

College officials stated that enrollment of males students will no doubt be seriously curtailed because of the heavy withdrawal of young men from the campus to the armed forces.

"It is expected, however, that this loss will be offset by an increase in female enrollment, due primarily to improved economic conditions among Negro people," President Price asserted.

There will be special work offered to adults in connection with the nation's war program of education. These courses will be under direction of the University of Tennessee and the ESMWT program.

Every effort is being made to revise the curriculum of LeMoyne in order that it will more adequately meet the needs of the student. Since by far the greater proportion of LeMoyne students come from Memphis, much of the work will be built around the needs and problems of this city, it was pointed out.

"It is our expectation that students graduating from LeMoyne in the future will be thoroughly acquainted with the needs and problems of Memphis," President Price declared, and added:-

"The work is being so arranged that students and teachers will have sufficient time for field trips to various local agencies and institutions for purposes of study."

This year will mark the first time in the long history of LeMoyne that a Negro president has headed the institution. Dr. Price formerly on the faculty staff of Tuskegee Institute, served two years as Dean before he was elected as president. He succeeded Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, who still retains his connection with LeMoyne as General Secretary of the American Missionary Association, sponsor of LeMoyne, and as a member of the Board of Trustees.

18b-1943
Daily World.
Atlanta, Georgia

Equal Facilities For Education At Tenn. State

MAR 5 1943

State Department Announces New Policy For A & I

MAR 5 1943 S N S

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—B. O. Duggan, state commissioner of education, announced Thursday that beginning March 15 students at the A. and I. State College in Nashville will receive college training equal to that given white students at the University of Tennessee.

This action is believed to have grown out of applications filed by six colored students for entrance to the University of Tennessee. Two of these students asked for graduate study, two others asked for medical courses and the other two sought to study law at U. of Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn. March 1943

ADVANCED EDUCATION OFFERED TO NEGROES

A. & I. Training To Be Equivalent To That Of U. Of T.

FIRST TIME IN TENNESSEE

By PAUL MORRIS
From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, March 2.—Beginning with the Spring term on March 15 at A. & I. State College here, Tennessee, for the first time will offer college training for negroes equivalent to that given whites at the University of Tennessee, B. O. Duggan, state education commissioner, announced Tuesday.

Classes in which undergraduate, and later graduate, work will be offered, include liberal arts, science, engineering, education, law, medicine, dentistry, vocational agriculture and home economics, the commissioner said. Other courses also given at the University of Tennessee will be opened to the negroes at A. & I. as soon as the demand arises.

Graduate Work Eventually

"If there are requests made for graduate work at this time it will be provided," the commissioner declared, "although we do not anticipate any such demands at this time as the undergraduate work in these subjects so far has not been available to negroes in the state."

The faculty to teach all of the subjects enumerated by the commissioner will be obtained by the opening of the Spring term and will be expanded to meet the demands of the students. The pay scale will be the minimum approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the accrediting agency for colleges and universities, and will range from $3000 for department heads, down to $1200 for instructors. In between will be the scale of $2500 for associate professors and $1800 for assistant professors. This is the same starting scale for members of the faculty of the University of Tennessee, Commissioner Duggan said.

It will not be possible to give the medical and dentistry courses at A. & I., but students enrolled for training in these fields will attend classes at Meharry College here and the state will pay the bill, the commissioner declared, pointing out that it would be impossible at this time to obtain the necessary equipment and instructors to teach these subjects at A. & I.

No Tuition Charges

In the law courses, it may be possible that the students will be trained at Fisk University, also in Nashville, under state supervision, the commissioner said, since Fisk already has such a course.

Tennessee negroes will be able to obtain the training in any of the courses without the payment of tuition, the commissioner pointed out, and on payment only of the customary fees regularly charged by any university. Out of state negroes, on the other hand, will be required to pay the same tuition as that charged nonresident students at the university, the commissioner said.

Deans of the various departments of the University of Tennessee will be directly in supervision of all courses at A. & I., but negro professors and instructors will do the teaching, and already the school has a number of faculty members who have had sufficient training and experience to fill these positions.

Funds Are Available

The offering of this training was first authorized by the 1941 General Assembly, and since that time the State Education Department, in cooperation with university officials, has been working out the program and making other arrangements necessary to putting it in effect. The 1943 General Assembly also appropriated for the program, leaving the amount of money to be spent to the discretion of the commissioner of education and the Governor.

Commissioner Duggan said Tuesday that he did not know how large an expenditure the program would entail, since it was not known at this time how large a faculty would be required, or what other costs would be involved. These, he said, would be based on the number of students who enroll.

He pointed out, however, that the state already has approximately $217,000 of A. & I. funds which auditors uncovered as a surplus of the institution some two years ago, and which the Governor has declared would be used in carrying out the negro education program at this school, in addition to the money provided by the recent legislative session.

Tennessee

Group Named To Study A&I Audit

The State Board of Education in special session Tuesday named a committee to study the audit of the A&I College for Negroes, and authorized the committee to summon President W. J. Hale for questioning.

The board also took action to secure the readmission of the Memphis State College to membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Chairman B. O. Duggan said the board had named R. L. Forrester, of Watertown, and Dr. S. C. Garrison of Nashville on the committee to consider the A&I audit. Duggan, as chairman of the board, is ex-officio member of the committee. State Comptroller Robert Lowe will be asked to furnish Hale with a copy of the audit, and after he has been given adequate time for studying it he will then be called before the committee. The committee's action will be reported to the August meeting of the board unless it is decided to call another special meeting to consider the report, Duggan said.

The audit was ordered almost two years ago, and was once referred to another committee of the board which turned it back to the board some months ago, without action. Duggan declined to go into any details as to what the audit showed.

The board received and accepted the report of its committee on administration of the Memphis State College, and recommended that certain policies and procedures be put into effect in order to qualify the school for readmission to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools from which it was recently disqualified. Among changes made were the naming of a registrar and a new bursar. R. M. Robison of Covington, was named registrar, and Lamar Newport, of the college staff, was named bursar, succeeding Robison.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Tenn. A. & I. Now A 'Real' University

MAR 20 1943

NASHVILLE. — Negroes, for the first time in the history of the state, were given college training equivalent to that of white students at the University of Tennessee, when the Spring term opened Monday at A. and I. State college here.

B O. Duggan, state education commissioner, made the announcement of the new policy.

Including undergraduate and graduate work, to be offered at A. and I., will be liberal arts, science, engineering, education, law, medicine, dentistry, vocational agriculture and home economics. Commissioner Duggan said that other courses now given at the University of Tennessee will be added to A. and I., as the occasion arises.

The commissioner also stated that Negro students living within the state may obtain the courses without payment of tuition, but out-of-state Negroes will pay the customary tuition charged by any university.

Faculty additions will also be made to meet the new schedule and the pay scale will be the minimum approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools. Salaries will range from $3,000 for department heads down to $1,200 for instructors, Duggan said.

Medical and dental students will study at Meharry college here, the state paying the bill. Law students will enroll at Fisk university, also under state sponsorship.

Hale's Answer Due Aug. 18 on A&I Report

W. J. Hale, president of A&I State College for Negroes, today received a copy of the State Board of Education's subcommittee report dealing with the audit of the institution, and under the ruling of the board yesterday is given until August 18 to submit his answer and defense.

Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan, chairman of the board, said a special meeting of the Board of Education would be called following receipt of Hale's answer to the report.

Meanwhile, Commissioner Duggan declined to give any detail of the subcommittee's report or its recommendations as submitted to the Board of Education yesterday.

The committee was composed of W. R. Webb, head of the Webb School at Bell Buckle; Dr. S. C. Garrison, president of Peabody College; R. L. Forrester, attorney, Watertown; and S. Bartow Strang, Chattanooga attorney.

Dr. Jennings B. Sanders, head of the history department at the University of Tennessee, was named president of Memphis State College Dr. at the meeting Friday.

Dr. Sanders succeeds Richard C. Jones, who resigned recently. Dr. Sanders' appointment will become effective today, Duggan said, but Dr. Jones will continue at Memphis State until the first of September.

Dr. Jones resigned shortly after the War Department announced that it would not renew its contract for the training of aviation cadets at Memphis State. The school was dropped by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges last fall because of alleged irregularities in the handling of records and the dismissal of several faculty members.

The board expressed confidence in Dr. Jones and his administration and voiced regret at his leaving after accepting his resignation, Commissioner Duggan said.

A native of Marion County, Indiana, Dr. Sanders received his B.A. degree from Franklin College and his M.A. and Ph. D from the University of Chicago.

He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Tennessee since 1935 and had taught previously at the University of Alabama, the University of Chicago and at Denison University

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE APPOINTS NEW DEAN

Pittsburgh Courier

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5—The executive committee of both college and trustees of Knoxville college have unanimously concurred in the appointment of Prof. David King Cherry, M.A., to be dean of the college to succeed Dean Harry Liston, who resigns September 1, to go to the executive vice presidency of John-son C. Smith university.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
September 17, 1943

STANDARD SALARY SCALE FOR NEGRO COLLEGE APPLIED

Tennessee A. & I. College Faculty To Be Under Provisions

NASHVILLE, Sept. 16.—(AP)—The salary scale of the Southern

Jackson, Tenn.
NASHVILLE, Sept. 17.—(AP)—A revised educational program stressing science, agriculture, mathematics and health has been instituted in keeping with the plan of the state board of education to equalize educational opportunities for both negro and white racial groups, it was announced yesterday by Walter S. Davis, acting president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College for Negroes.

A revised educational program stressing science, agriculture, salary scale of the Southern Association of Colleges will be applied to the instructional staff of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College for negroes, it was announced yesterday by Walter S. Davis, has announced.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
October 28, 1943

Jubilee Hall at Fisk University, which was built with $250,000 raised by the late Rev. S. Davis, original president of Fisk University, celebrated its Jubilee (75th anniversary) on October 17, 1943 and earned on their first world tour.

Singers

Knoxville College Lends Facilities To War Effort

Knoxville College, the only Negro college within a radius of 200 miles, is lending its services and facilities to the war program this year.

The program includes such projects as Civilian Defense Information Center; certain ESMWT course in physics, engineering-drawing, mathematics, personnel management, and three three-day schools for training in civilian defense, serving 25 counties in East Tennessee.

These are expected to be broadened and stregthened as the days go on. Teachers have given service in the "rationing" program, and a new project in homemaking and health will be housed in one of the buildings now being remoleded for the purpose.

The college was established under the United Presbyterian Church in 1875 and has throughout the years contributed to the life of the Negro race and to the nation. Graduates of Knoxville College are engaged in education, social sservice, the Christian ministry, medicine, dentistry, law, journalism, recreational work, music, YM and YWCA work, business and commerce, building trades, civil service, homemaking and other pursuits.

While the college draws a large portion of its support from the United Presbyterian Church, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, and from students, a large number of which come from without the state, the college has been an asset to the economic life of the city of Knoxville. During the years of its existence more than $5,000,000 have been spent in the city in the process of operating the college and by its students and faculty.

This 68-year-old Negro institution has graduated thousands of persons from all over the country. It has strong music departments, and various groups in Knoxville, both Negro and white, have frequently been entertained by their choruses.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
July 4, 1943

REV. WILLIAM LLOYD IMES
President, Knoxville College

Declaring that W. J. Hale's 32 years of achievement as directing head of A&I College for Negroes should be considered against any minor irregularities or mistakes during his tenure at the institution, 20 Negro leaders yesterday adopted resolutions which are to be sent to Gov. Prentice Cooper and members of the State Board of Education, urging Dr. Hale's retention.

The action of the local group followed recent reports that an audit of the institution had revealed certain discrepancies in accounts, some of which were said to be attributed to an official who had been dismissed. The subcommittee of the Board of Education gave President Hale until August 18 to reply to the other items in the audit.

Copy of Resolutions

The resolutions adopted by the group of Negro leaders follows:

"The great State of Tennessee has produced a great Negro educator in Dr. W. J. Hale. He is the outstanding educational leader of Negro land-grant colleges in America. There are 17 land-grant colleges for Negroes in America. The five largest are the following: Florida A&M College, Virginia State College; West Virginia State College, Prairie View College of Texas, Alabama State Teachers' College, and Tennessee A&I State College.

"Tennessee State College with a valuation of $3,500,000 is the largest land-grant college in America for Negroes. August 16, 1943

Declared Strongest of All

"Notwithstanding the fact that Tennessee A&I State College is among the youngest of land-grant colleges, in 32 years Dr. Hale has made it the strongest of all.

"We take pride in the fact that Tennessee leads all other states in providing educational facilities for its Negro citizens. If Dr. Hale has done nothing else, he deserves praise for this accomplishment.

"The intimation in the daily press that the board of education of our Volunteer State is considering the dismissal of President Hale, has upset the Negro populace of the entire state. We can think of nothing that has happened in the last three decades that would affect Negro morale as much as the dismissal of President Hale from the leadership of A. and I. State College.

Labor Cited

"We know how hard he has labored. We know what he means, especially to our Negro communities throughout the state, and in other states, where his influence, and that of A. and I. State College have radiated. It would be presumptuous on our part to discuss his qualifications as an educator or attempt to give supplemental suggestions to our able board of education.

"However, we can testify to the contribution President Hale has made to our community both as an educator and citizen.

"We know that it takes more than Gothic buildings, rolling lawns and beautiful green trees to make a college. A college, like an individual, develops a character, possesses a spirit which distinguishes it and identifies it.

"When we think back over three decades of untiring effort of building a state college which is a credit to our great state, we do not think altogether of the Nashville skyline impressive with the college array of stately buildings in North Nashville, but the spirit behind those buildings.

Community Builder

"Dr. Hale is a community builder. His life is interwoven in the warp and woof of our communities. He has never been the scheduled academician spending most of his time in an ivory tower. He has walked our common way with us. He shares our sorrows and griefs. His concert singers visit our churches on Sunday, and he touches Negro life from all directions.

"He is a leader in inter-racial movements. Here we are in the South, two races living side by side, with a growing respect for each other. We have not been threatened with racial strife like other sections. Our leadership is largely responsible for this. Leaders like President Hale working with white leadership and working out our problems in amity and goodwill will have produced a healthy atmosphere in our state. This spirit must continue.

"President Hale has inspired the youth of city and state. His students cover Tennessee like the dew. In hamlet and village they teach and lead. He has been a great teacher and friend who has inspired our children for three decades and a love that deepened with the years.

"He deserves a better fate than to be dismissed at this late date. We who have been working with him during the last three decades would never recover from such a shock.

"We who know and love President Hale and love our great State feel confident that all will work out well. We reaffirm our confidence and respect in our board of education, in our great state and its leaders.

"We salute Dr. Hale, statesman and builder in the Kingdom of God; tireless in toil, making his body a living sacrifice to educational development; a friend of students who for 32 years faithfully piloted the ship of our young people across the stormy spiritual and intellectual seas; forecaster of educational development; director and leader of the great episode of state college history; daring enough to build the greatest land-grant college for Negroes in America."

List of Signers

The list of signers of the resolutions included the following:

The Rev. Barbour, chairman; S. S. Morris, secretary of religious education of A. M. E. Church; Dr. J. H. Hale, surgeon, Meharry Medical College; Mrs. J. F. Pierce, president of Federation of Women's Clubs; E. T. Brown, superintendent of the Negro Baptist Publishing House; Jasper Horne, superintendent of Andrew Jackson Courts; J. T. Patton, funeral director; M. D. Day, editor of the Nashville Globe; Rev. W. S. Elrington, pastor of First Baptist Church, East Nashville; A. M. Townsend, secretary of Sunday School Publishing Board; H. A. Boyd, secretary of National Baptist Publishing Board and president of the Citizens Bank; the Rev. S. H. Simpson, pastor St. John's Baptist Church; R. C. Grant, Sr., druggist; Ira T. Bryant, editor of Bryant Publications; M. G. Ferguson, bank cashier; D. H. Turpin, dentist and member of Meharry faculty; E. S. Rose of A. M. E. Church; the Rev. Ambrose Bennett, pastor of Westwood Baptist Church; Mrs. Lucy Campbell, Memphis, president of the Tennessee Negro Teachers Association, and Dr. J. W. Bright, physician.

A&I College Opens With 700 Students

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
October 7, 1943

More than 700 students have registered at State A&I College for Negroes, which began its 32nd academic year this week. The students are registered in the seven major divisions under the university plan of organization.

Dr. W. S. Davis, acting president of the institution, formally welcomed faculty members and students Monday, and outlined the program of the college in terms of major objectives. Dean G. W. Gore, Jr., presented the faculty at the chapel hour, and recognition was made of the presence of a number of leading citizens who were present. The day's program was concluded with a dinner to Dr. Davis by members of the faculty and the student body.

Additions to the faculty include Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, PhD, University of California, education and psychology; Richard Haskins, MA, University of Illinois, health and physical education; Neal McAlpin, MS, University of Wisconsin, horticulture and agronomy; Mrs. Willette Goodlett, MA, Columbia University, physical education; Raleigh A. Wilson, MA, Iowa University, history and political science; Mrs. Ruth McAlpin, BS, A&I College, secretary to the president.

Commissioner B. O. Duggan of the State Department of Education, will be the initial speaker Sunday at 9 o'clock in the college auditorium, at the regular Sunday School hour.

A special class in mechanical drawing will be offered this term and registration will begin October 11. This is a continuation of the engineering, science and management defense training program. This work is open to students with high school training, and has the indorsement of the U. S. Office of Education. The course is for 12 weeks.

A&I Curriculum To Stress War Effort Courses

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
September 16, 1943

Special emphasis will be placed on courses relating to the war effort in the revised fall curriculum at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Dr. Walter S. Davis, acting president, said today.

The State Board of Education's plan to equalize educational opportunities for whites and Negroes from elementary to graduate schools will be followed, Davis announced.

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., who has been in charge of the curricula the last 16 years, will serve as dean of the college and head of the division of education. Other division heads are Mrs. H. E. Hale, business administration; Merl R. Eppse, liberal arts; Mrs. C. H. Springer, home economics, and Theodore Gould, engineering and industrial education.

The salary scale of the South-

Dr. Haywood To Address Young Adults

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
October 23, 1943

Dr. J. W. Haywood, president of Morristown Normal and Industrial College, will speak to Methodist young adults of the Knoxville district at their monthly meeting at 7:30 p. m. Thursday, Central Methodist Church.

A group of Negro students from the college will also take part on the program.

Founded in 1881, Morristown College used as its first quarters a frame building that had served as a slave pen, and is said for over half a century to have helped pro-

Negro Group Urges Hale Be Retained

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
August 16, 1943

18b-1943

Tennessee

W. E. Turner Seen As Final Choice For Hale Post

Globe and Independent Nashville, Tenn.

FEB 3

Many Feel Gov. Cooper Could Have Halted Board's Drastic Action; Faculty Members Accused Of Disloyalty To Their Chief

A white educator, W. E. Turner, now holding down what many think should be a Negro educator's job—that of head of the Division of Negro Education—is to move his office to the campus of A. and I. State College and become the REAL president of that institution.

A man named Hunt, now principal of a high school in Memphis, is to become the president in name of State College sometime within the year and it is expected to fit in beautifully with new arrangements which take responsibility for running the Negro college out of the hands of Negroes.

President William J. Hale was asked and pleaded with to hand in his resignation as head of the college and thus give credence to carefully concocted propaganda intended to show that Negro business management of State College had been so dishonest as to make it necessary to put the business affairs of the college under "white" control.

President Hale was so sure of the inability of his enemies to prove that any alleged discrepencies were chargeable to him that he defiantly refused to hand in his resignation, although asked to do so by no less a personage than the governor of Tennessee.

Members of State College faculty, supposedly loyal to President Hale were induced to "stab him in the back" in the drive to discredit him and did put into the record affidavits charging incompetence and many other shortcomings which, they said, showed that President Hale, after more than thirty years of brilliant service as the builder of the college, was no longer fitted to remain as its president.

W. S. Davis, the young man selected to be the ad interim president of the college would have been the last person among those considered available to succeed President Hale that any group of Tennessee Negroes would have chosen for the job. An average student when in college, he has to his credit only a mediocre record as a teacher of agriculture, is without any real experience as the manager of a school, and is wholly lacking in ability to speak convincingly, a prime requisite of a leader.

The foregoing, and more, are among the rumors that have afforded the people of Nashville and the state lively topics for discussion. How many of them are true can not be determined at this time because the record, if any, which provided the State Board of Education with an excuse to terminate the services of Dr. W. J. Hale as president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes on Friday, August 27, 1943, is a closely guarded secret. It undoubtedly is public business, but the mighty men in charge of it do not feel, apparently, that they are required to tell the public why they made the drastic change at the college or if it is their intention to make further changes calculated to hurt the cause even more severely than has the dismissal of President Hale.

While all of the foregoing statements, gathered here and there by the Nashville Globe from persons claiming to have the "low down" on the astounding action of the education board, are for the present in the mere rumor realm, there is enough actual truth connected with some of the rumors to put the friends of Negro education on guard and compel them to watch as well as pray at this juncture.

For instance, with regard to the rumor concerning the "elevation of W. E. Turner, white director of the Division of Negro Education in the state, it is the expressed belief of an individual close to Dr. Hale, that Mr. Turner has not been friendly or helpful to the administration of Dr. Hale. The president has been able to rely upon other white leaders who have been more helpful in building up the college and spreading its influence than has the munificently paid Director of Negro Education. If Mr. Turner does move his office to the campus of State College, to be the first white man to have an office in that Negro environment, it will be proof positive to those circulating rumors that Mr. Turner is the president in reality of the college, regardless of what Negro, whether Davis, Hunt or some other selectee, is credited with being the president.

SEP 3 - 1943

One of the persons who has been giving close study to the maneuvers made to oust President Hale pointed to a news item that appeared in last Sunday's TENNESEAN that seemed to have been a sort of build-up of Mr. Turner. The item was headed: 'RACE RELATIONS AIDED BY SCHOOLS; Three of the State's Negro Institutions Declared Rendering Fine Service."

Mr. Turner was the inspiration of the story, it appears. The three schools mentioned were Allen-White, Booker T. Washington in East Chattanooga and Webb school at McKenzie. How Negroes were doing good industrial work in their communities, including the raising of pigs and running truck gardens and thus "improving race relations" was glorified by Mr. Turner in the article. Why he singled out these three particular schools is not known because there are many other schools just as worthy of commendation.

The Turner article, it appears, is a sort of "co[illegible]" intended to show that what is needed to advance Negro education in Tennessee is more of such industrial work. The inference that some draw from the article is that Mr. Turner, as the directing head of A. and I. State College, would seek to "improve race relations" by a bigger industrial training program. He may be wholly innocent of seeking to build himself up as the man to be at the fountain head of Negro education in the state but this unusual publicity item about him, coming right at the time when the state was stirred by the dismissal of President Hale, was significant to those who have heard that Mr. Turner is to be elevated to the supreme post of directing Negro education in the state.

The suspicion that Gov. Prentice Cooper had a hand in the removal of President Hale is based on his peculiar action in absenting himself from the city at the time the board met. He was represented as the friend of President Hale with no desire to have him removed. He is a member of the State Board of Education and appoints the members of that board. Had he been present when the board met and indicated to the members that he did not want the president discharged, the board would have acceded to his wishes, it is contended. It is well known that Gov. Cooper has not been the sincere friend of Negro education that other governors of the state have been. The fact is he has been a very poor friend to public education either for whites or Negroes, during his terms as governor.

It is only a rumor, thus far, that Gov. Cooper requested President Hale to resign. It is reported he was in conference with the governor the day before the board met. But it very definitely is NOT a rumor that SOMEBODY did request the president to resign. It very definitely is true that, in a stirring valedictory before the Board of Education, Dr. Hale told the members that he would not resign; that he realized they did have the authority to fire him but that is what they would have to do to terminate his services. The Globe knows that President Hale undoubtedly did courageously meet the challenge thrown down to him and proved to be every inch a man in the most trying period of his eventful life.

From an unimpeachable source The Globe learns that there are affidavits on file in the Hale case given by members of the college faculty, and presumably secured by coercion of these faculty members. These affidavits, according to a report of their contents, show a shameful betrayal by jobholders whom President Hale had appointed to these jobs, had helped take post-graduate work so as to be more valuable to the college but who in a time when they were called upon to show proper gratitude for favors rendered, joined the enemies of the college in the crucifixion of one of the most useful citizens Tennessee.

Young W. S. Davis, it is rumored, has nursed an ambition to be president of State College for sometime. He has been brash, it is related, in his criticisms of the way things were run at the college. He was a very good football coach several years ago, but his work as an agriculture expert has in no sense been outstanding. He has been in Nashville for approximately ten years but has made no impression among local citizens that he is qualified to be president of a great Negro college. He is said to be a protege of R. E. Clay, who is known as a "Developer" of Negro education. Mr. Clay, it is learned, works under the jurisdiction of W. E. Turner. At one time Mr. Clay was on the payroll of the A. and I. State College. He is not at present on the payroll, it is learned.

Not much is known here of the Prof. Hunt of Memphis, who it is stated would be the President-in-name-only, should Mr. Turner take up his residence on State College's campus. Hunt's appointment would most certainly prove that the whole maneuvering to remove President Hale was a political project of the reactionary faction of state politics.

The expectation among Nashvillians was that, in the event President Hale resigned or was discharged, his mantle would fall on the shoulders of Dean George W. Gore. Such action by the board would have "made sense". Dean Gore has grown up with the college, is a brilliant student and a competent official. Whether or not his closeness to President Hale caused the board to bypass him or whether Dean Gore refused to be a President-in-name-only and consent to serve under a white educator, less competent than himself to be the president, is a matter on which there is much comment and speculation.

Rumors with regard to the part taken by Gov. Cooper in having President Hale dismissed, or rather his alleged failure to intervene and prevent the educator's dismissal, rumors regarding the ambitions of W. E. Turner and the part the allegedly coerced members of State College faculty played in getting their president dismissed, may be doing all these persons an injustice. But the furtive and secretive way the whole matter has been handled—especially the failure to make the findings of the auditors public—will accelerate rather than halt these rumors.

That President Hale now enjoys more respect from the great majority of Tennessee citizens than ever is a certainty. That Governor Cooper, Commissioner Duggan, Mr. W. E. Turner, the board members and many others whose names are associated with the drastic action taken against the noted president of State College are looked upon as having done Negro education a terrible injustice, is a strong public suspicion which can be dissipated only by these men making known to Tennessee citizens the reasons which prompted their actions against or their indifference to President Hale when his administration of State College was on trial.

It is reported that the action taken by the board in "relieving" President Hale of his job and offering him a(n) "assignment" job at a salary of $5,000 a year was unanimous. However it is reported that only six of the nine appointees to the Board of Education were present. Those listed as present were as follows:

Ernest C. Ball, Memphis; W. R. Webb, Bell Buckle; S. C. Garrison, Nashville; Robert L. Forrester, Watertown; Mrs. Ferdinand Powell, Johnson City, and Mrs. W. R. Stone of Bristol.

B. O. Duggan, State Commissioner of Education, presided over the meeting.

Dr. W. J. Hale left on vacation on Monday of this week. He refused to state whether or not he would work at the new job tendered him. Davis was scheduled to take over as president on Wednesday, September 1.

Bombarded With Citizens' Pleas

Education Board 'Chicken Feed' Discrepancies At State College Too Small To Induce Trustees To Oust Educator's Brilliant Record

Globe and Independent Nashville, Tenn.

Smear Effort Failed

The situation at A. and I State College, on the eve of the meeting of the Board of Education sched- uled for Saturday of this week, has changed very much from what it was last week. The friends of State College have rallied militantly in support

of president William J. Hale and unmistakably the Board of Education declares that any drastic action taken against him and in the form of running the college will be done in defiance of the popular will.

Whatever opposition there is to President Hale, and admittedly there is some, has gone completely underground. The men who would like to see President Hale removed are still confining their arguments within the realms of curbstone caucuses and all of their maneuverings are by subterranean methods. This opposition which, it develops has been busy for some time, appears to have reached some persons who are influential in educational affairs. They may have "sold" some of the trustees on the plan of getting President Hale removed. But with the awakening among fair-minded citizens of both races, including a great majority of the alumni of the college, who have bombarded the board with letters and telegrams, the small self-serving minority has apparently become aware of the futility of its efforts.

Leading white citizens were the first to osee the danger to peaceful relations between the races in Tennessee—a relationship which President Hale and State College have done so much to foster—being disturbed by the discharge of the head of the college. on the strength of auditors finding some discrepancies in the financial operations of the college. When it was made plain that none of the alleged discrepencies are chargeable directly to President Hale but were the errors of his subordinates, business men became disgusted with the effort to fire a successful college president. There are few business men who have not been the innocent victims of the wrongful acts of their own subordinates

It is being said that the public will be astounded when it finds the actual amount of alleged shortages that are charged even to the subordinates of President Hale. The full findings of the auditors have not been made public as yet, but there have been "leaks" and when the truth is knwon, it is stated, there will be a surprise that so much ado has been made over these discrepancies.

The public, it is stated, will also be surprised when it gets the "personnel" of the opposition to President Hale and the real reason efforts have been made to get him discharged. It is also promised that the public will be given facts and the contents of documents that will reveal a plot, which if the State Board of Education backs, will show that there is a conspiracy being carried on against State College, the intent of which is to make it a mere appendage to another state institution, divested of control by Negro educators.

It is held that the Board of Education would have been forced to take the drastic action that the enemies of President Hale desire had these enemies been successful in getting any support from the notable business men and political leaders of the city and State. They have not succeeded it appears in getting any of the leaders to join in any plot to humiliate President Hale or bring about any drastic change in the form of management the college is to have. Only a small element interested primarily in jobs for themselves is said to be in the forefront of the anti-Hale crusade.

It is believed that the anti-Hale element, if they are aware of the amount of wreck and ruin that has been done to their plans, will redouble their efforts this week-end and will be sure to play their "ace cards" in an effort to accomplish the downfall of the president at the eleventh hour.

However, if it became known to the great host of white and colored friends of the college and its president, that the opposiion was to step up its drive this week-end, it is certain, large delegations would come to Nashville and seek to appear before the Board of Education to voice disapproval of any plan to oust Dr. Hale.

The latest information is that members of the Board of Education, when they come to the city for their session, will bring positive evidence that President Hale enjoys the confidence and support not only of the leaders of rank and file of his race, but also the backing of the highest class white men and women of Tennessee.

The feeling is that to humiliate the president and his family by discharging him would be considered action taken solely because of his race. Such action, it is held, would injure the college, resulting in a falling off in the attendance. Thoughtful people of both races can see no sense in dismissing the President when it is made plain that neither the college nor the state is to lose any money.

Afro-American
Baltimore. Md

Hale Hasn't Taken New $5,000 Job

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — Dr. W. J. Hale, recently ousted from the presidency of Tennessee A. and I. State College and offered a State post at an equal salary of $5,000 per year, has not yet accepted his new position.

Some say [illegible] in the new job in the State education department Dr. Hale might become a central figure in a State program for higher education.

Secret Probe Questioned

Others are wondering why the board resorted to such secrecy concerning a probe of the alleged $10,000 shortage which required more than two years to complete

Many believe that the board the State, the public, Dr. Hale and his friends would have been placed in a clearer light had a full explanation of the entire affair been made public.

The dismissal of Dr. Hale, for thirty-two years president of the college, has been characterized as a blending of politics, education, and appeasement.

Daily World
Atlanta. Georgia

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN ISSUES PLEA TO BOARD

Pres. Hale Endorsed By Organization of 7,000 Club Members

The State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs threw its support to President W. J. Hale in the crisis involving A. and I. State College and this week sent a plea to the State Board of Education to retain the president in his position. The petition signed by Mrs. J. Frankie Pierce, president of both the Nashville City and State Federation, was as follows:

August 12, 1943.

To The State Board of Education of the State of Tennessee:

The undersigned representing the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs with a combined membership of approximately 7,000 women functioning in all the principal cities of Tennessee including Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Knoxville, and various other cities throughout the State, being a cross-section of the [illegible] religiously, professionally, business and domestic service, comprising many of the mothers and daughters of this Federation who are graduates of A. & I. State College, most respectfully and earnestly petition your Honorable Body in Behalf of resident W. J. Hale, who is the founder and builder of the greatest state school for Negroes in the United States, who has had 32 years honorable service in the developent of this great school, which is a monument to him and to our race. President Hale throughout his long and active life has been the apostle of racial good will in Tennessee. He has sponsored the Better Home Movement for Negroes in Tennessee throughout the State. He has devoted his life to the idea of "work and service" and has taught and advocated principles which have been of the greatest possible incentive to our race in Tennessee and has lead the fight for everything that is high and noble among our people.

Pres. Hale has an outstanding record for loyal service to the country in the winning of the war and has actively participated in all war movements including sales of War Bonds and Stamps and has encouraged the colored youth in their loyal support of the government. President Hale is the outstanding exponent of the highest ideals of our race in Tennessee and we most earnestly insist that he is given credit by your Honorable Board as well as by the public in Tennessee, for his outstanding loyal public service to the cause of education and good [illegible] among the people of Tennessee.

Let us modestly suggest that this is no time to change administration when such momentous problems are in his hands to solve and he has demonstrated his ability and leadership among the thousands of young men and women who have the utmost faith and confidence in his integrity, ability and patriotic loyalty.

Very respectfully,
Mrs. J. FRANKIE PIERCE,
President.
City and State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs

Afro-American
Baltimore, Marvland

New Graduate School for Tenn. State

Board Begins With Engineering and A.M. Degree, Salaries Up

STANDARD COLLEGE SCALE IN EFFECT

Sum of $400,000 Made Available for Expansion

Editor, Philadelphia AFRO

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Long-range plans, including the development of a graduate school for the awarding of the master's degree at the Tennessee A. and I. State College, were approved shortly after Dr. Walter S. Davis was elected permanent president Friday by the State Board of Education.

Dr. Davis, who received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1941, became the president of the $3,500,000 school in one of the biggest educational shakeups in recent years. The 38-year-old educator succeeds Dr. William J. Hale, st president, who was ousted in August for alleged financial irregularities after a twoyear investigation.

Board Rewarded

Accused of ignoring the State board's instruction to have the school accredited and to establish a graduate school, Dr. Hale was relieved August 27 of his duties after thirty-two years as president. An auditor's report and an investigation exposed irregularities involving more than $317,000, an official of the State board revealed.

Having been exonerated of any irregularities and re-instated as of October 1, R. B. J. Campbelle, efficient bursar-professor for 20 years, tendered his resignation effective immediately, and will practice law.

Mr. Campbelle, a certified public accountant and attorney at law, was prominently mentioned along with the school's former president in the audit report. He was dismissed from the college on February 6, before the audit was completed.

Standard Salary Adopted

The State Board authorized a $51,000 increase [illegible] new instructors [illegible] the school year. This does not include the $400,000 allocated for expansion.

Dr. Davis was a former football coach here. He said he plans to have the college accepted as a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The salary scale of the Southern Association has been applied to Tennessee State teachers. This is the same as paid in white colleges

Engineering and Mechanics

Efforts will be made to offer an engineering defense course. In order to provide professional education in medicine, dentistry and nursing, the State Board has arranged a working agreement with Meharry Medical College.

For the immediate future only two years' work in engineering will be offered at Tennessee State but scholarships will be available to students who desire to complete their last two years in schools outside the State.

Law Scholarships

Scholarships for law students will enable some to study outside of the State until there is a sufficient number of [illegible] students in the State to warrant the establishment of a law school here.

In the meantime, a law library being purchased and a pattern of the law school is being outlined.

Three in Grad School

Three persons are enrolled in the newly organized graduate school, one a candidate for thea master's degree in June.

The institution is one the quarter system and students may complete the whole four-year course in three years.

Born in Mississippi

He was awarded a B.S. degree August 9, 1905 at Canton, Madison County, Miss. He finished high school at Alcorn in 1926.

He is executive secretary of the New Farmers of America, a national organization of 75,000 colored farm boys. For the past ten years he has been director of vocational agriculture at Tenn State

Omega Member

Member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the Boy Scouts, Elks and the First Baptist Church.

He coached winning teams at

Tenn. State College Graduate Makes Good Overseas; Praises School

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
SEP 4 1943

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Courier War Correspondent

ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 2—George Willis Hill, who calls Chicago home, will tell you now that he is rapidly catching up with the advantages his B.S. degree is supposed to bring him. He earned it at Tennessee State college, and it wasn't for football.

Out here in North Africa, George holds the rank of steward-in-chief in a large naval construction unit. He is in charge of a force of 19 men, including four white bakers and nine white cooks. The other six are colored.

TREASURES COLLEGE DEGREE

George joined the Navy in 1942 and eventually found his way into the steward's department. He arrived in North Africa as officers' steward first-class aboard a Navy vessel. His B.S. degree had began to work for him and promotions came rapidly. Soon he was transferred to land duty and made a steward-in-chief.

George's home is in Chicago at 535 East 44th street. His advice to young Negroes: "Study long enough to get a degree. Never can tell when it will help you."

While traveling along the Mediterranean I came across another naval construction outfit with a number of colored boys. Among them were Robert E. Thompson, Dallas, officers' cook second-class; [illegible] Landy, Jackson, Miss., officers' cook third-class; Frank James Brown, Blum, Tex., stewards' mate, second-class; Willie Deet, Chicago, stewards' mate first-class.

Tenn. State Strengthens Curriculum

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
SEP 18 1943

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16—Dr. Walter S. Davis, acting president of Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State college here, announced the educational program to be perfected this term.

This educational program will be in keeping with the plan of the state board of education to equalize educational opportunities for both racial groups—from the elementary school level to the graduate school level.

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., who has directed instruction at the institution for the past 16 years, will serve as dean of the college and head of the division of education. Other division heads are Mrs. H. E. Hale, business administration; Merl R. Eppse, liberal arts; Mrs. C. H. Springer, home economics; Theodore Gould, engineering and industrial education.

Foes Of Leader Hoping He Will Accept New Job

Globe and
Independent Nashville, Tenn.
SEP 4 1943

Board Member Broke Faith With Citizens Who Were Promised Negro Committee To Probe Charges Made Against President, It Is Revealed

At least one of the members of the State Board of Education which on August 27, relieved Dr. W. J. Hale of the presidency of State College went back on a solemn promise he had made to show concern for the wishes of Negro citizens concerning their college. The promise was broken with leading white citizens of Nashville, who were anxious to avoid a settlement of the controversy over President Hale that would show the members of the Board were actuated by race prejudice.

This member, it is related by an unimpeachable citizen, had promised to favor the appointment of a committee of unbiased and upright colored citizens of Tennessee to go into the entire controversy, including the findings of auditors, the charges made by State College faculty members and deposed faculty members and those of all other critics of the Hale administration and to make a report giving the committee's opinion of what was best to do to save State College from injury.

The board member who made these promises proved to his friends that his promises are like pie crust—easily broken. It is thought this member had a part in the decision taken by the Board to refuse giving the public a statement of how the different members of the Board voted on the proposal to "relieve" Dr. Hale of the presidency.

Another revelation causing public comment since the dismissal of President Hale is that the promises made by leaders of the present State Administration that President Hale was "to be taken care of" was strictly double-talk. These persons, it develops, were from the beginning favorable to relieving the president of his position but got frightened when the news leaked out and there was such an uprising among not only the Negro citizenship of the State but fair-minded white persons of the highest citizenship calibre.

The State Administration leaders having gone so far in their commitments to depose President Hale—apparently having handed the word down to the State Board of Education— decided that the friends of the president, white and colored, could be appeased by giving Dr. Hale an even easier job than president and at the same salary of $5,000 a year he was receiving. The quick creation of the special job to write the history of State College and to go about the state lecturing to "his race" was the political fulfillment of the pledge to take care of President Hale."

SEP 10 1943

This double-talk promise did serve to put the friends of President Hale at ease. It warded off the visitation of a large state-wide delegation of leading men and women that was ready to march to the Capitol the day the Board of Education met to voice disapproval of Hale's dismissal. The promise made to appoint a committee of fair-minded colored leaders to make an investigation of President Hale and to investigate his accusers and report what Negroes thought of these accusers was other thing that kept Negro citizens from appearing before the Board of Education on August 27.

SEP 8 1943

While the dismissal of Pres. Hale continued through the week to be the topic of general discussion among the president's host of friends of both races, it is learned that the enemies of the President and the expected beneficiaries of his removal were praying and hoping that the whole matter is a closed incident. They were hoping, it is learned, that President Hale will hurry back to Nashville from his vacation in Mexico, if it is his intention to accept the State job offered him. But they are not so anxious for his early return, it is stated, if Dr. Hale does not intend to take the position.

It is learned that at an early date the findings of the auditors is to be made public and, of more interest to Negro citizens, at least, the public is to learn from the record who were the members of the State College faculty who filed accusations against President Hale and what they were in those accusations.

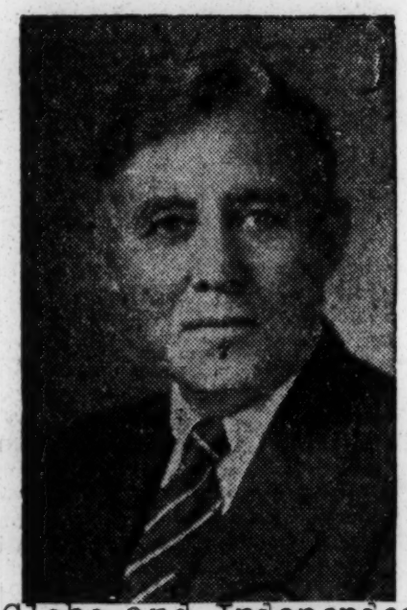
SEP 9 1943

Negroes who "joined in the kill" of the president of the college are likely to find themselves in a very embarrassing position with that great host of the president's colored friends, if it develops that these faculty members helped to engineer a scheme which brought about the president's removal, only to effect loss of control of the college by Negroes.

It has not been denied as yet that W. E. Turner, white director of Negro education in the state, is to have an office on State College campus and that, in reality, he will be the directing head of the college. Mr. Turner, undoubtedly has a host of Negro friends in the state but it is believed he would lose a large majority of these if he were elevated to a position of directing head of the college and had a colored educator serving under him and having but "title" of president.

W. S. Davis, teacher of Agriculture of the college took over as president on September 1, according to a publicity release sent out from the college this week. The release was a lauditory biographical sketch of Prof. Davis. He was born and reared on a farm near Canton, Mississippi, is 38 years old, graduated from the high school department of Alcorn A. and M. college in Mississippi and in 1931, graduated from A. & I. State College here. He received the M. S. degree from Cornell University in 1933 and the Ph. D. degree in 1941. His only teaching experience, it appears, has been that received as a member of the A. & I. faculty. He is a member of the First Bapt. church of which the Rev. R. C. Earbour is pastor. He states that registration at State College will begin September 29 and classes will begin on October 1.

Head Unbowed



Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DR. WILLIAM J. HALE, successful president of Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College for Negroes, courageously spurned the demand of the State Board of Education that he resign from his position, and forced that body to "relieve" him of the presidency. The Board's action, taken on Aug. 27, has been condemned by the leaders of both races and is likely to be a stirring political issue in the 1944 State Campaign. Dr. Hale left the city Monday on a vacation trip to Mexico.

BOTH NASHVILLE DAILY PAPERS RAP BOARD FOR ACTION ON W. J. HALE

Globe and Independent, Nashville, Tenn.
SEP 3 1943

Editorials Of Banner And Tennessean Charge Injustice Done President Of State College; Also Columnist Joe Hatcher Sees Politics In Removal

Strong editorials in both the Nashville Banner and the Nashville Tennessean, and a searching criticism by Joe Hatcher, veteran political columnist of the Tennessean, all of which took the State Board of Education to task for its action in relieving Dr. W. J. Hale of the presidency of State College, were thrilling comments on the Friday, August 27 "evil deed" done to the cause of Negro education in Tennessee. It was one of the few instances that readers of the two dailies have found them seeing eye to eye on a public question. Mr. Hatcher, for three days, has devoted a part of his column to discussing the Hale dismissal and has waxed indignant over the action of the State Board, saying it was politics.

Mr. Hatcher's appraisal of the board's action was best summarized on Tuesday, August 31, when he said the following:

"The curtain of secrecy and mystery that the State Board of Education draped over the whole affair (Hale's dismissal as president)—whether they did it of their own volition or were directed—stands as one of the most monumental stenches that has arisen in a long time. It may become so strong as to blow the lid off yet."

The Banner and Tennessean editorials are as follows:

Nashville Banner

(August 28, 1943)

LET JUSTICE BE DONE

A serious injustice to someone—either Dr. W. J. Hale, or the people of the state of Tennessee—is being done by the disposal of the "Hale case."

"Irregularities" have been charged in the financial affairs of A. & I. State College for Negroes, headed by Dr. Hale for the past 32 years, and in that time built up by him into an outstanding institution of its kind. The long-awaited analysis of the audit which disclosed those reputed irregularities is not revealed to the public. All that is revealed is the State Board of Education's decision to relieve Dr. Hale of his duties (obviously based on the charges which still are a mystery so far as the public is concerned) and "create" a new position for him in the state's service. That new position, incidentally, authorized him as a first task to write a history of the very institution whose successful leadership he is asked to relinquish; a history which could hardly ignore these latest developments. What an assignment that would be for any conscientious public servant, humiliated and removed from it.

Does not the proposition boil down to this? If Dr. Hale is "guilty" of the charges bandied about, he does not deserve a responsible public job in any capacity; on the contrary, he merits punishment. If the charges are not true, and Dr. Hale is innocent of any wrong-doing, he deserves complete, formal, and emphatic exoneration and as a testimony of public faith should KEEP his present job.

A great injustice has been that it was all wrong in the Jones case, asked for his resignation, and appointed a new school head.

The board, if it is to continue to merit any measure of public confidence, cannot afford to wait a year to review its action in the case of Dr. Hale. It must act immediately to discharge from its head the public suspicion that here, again, it has ruled against the public interest and perpetrated a deep injustice, because of temporary political expediency as advised by Capitol Hill.

Repetition of the error in the Jones case could be avoided by another meeting of the board this week, with Dr. Hale either being reinstated—if innocent of wrongdoing—to continue his long and successful tenure at A. and I. College or—if guilty—being given his outright dismissal.

Meanwhile, the public would benefit by public disclosure of the findings in the A. and I. audit, so that it might in its own wisdom decide upon the merits of the case, after its state educational officials have apparently demonstrated for a second time their inability to think straight where possible political expediency is involved.

Graduate School Was Main Issue at Tennessee State

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
NOV 20 1943

Commission Says Ousted College Head Was for Having Farmers and Domestics Only

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—In addition to financial irregularities, Dr. William J. Hale, former president of Tennessee A. and I. State College, opposed the general assembly's mandate of equal opportunities for colored students of the State, Dr. B. O. Duggin, Statetry. commissioner of education, revealed to the AFRO-AMERICAN last week.

"Records of the State Board of of the college, stated that 'col- before his removal as president of the college, stated that "colored people in this State do not need a graduate school or a too involved program for higher education. I will teach them to be good farmers and domestics,'" Dr. Duggin charged, and added:

"The scholastic standard of the school was never on the basis to be approved by recognized agencies.

"Despite instruction given him by the board in keeping with rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court, the courts of Tennessee and the rulings of the State assembly, Dr. Hale resisted organization of graduate school and certification of the college."

Whole Thing "Unfortunate"

"The whole situation can be summed up as unfortunate. The school is ofttimes referred to as having the best physical plant of any colored college in the country.

NOV 20 1943

"Irregularities involving $317,000 were exposed by auditors, who conducted a two-year investigation into operations and administration. The investigation revealed that methods were used in violation of State regulations, funds used and allocated to unapproved items, and buildings were erected without the sanction or knowledge of the board," Dr. Duggin concluded.

NOV 20 1943

Persecuted, Some Charge

The dismissal of Dr. Hale resulted in creation of two factions. Supporters contend that Dr. Hale was fearless as a speaker, and because of this was the victim of a move to discredit him.

The fact that no charges were made against him, and details of the auditors' report and the committee's findings were never made public, is stressed repeatedly.

Even those who criticize him admit that he was masterful as a builder and because of that ability was able to erect the present plant. To offset this in part, those opposed to him point out the alleged methods used to obtain things desired.

Statements and accusations by friend and foe are so bizarre and complicated that a detailed picture is almost impossible.

From a plant consisting of three brick buildings in 1911, the school now boasts of eighteen modern units, in addition to two artificial lakes, a golf course, an outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts and an athletic field.

DR. HALE MAY NOT GET NEW POSITION

SEP 18 1943 Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16—Two weeks after his ouster from the presidency of A. and I. State college, Dr. W. J. Hale, head of the institution since it was founded 32 years ago, seemed definitely out of the Tennessee educational picture.

The official record still is limited to this brief announcement by the State Board of Education after an all-day meeting here August 27:

"Dr. W. J. Hale has been relieved of his duties as president of the Agricultural and Industrial school, effective as of September 1, 1943, to accept other work in the state."

HALE IN MEXICO

Gov. Prentice Cooper, who was out of the city the day the board met, declined to comment on its action upon his return, and, after conferring with both Hale and Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan, he termed the whole affair "a closed issue" so far as he was concerned, indicating any further announcement would have to come from the board of education.

Hale, meanwhile, left the city and his former associates at A. and I. college said they understood he had gone to Mexico to visit his daughter with no definite date set for his return.

The first impression, from the board's announcement and supplementing remarks of Commissioner Duggan, that Hale would take another job under the board of education, was contradicted by facts which later were unofficially disclosed.

NO PROVISIONS FOR NEW STATE POSITION

It became known that the board itself made no provision for another job for the veteran educational administrator when it removed him from the A. and I. presidency. Dr. Hale's only information as to the possibility of another state job came from sources other than the board itself.

While it is now known that the board had not offered Hale a job or planned to work for him, no one has been willing to say how far plans had progressed for an appointment which might have been made by the governor directly before Hale conferred with the executive and then left the city without further announcement of his plans.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Six Added to Staff at Knoxville College

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Among the new faculty members at Knoxville College are: Miss Emma Elizabeth Baskerville, chemistry instructor; Miss Annette Pinkston, English instructor; Dr. J. A. Bond, professor of education and psychology.

Mrs. J. A. Bond, homemaking director; Miss Curtise Simpson, secretary to the dean; and Miss Mabel W[illegible]tian[illegible] K. Cherry, former professor of education and psychology, is now dean of the college.

18b-1943
Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WHAT'S ACCREDITATION?

"A revitalized academic and vocational program will be put into effect during the fall quarter. Under the new set-up the institution will meet the qualifications for full accreditation by all recognized agencies."

The above is taken from a publicity release sent out by A. and I. State College last week. It is designed to create great enthusiasm among our academicians, but practical people, who put more stress on what graduates of a college are able to do with their education, after they get it, than with the degrees they get or by what group of academicians they are "accredited," will wait to see if the college is able to turn out more efficient graduates than in the past before doing any shouting.

We understand that a part of the "smearing campaign" that has been conducted against the administration of President Hale has been something or the other about the school's "accreditation." We have never been able to find where the lack of "accreditation" by any particular group of professors has in any sense rendered A. and I. State college graduates less successful than the graduates of any other college.

The record shows that these graduates are doing their part in running the common and high schools of the state and in improving the communities in which they work. A. and I. graduates have the following "work-record" in Tennessee:

They are 25 of the 29 Tennessee Jeanes supervisors; they are 34 of the 37 Tennessee Smith-Hughes agricultural agents; they are 37 of the 39 Smith-Hughes home economic teachers; they are 30 of the 71 principals of 4-year high schools.

Among graduates who are outstanding, the college can point to Ollie Stewart, gifted newspaper correspondent, who was one of the three newsmen in on the conference President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill held at Casablanca. Without "accreditation" Ollie has made a record as a writer for newspapers and magazines unsurpassed by any member of his race.

A. and I. graduates have been admitted to the leading universities of the nation without examination. This list of universities includes Harvard, Columbia, Howard, Chicago and Yale. It does not seem, therefore, that lack of "accreditation" has been any hindrance to A. and I. graduates seeking additional degrees. A. and I. graduates teach in Nashville schools in great numbers and we understand that the lack of "accreditation" in no wise affects their efficiency as teachers or the size of the pay check they receive monthly.

From where we are sitting, it looks like there is a lot of poppycock to this "accreditation," for which our bookworm professors have so much fascination.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THE A. AND I. AUDIT

Unbiased persons will be astonished if, as it is now being reported, discrepancies in the financial affairs of A. and I. State College are found to be only $10,000. They expected to hear that the amount of shortages would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The public got that impression from the long time it took the auditors to go over the books and from the number of rumors that were circulated about an alleged deficit, reportedly uncovered by the highly-paid experts who have had charge of the books of the college since 1940.

It will be gratifying to the friends of State College, composed of the entire Negro citizenship of Tennessee and thousands of fair-minded white people, to hear, even before the official report is made public, that it is not going to be a wholesale condemnation of the business administration of President W. J. Hale.

It is to be expected that the auditors will find something to criticise about the way the books of the college have been kept and the financial affairs handled. But if they fail to find that the college and state have lost big sums of money, it will be difficult to justify the length of the probe that was conducted. More than that, it will increase the widespread belief that they have been conducting a "political audit" of the college and for a sinister purpose.

A rumor that has been current for sometime is that there is a plan on foot to name a white educator as the president of A. and I. State College. That the reason for doing so is that, under the plan of greatly increasing the appropriations of the college, it is felt that the business management of the college would be too big for a member of the Negro race to handle.

If there are politicians desirous of supplanting the colored president of State College and giving the job to a white educator, it is only reasonable to assume that they would seek to prove the need of doing this by first proving that the state has been losing money down through the years a colored educator has managed its affairs.

The public will wait to see what the findings of the auditors are before they will even concede that there has been any reckless handling of State College funds. The public will want to know if the state has, in the past, established a particular form of accounting at the college, including directions as to how money should be deposited and withdrawn, before concluding that the system used deserved condemnation. Present auditors who condemn the system are faced with the fact that other auditors have in the past inspected the business management of the college and as far as the public knows, had never said it violated any system of record-keeping that state authorities had established.

It has been generally known that President Hale has been compelled to use all of the business knowledge and energy he possessed in order to establish for the Negro youth of Tennessee the kind of educational institution that would induce them to get their training at their own insitution. He never could have done this with the meager appropriations that he has been able to get from the state legislature. The success he has attained in building an educational plant valued at more than $3,000,000 has won for him national acclaim.

It is to be hoped that political leaders who have backed the intensive audit of State College have had only the good of the students and prospective students at heart, because the college exists primarily for the education of the Negro youth of the state and nation. Modern Negro youth will not willingly submit to any political manipulation of their state college which is designed to deprive them of the joy of being educated by members of their own race—or the joy of knowing that their college is one run entirely by Negro educators.

The fact that, already, large sums of money, painstakingly conserved to increase the scope and efficiency of State College have been "discovered" and turned into the state treasury, and only a fraction of that sum, if any, will again be used for Negro education, is an injury to the college that neither the colored or white friends of Negro education can appreciate.

It must be heart-warming to President W. J. Hale to note the overwhelming support he has from the leaders of both races during the crisis at the great educational institution which he has given so much of his life to establish. He can be assured that the alumni of the college and the host of mothers and fathers of students and prospective students continue their confidence in and support of his administration of their college.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WHAT EQUALITY MEANS

The edict of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Gaines case means that states maintaining a dual system of education shall provide for the education of Negroes WITHIN the state in which they are citizens. It does not mean that any state has the right to refuse to educate any of its citizens WITHIN the state and seek to comply with the court's edict by giving scholarships that will send Negro students to other states.

That the board intends to get around compliance with the law as laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court is indicated in a roseate piece of publicity being sent out to the Negro press from State College. The action of the board, although it is evading both the spirit and letter of the law, appears nevertheless to have stirred great enthusiasm in the breasts of the college faculty, and doubtless this is to be excused because they have been "taken care of" in some sort of an increase in salaries.

But State College was not brought into being nor is it being maintained primarily to provide salaries for professors and teachers. It exists primarily for the youth of Tennessee citizens who go there to be trained for citizenship. The parents of the Negro youth of Tennessee cannot appreciate a glowing assurance that "the morning breaketh and all is well" if the biggest achievement in the expansion of State College is the mere increase in the salaries of teachers. Take the matter of providing for the teaching of law at the college. The publicity regarding that necessary course says the following:

"Likewise, in the field of law, scholarship funds will be available until sufficient demand warrants the establishment of a professional institution. In the meantime, a law library is being purchased and a pattern for a law school is being oultined."

The phrase, "until a sufficient demand warrants" appears to leave the time of starting a law school wholly at the discretion of the board, which has its own undisclosed number for law training that must apply before the course is to

be established as a matter of fact, the board is required to establish the law course if only ONE Tennessee citizen applies for law training. Either that or permit that student to go to the University of Tennessee to take law. Giving such an applicant a scholarship is a plain evasion of the law.

The spirit of the law that requires the establishment of courses of training at A. and I. State College to take care of the needs of Negro citizens in the same way the needs of white citizens are taken care of at the University of Tennessee, is being evaded as shown in the publicity which says the following:

"The Agricultural and Industrial State College at Nashville has been reorganized to conform to the pattern of the University of Tennessee with administrative and instructional officers of the University of Tennessee serving as consultants and in an advisory capacity."

The spirt of the law, if we are to have an agreeable carrying out of arrangements to educate Negroes wholly in a Negro educational institution, would seem to demand that Negro "administrative and instructional officers" be chosen and put to work at State College and be paid the salaries that it is planned now to pay the white professors of the University of Tennessee to "administer and instruct" at State College.

It is no idle boast to say that Negro teachers for any course taught at a university are in greater abundance than white teachers. These Negro teachers, of course, cannot expect to be employed at the University of Tennessee. As a matter of fairness they should be employed at State College. They most certainly could do better work by being here in Nashville and on the campus of State College than any group of commuting professors located on the campus of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

The State Board of Education has "thundered in the index" of its intention to provide education of university scope for the Negroes of Tennessee. This promise is not being fulfilled in the arrangements which are explained in the publicity State College is sending out to the Negro press.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DR. HALE AND HIS ENEMIES

Dr. William J. Hale is the kind of individual who acquires strong friends and makes bitter enemies. All men who accomplish anything in life's great battle do so. It is to the credit of Dr. Hale that he numbers his friends by the thousands while his enemies are few and individually very insignificant.

The able educator, who built Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College from practically nothing to one of the finest plants devoted to Negro education in the nation, was dealt a foul blow by the Tennessee Board of Education on Friday, August 27. He was "relieved" of the presidency of the institution to which he has devoted the best years of his life, ostensibly for reasons that never would have brought him such an unkind fate had he not been a member of the Negro race and engaged in the education of Negro youth.

In this country white men and women get the benefit of that time-honored principle of law which holds that every person accused of a crime is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. In this country when certain white people constitute themselves judge and jury to sit on the case of a Negro, the Negro is presumed to be guilty when charged with a crime. That was the fate of Dr. William J. Hale when he stood before the Board of Education on Friday, August 27.

He was presumed to be guilty, necessarily, because a slow-motion audit of the books of State College had been made by white men; it was an ex parte —a wholly partisan audit made by the representatives of a state administration which from its beginning has been unfriendly to State College. These auditors had charge of the books of the college for a year and a half, at least. They found, as was to be expected, irregularities in the bookkeeping. They did not find, as far as has been disclosed, any shortages which they could charge personally to Dr. Hale.

But the fact that he was under suspicion by the long-drawn-out audit, apparently, was sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty from the jury which sat in judgment upon his stewardship at State College. It is true that the "jury" became afflicted with a desire to show mercy to their accused and offered him a salary to do little or nothing if he would resign from his position. As a last resort, apparently, they offered him the position WITHOUT getting him to resign. They had heard, doubtless that the "jingle of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels" and were positive that, in the case of a Negro—any Negro—money would make him forfeit honor and self respect. They expected William J. Hale to resign and thereby virtually admit he was "guilty as charged."

To the lasting credit of the capable and courageous President of State College he refused to resign. The members of the Board of Education who heard the reply President Hale made to the request for his resignation will doubtless remember throughout all the days of their appointed time that there are some Negroes, as well as whites, who will not sacrifice honor and a good name for dollars and cents; who will not be bribed or cajoled in signing a false confession to cover up the blunders of accusers, however powerful they may be over the life and happiness of the accused man and his wife and children.

With a very strong conviction that the audit of the accounts of State College does not convict President Hale of any wrongdoing, the Globe which has supported the college and its president throughout its history and throughout his administration, is content to await the verdict of history both on the Hale regime and on the action taken against the president by the State Board of Education.

And, with regard to the honorable individuals, who played the decisive roles in the tragedy which, for the time being at least, ended the career of Dr. Hale as president of State College, we are content to rest in confidence that each and all of these individuals will, in due time, see vindicated that portion of Holy Writ which says:

"Be not deceived, God is not mocked and whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

HALE $10,000 SHORT, TENN. BOARD CHARGES

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — The Tennessee state auditors and board of education have charged Dr. W. J. Hale, president of Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College for 32 years, with discrepancies in funds amounting to approximately $10,000, it was revealed this week.

A lead editorial in the Nashville Tennessean of August 10, states: "Official information still is lacking but it is said that irregularities have been bared in the sum of approximately $10,000 of which $4,000 was charged to a former bursar who has been dismissed, and that they constitute charges which Dr. Hale will have an opportunity to answer or explain."

(Bursar W. J. B. Campbell was dismissed from his employ at the institution at the beginning of the investigation approximately two years ago.)

The editorial stated that "Dr. Hale's position as one of the foremost educators of his race has in no way been changed. He has shown a keen perception of the needs of his people, their proper relationship to the general welfare of their communities and with those in view, has centered on practical phases of learning which bear rich fruit. And from a financial standpoint his record is unique in one respect at least in view of the fact that, in 1941 the state was surprised to find $317,000 in the college's building funds, accumulated over the years, while an entire year's appropriation of $100,000 for school operation, had been left in the state treasury.

"But against achievements [illegible] still appar-

ent that Dr. Hale has been an asset to the state. He has given much of himself to A. and I. College and for that reason, among many, will not lack for confidence and support if his carter is to be endangered by the audit report now under consideration."

Tennessee State A. and I. College is now regarded as a $3,500,000 institution, according to the Tennessean editorial.

Ask Governor To Consider Past Record

AUG 28 1943
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 26—Dr. W. J. Hale's 32 years of service in building Tennessee A. and I. college into the nation's largest colored land grant college should be considered against any minor irregularities or mistakes which have resulted during his administration, a group of 21 civic and professional leaders declared Saturday.

The group expressed that view in a resolution they unanimously indorsed and sent to Gov. Prentice Cooper and members of the state board of education. The resolution followed a state audit at the school and reported questions on irregularities in the audit which the board presented to Dr. Hale.

Following unofficial reports on the contents of the state audit, started back in 1941,, and which reportedly involved "questionable" handling of accounts by employes, and minor irregularities in operations of the college, a committee was organized to aid Dr. Hale in his defense of whatever charges might result from the audit.

PASTOR HEADS COMMITTEE

The Rev. R. C. Barbour, pastor of the First Baptist church, was named chairman of the committee. Prominent Nashville business men have advised with the committee in support of Dr. Hale's "contribution to our community both as an educator and citizen," a spokesman for the committee said.

The group paid tribute to Dr Hale as a community builder, who "has walked our common way with us," in civic, religious, charitable, as well as educatinoal affairs through his 32 years as head of the state institution.

"He deserves a better fate than to be dismissed at this late date," the resolution declared, citing that the institution has been built to a real value of $3,500,000 with comparatively small cost to the state, to become the nation's outstanding colored college of its kind.

Signing the resolution were:

The Reverend Mr. Barbour, chairman; S. S. Morris, secretary of religious education of the AME Church; Dr. J. H. Hale, surgeon of Meharry university; Mrs. J. F. Piece, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs; E. T. Brown, superintendent of the Baptist Publishing House; Jasper Horne, superintendent of Andrew Jackson Courts; J. T. Patton, local funeral director; M. W. Day, editor of the Nashville Globe; the Rev. W. S. Ellington, pastor of the First Baptist church, East Nashville; A. M. Townsend, secretary of the Sunday School Publishing Board; H. A. Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board and president of the Citizens' Bank; the Rev. S H. Simpson, pastor of St. John's Baptist church; R. C. Grant, advertising agent; Eugene Price, Sr., druggist; Ira T. Bryant, editor of Bryan[illegible]; A. G. Fer-

Le Moyne Administrators Explain Its New System To Public School Heads

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(SNS)—Public school principals of Memphis and Shelby County Friday afternoon of last week met with administrators of LeMoyne College at a supper conference to have discussed with them the new educational system that has gone into effect at LeMoyne. Dr. J. T. Wright, Dean of the College, and former principal of an American Missionary Association school at Trinity, explained the plan to the public school educators, and then submitted himself to a question and answer forum for fuller discussion.

This meeting marked the college's first definite step toward an interpretation of its new program to the general public, and it is hoped that heads of the public schools, teachers from whom are coming from LeMoyne in increasing numbers each year, will give the plan the widest publicity among their associates. President Hollis F. Price, newly elected president of LeMoyne, presided over the conference. Guests present were:

Prof. Harry Cash, prinicpal, Melrose Junior High School! B. T. Hunt, principal, Booker T. Washington high school; L. C. Sharpe, principal, Douglass Junior high school; L. E. Brown, principal, Porter Grammar school; Edwin C. Jones, principal, Carnes Grammar school; J. A. Hayes, principal, Manassas high school; M. V. Lynk, principal, Hyde Park Grammar school; J. L. Buckner, principal, Hamilton Junior High school; R. J. Roddy, principal, Shelby County Training School at Woodstock; Miss Emma Crittenden, principal, Florida Grammar school; and Mrs. Leslie Taylor, principal, Leath Grammar school.

Prof. A. A. Branch, who for the past two summers has directed the summer school sessions at LeMoyne College, and head of the science department, was also present as representative of LeMoyne College.

Dean Wright, in his opening remarks, asserted that the primary aim is to keep LeMoyne on a high educational level in order that its graduates will be accepted anywhere in the country. He called attention to the deficiency in English on part of the majority of students who come to LeMoyne and added that under the present plan (Block System) students would take as twice as much English as they have in the past. They are also being given more mathematics. A minimum of twenty-four semester hours in English are now given to every student at LeMoyne. This means that aside from the major selected by the student himself he will also receive English as a major.

Generally the block system means that a student follows through with a single subject for an entire month from the first hour through the seventh hour each day. Then he is given another subject to follow through for an equal period, and this proceedure is followed until the end of the year. Examinations followed each block period.

Dean Wright stated that efforts are made to see that students take subjects that relate definitely with their life's profession, and the practical aspects of all subjects are put into effect by having students engage in many activities bearing upon their courses of study. These subjects are also studied with the aid of motion pictures.

President Price, in his talk to the public school educators, said that it is the aim of LeMoyne College at present and in the future to more closely relate the institution with the practical needs of the community, especially with regards to the schools of Memphis and Shelby County.

TENN. A. & I. PREXY UNDER FIRE; CITIZENS ACT TO HALT OUSTER

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 26.—With a state audit of the books of the Tennessee A. and I. State college reportedly showing mishandling of that school's accounts, rumors are rife that Dr. W. J. Hale, for 32 years president of the institution, is soon to be ousted by the state board of education.

Scores of prominent Negroes this week swung into immediate action in the attempt to forestall dismissal of the president. After it was unofficially disclosed that the state audit contained charges and evidences of "questionable" handling of funds in the college business office, Nashville businessmen, clergymen and other public-spirited citizens immediately formed a committee pledged to the defense of President Hale against whatever charges may be preferred against him.

Laud Administration.

The committee, headed by the Rev. R. C. Barbour, pastor of the First Baptist church, addressed a resolution to Governor Prentice Cooper and to the state board of education lauding Hale and citing accomplishment in having built Tennessee A. and I. into the largest Negro land-grant college in the country.

Describing the educator as "untiring," "a community leader whose life is interwoven in the warp and woof of our communities," the resolution adopted by the committee declares:

"He has never been a secluded academician spending most of his time in an ivory tower. He has walked our common way with us. He shares our sorrows and griefs . . .

"He touches Negro life from all directions . . . He deserves a better fate than to be dismissed at this late date. We who have been working with him during the last three decades would never recover from such a shock. . . .

"We salute President Hale, statesman and builder in the kingdom of God; tireless in toil, making his body a living sacrifice to educational development; a friend of students who for 32 years faithfully piloted the ship of our young people across the stormy spiritual and intellectual seas; forecaster of educational development; director and leader of the great episode of state college history . . . ."

32 Years' Service Cited.

Slight irregularities and mistakes which may have occurred during Hale's administration should, the committee feels, be weighed against the more than a quarter of a century of service which the highly respected man has devoted to the uplift of the school, the community and the state.

Hale, who has been head of A. and I. for the past 32 years, will be given adequate opportunity to present his answers and defense to all charges from the audit report, said the state board. Part of the $10,000 discrepancy was charged to R. B. J. Campbell, a former bursar for the institution, it was learned.

University... Major Step In Equalization Of Facilities

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Plan Ready At Tenn. College

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — When the Gaines case, the General Assembly of Tennessee in 1941 enacted a law which authorized and directed the state board of education to make provision for educational facilities for Negroes within the state equivalent to those provided for whites at the University of Tennessee.

Tennessee A. and I. State College officers of the Tennessee state board of education in effecting the reopens for the fall quarter on September 29. — When the academic year and the inauguration of a university plan of organization by acting as consultants and in an advisory capacity in the organization of a be seven major divisions—graduate, agriculture, business administration and education, engineering, home economics and l[illegible]

As a result of the U[illegible] Supreme Court decision in the GAINES DECISION

During the past year ad-

STATE UNIVERSITY

The salary scale of the Southern Association, which is in use at the University is to be applied to the instructional staff of the Agricultural and Industrial State College.

For the immediate future only two years will be offered in the division of engineering at A. and I. Scholarships will be available to students who desire to complete the last two years of the engineering course.

DEGREES OFFERED

Under the present plan the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science will be given to students completing the curricula in the six undergraduate divisions. In the graduate division programs of studies may be completed leading to the degree of master of arts, master of science, or master of education.

Well Done, W. J. Hale!

Like the pioneers who opened up the West, our group has had its strong men who broke trail. They did not go in covered wagons. But whatever advantage they had in equipment, was more than offset by the difficulty of the problems they faced.

Of these strong men who built the race's foundations deep, one is laying down his active labors now, W. J. Hale, the genius who convinced Tennessee that it should educate its Negro citizens, and originated and directed the fortunes of Tennessee State College. That school, one of the outstanding educational plants of the nation, ranks high as a material achievement. But it is more remarkable for the influence it has had on the lives of the people of the state. Hale did more than provide education for those who came. He made the college the handmaid of education all over the state and section to the point that its summer schools were notable gatherings.

It is one of the penalties of living long that one grows old and is replaced. To all who know him Tennessee State and W. J. Hale are one thought. But remembering that autumn comes as surely as spring, when the worker must rest, we pay tribute to W. J. Hale, a giant in education who literally moved mountains of difficulties and cleared a path that will widen and lengthen with the years.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

The Tennessean

(August 29, 1943)

BOARD MUDDLES AGAIN

Dr. W. J. Hale, for 32 years head of Tennessee A. and I. College is, thinks the state Board of Education, unfit to continue as president of that institution, built by him into a position of national leadership in its field. Yet Dr. W. J. Hale, top administrator, the board considers fit to step immediately into a position of equal salary and equal trust as a sort of field promotional director of its Negro activities for the State Department of Education.

This muddle-headed and contradictory conclusion was reached by the state board, after a "thorough study" of the case of Dr. Hale and the celebrated audit of the fiscal affairs of A. and I. State College.

The State Board of Education seeking to spy out a just course through a double-barreled telescope, has, on the very face of its decision, convicted itself of a grave injustice to Dr. Hale and the cause of Negro education or of a grave disregard for the public interest in permitting financial manipulation to go unpunished.

It is to be remembered that this is the same board which a year ago turned its back on charges that Dr. Richard Jones of Memphis Teachers College was guilty of political meddling with his faculty. Dr. Jones was given a clean bill of health that pleased the Shelby organization. After the truth of these charges was substantiated by the ousting of the Memphis College by all college accrediting agencies.

The board of education had publicly to admit a year later done Dr. Hale if the facts in the case are such that the suspicions are unfounded and yet for any reason whatsoever the state does not keep him at his post. That treatment does not clear a[illegible] and character of suspicion. In fact, it would tend to deepen suspicion in the public mind, and if innocent, Dr. Hale deserves better than that.

Is he regarded as "technically" guilty because irregularities traceable to somebody else reflected on his administration? That also would be an injustice to him.

The whole case has been miserably handled, and its final disposal—if this is to be the final disposal—reflects on the ability of his state to mete out justice.

His state wants justice done. If he is guilty, let it be known. If he is not guilty, acquit him, and relieve an innocent character of the stigma involved. Don't leave over this man—who has contributed much to the cause of Negro education—a cloud of doubt and suspicion and public disgrace.

Prairie View College Gets NYA Equipment

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas.—More than $100,000 worth of equipment from the discontinued NYA school here has been turned over to Prairie View college, it was announced this week.

The machinery will be used by mechanic arts majors at the college, to further the rehabilitation program for veterans, and for enrollees in welding, blacksmithing, sheet metal work and forging courses soon to be inaugurated.

Paul Quinn To Burn Old Mortgages

WACO, Texas.—Burning of the mortgage September 15, is to be at high noon. All the presiding elders are asked to bring from each district $50. Wednesday, September 15, is set for the greatest day in the history of the AME church in Texas. All are cordially invited to attend and unite in the thing in the mind and purpose of Bishop Young will be declared at the burning of the cancelled mortgage.

Texas College Professor Tells Of Trip To Mexico

By C. E. CHAPMAN

TYLER, Texas — As the principal speaker here Sunday evening at a program sponsored by El Circulo Espanol at Vesper Hour Assembly at Texas College, Miss Venetta B. Collins, associate professor of Romance Languages at the CME institution of learning, outlined Mexico as a land of unusual opportunities, a country boasting of a high degree of civilization, remarkable beauty and incredible hospitality.

Interviewed By Metropolitan Press

While in Mexico during the summer of 1943, Miss Collins was interviewed by a special representative of El Nacional, one of the largest and most widely read newspapers published in Mexico. On the particular occasion in question, Miss Collins, along with three other Negro young women, were special guests of the exclusive Association of Mexican University Women, August 7, when the Negro students at the National University of the Republic of Mexico were lavishly entertained by the exclusive Association of Mexican University Women. In the interview, Miss Collins was mentioned as the one who spoke Spanish of the purest Castilian type, which is "pure Spanish."

In the newspaper report of the event, Miss Collins was spoken of as having used "impeccable English" in her speech. The big Mexico City daily, El Nacional, quoted Miss Collins at considerable length. The El Nacional also carried pictures of the Association of Mexican University Women along with the Negro young women who were special guests at the entertainment. The four Negro young women at the fete were Senoritas Vennetta B. Collins, Anna J. Watkins, Henrietta E. Levi and Ella A. Walls.

Prairie View Examined

Informer & Houston Texas

By CARTER WESLEY

F. M. Law, president of the Board of Directors of A. & M., which in turn controls Prairie View, wrote a letter to the Post Thursday in which he discussed Prairie View Normal and Industrial college. It wasn't clear that his major purpose was to praise Dr. Banks, emphasize the bigness of the school, take credit for outside contributions which have come to the school. Assuming a motive, one might guess that the general idea was to make it clear that the Board wasn't presently intending to accept Principal W. R. Bank's resignation nor to ask for it, even.

I had intended to extend some observations I began last week on the plight of education generally. But inasmuch as the president of the Board of Directors has elected to trot Prairie View out as Exhibit 1, we might as well be nice and forget the toys we were playing with and help him admire his Exhibit 1.

Bigness Not Enough

There are a great many Negroes in Texas with a genuine affectionate interest for Prairie View. When we run into people from other states and other schools we brag about the bigness of Prairie View. But here at home we admit our worry about Prairie View. Bigness alone is no criterion for measuring the effectiveness of a school.

Mr. Law lists Prairie View as a state normal and industrial college. According to our information the State of Texas has not bought one single lathe of the machinery department, of the industrial department of Prairie View in the last fourteen years. Excluding the N. Y. A., and allowing upon the facilities of Prairie View, they are obsolete and inadequate. For what does it boot us to get large numbers of students if they stay the time and have no facilities to learn modern industrial technique skill?

It is also reliably reported that the State of Texas has appropriated practically no money for buildings at Prairie View in the last fourteen years. True there have been some buildings completed, but our information is that the buildings were erected by the labor of the students by funds skimmed off the tuition and other money that the school could get its hands on. So it goes that the last biennial appropriation was the same as the previous biennial appropriation, which had been proven too small. The treatment of Prairie View as compared to the treatment of A. & M. by our legislature is a disgrace to the leadership of Texas. No, we are not persuaded that mere bigness is any evidence that Negroes have at Prairie View fine normal and industrial college.

A Loss of Personnel

Another indication of the internal weakness of Prairie View is shown by the great turnover in personnel. Granted that Dr. Banks is a fine man, a sane and tactful leader, it is asking too much to expect him, with inadequate payrolls, to build an effective personnel to carry on the teaching job at Prairie View. Serious teachers are unhappy unless they have the proper facilities to teach with and adequate compensation for their services. This year Prairie View is losing its higher bracket teachers in an appalling number. This means that the continuity so essential to good teaching is being broken and the school is bound to lose its effectiveness.

It is well to point out in this connection that the outside funds which Prairie View has gotten heretofore from foundations to help supplement the salaries of teachers will not be forthcoming in the future. In Dr. Charles S. Johnson's pamphlet on "Race and Race Relationship" he stated that the A. M. A. and the Rosenwald Foundation have adopted the policy of devoting its funds to a more direct attack on the race problems of the South, and in the future will not extend its money so lavishly in schools. The immediate effect upon Prairie View has been the exodus of teachers to schools paying adequate salaries, and furnishing sufficient facilities and equipment to give full instruction. This could be no fault of Dr. Banks, unless it is established that he has been a part of the plan to hold down salaries at Prairie View.

Council of Negro Organizations

Texans have had three or four meetings to discuss ways and means by which the educational standards of Texas Negroes could be raised peacefully and in cooperation with the legislature and other leaders of Texas. The Council has been grievously disappointed in the unwillingness of the state authorities to settle this problem of lifting the standard of education for Negroes amicably and peacefully. The Council hoped that in the light of the Gaines decision, the officials of Texas would jump at the opportunity to life the standard of Negroes over a period of years, instead of having the matter fought out in the courts with the possibility of immediate equalization. So far they have experienced little tendency on the part of the legislature to treat Prairie View as a proper part of A. & M. and entitled to share in the expenditures for lifting education.

It can be expected that the Negro will become impatient with this stubborn refusal on the part of the legislature to face up to the problem, and the tendency of the leadership at A. & M. to offer bigness at Prairie View as sufficient indication that the school is being adequately cared for.

The Missing Link

One might become flippant over the statement that Prairie View is one of the two schools of the Nation which enjoys the training of men for the Army. Negroes will ask, "So what?" The army training is a good way to keep the buildings and institution going, but if plans and programs are not instituted now to put in machinery and facilities and to up the salaries of teachers against the day when the school must resume its normal place in educaion, what does the training of men for the army do for the educational problem of Negroes in Texas?

It is reported that the officials of A. & M. objected strenuously to the teachers of Prairie View receiving compensation from the government for their services this summer, while only army training was given at Prairie View. Right after this refusal it is reported to have been that the officials of A. & M. didn't want the teachers at Prairie View to get used to being paid higher salaries which would result, if they got the regular Prairie View pay, and a supplement from the army for the extra work they did. It was reliably reported that some of the teachers who left were disgusted with this attitude and this show of an intention not to permit them to get better salaries.

So it seems that there is an intent on the part of somebody of training army men at the expense of the teachers and the meagre facilities already at Prairie View. Other schools have worked the army training into the school program so as to compensate both the teachers and the school, the teachers for their services and the school for the facilities used, and this has been acceptable to the army.

Ordinarily one would dismiss the charge that the officials were preventing teachers getting adequate compensation for extra teaching, but when one looks at the stubborn determination indicated by refusing to raise the biennial in order to give more adequate salaries and the low salary paid to the principal at Prairie View, it is difficult but to believe that somebody is opposed to teachers getting any pay from the army that might raise their total pay at Prairie View. It is singularly inconsistent to brag of Prairie View being the largest land-grant college in the country and to admit with complacency that the principal at Prairie View gets one of the lowest salaries of any of the land-grant colleges in the country.

If anyone should ask us, we would say Prairie View is sicker today than she has been in her history. There is dissatisfaction at Prairie View. There is dissatisfaction among Negroes over Prairie View. Somebody needs to tell the board at A&M and the legislature,

PRAIRIE VIEW'S PHILOSOPHY

In announcing appropriations made to Prairie View State college by the recent session of the Texas Legislature, President [illegible] took occasion appropriately to restate the Prairie View point of view from which these appropriations will be spent. Said President Banks:

"Prairie View has gone forward with the philosophy that the education of Negroes must have for its objective the making of a worthwhile life and a respectable living. To these ends the institution plans and strives to serve the colored citizens of Texas at the point of their greatest need, and to bring the student's training into closer relationship with life's occupations and problems."

This newspaper says an unqualified "amen" to such an educational philosophy. The good life and a good living are not to go one to the other. In proportion as the living is not good, it often becomes more difficult to live the good life. Also, both may be more easily achieved when the training of the schoolroom is related to the occupations and problems of community.

SAMUEL HUSTON STILL MOVES FORWARD

Informer Houston, Texas
(18b) Texas AUG 14 1943

That Samuel Huston is one of the most progressive institutions of learning in Texas is easily observed in the announcements which come frequently from that college. Following Pearl Harbor when the war emergency became the chief subject of national concern Samuel Huston announced that it was going all out for the duration in the specialized training of women for war jobs. The men students remaining on the campus, mostly pre-medical, pre-theological and Enlisted Army Reserves were housed for '42-'43 in Burrowes Hall. Lovinggood was completely modernized so that it now has the name of the best Negro college women's dormitory in the state. This adds a second dormitory to Eliza Dee Hall.

The Samuel Huston faculty selected from the curriculum study programs in many fields with a view to preparing women in the briefest possible time for definite positions other than teaching. All these coursese may be a part of the Eachelor's degree course or may end earlier helping the individual to contribute greatest to some immed ate war job. War-time Samuel Huston now sees its young women seriously at work getting an education aimed at both the post-war American economy and immediate national service.

Social opportunities are also tuned to the times. Week-ends, upon invitation young women serve as junior hostesses at near-by Camps Swift, Hood or Bowie. Service men are frequent week-end guests on the campus to dine or dance.

REV. KARL E. DOWNS
President-Elect

When last spring President Grannum announced his decision to resign at the end of the present summer for additional studies the Trustees elected in his place as president an alumnus of the college, Reverend Earl E. Downs, formerly of Austin now of Pasadena, California. President Downs received his Master's degree at Boston University and has since studied at the University of Southern California. He is a former youth leader in the state and has traveled in Europe as a delegate to the Youth Fellowship at Amsterdam, Holland in 1939. President Downs begins work at Samuel Huston August 15th in ample time for the opening of the Fall session, Monday, September 13th.

18b-1943

Alumni Angered By Hampton Group Opposed To Race Head

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

HAMPTON, Va.— A committee of the Hampton Institute board of trustees is seeking a president to fill the office vacated by Dr. Malcolm MacLean who resigned to become a Navy officer, and now filled in an acting capacity by Dean R. O'Hara Ranier — but an alumni committee, with doubtful authority, has asked the trustees NOT to select a colored educator for the post.

Members of this delegation of alumni which appeared before members of the trustee board include: Dr. A. O. Reid of Baltimore, Md., alumni association president; Dr. William E. Reid of Portsmouth, Va.; President J. E. Blanton of Voorhees School, Denmark, S. C.; Thomas N. Roberts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D C.; Miss Gertrude Perry of Norfolk; Miss Marie McIver of Raleigh, N. C., and Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey of Richmond, Va., alumni member of the trustee board.

In addition, it is reliably reported, the delegation included John L. Charity of Richmond; Hiawatha Harris of the Hampton Institute staff; Nathaniel Williams of New York City.

ODD SITUATION.

Oddly enough, two of this delegation, Mr. Roberts and Miss McIver, received the Alumni Award bestowed annually on an "outstanding graduate" in 1942 and 1943, respectively.

These alumni, most of whom graduated many years ago, appeared before an informal meeting of the full board in January, it has been learned here.

While, in some quarters, it is being declared that the group did not categorically ask that only a white man be considered for the presidency, the Guide learned on good authority here that the delegation placed itself squarely on record as not wanting a Negro president.

Their excuse was that they wanted the "Hampton traditions" to be carried on. It was this same group which bitterly criticized the program of former President MacLean, who made sweeping changes in the personnel and program at the college and placed Negroes in positions of high responsibility.

DELEGATION'S POINT

The delegation set forth that they felt that only under a white executive could white and colored meet at Hampton and bi-racially solve the race problem. Dr. Reid of Baltimore identified himself at this meeting as the alumni "official spokesman."

The Guide, after campus inquiry among reliable sources, discovered that there is a strong minority sentiment on the board of trustees now for a Negro president at this time.

BOARD'S POSITION

The division on the board is not between its colored and white members, although Dr. Ramsey— by his membership on the alumni committee already mentioned— white members are favorable to a colored executive, and most of the colored members are. These men are for a capable man, colored is he is available.

Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board was offered the presidency, but declined when the GEB would not release him.

It was melt by the trustees, according to authentic sources, at the time he was offered the post that he had the stature and experience and connections to carry on the program of the institution during the war and transition period.

The board is now considering an educator of some standing in both the North and South for the position, aw hite man who is highly regarded. A number of men are under consideration should this prospect not prove interested, it was learned.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The members of the trustee board committee charged with selecting the president are: Dr. William J. Schieffelin, J. Henry Scattergood, the Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, Dwight P. Robinson, P. B. Young Sr., Robert O. Purves, Dr. J. M. G. amsey, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

It was learned at the recent meeting of trustees here that the board in general fels that Dean Lanier is doing a capable job as acting president, hence the trustees are not too worried about filling the post until a suitable man can be found.

Virginia

In some quarters Dean Lanier is regarded asa good choice to become president, although it is reported that on the campus he is opposed by numerous influential persons. Throughout the country, however, alumni sentiment is much more favorable toward him.

CHAIRMAN SURPRISED

Chairman Scattergood of the trustee board advised members of the alumni association meeting here on the weekend of April 10 of the views of the alumni delegation which voiced opposition to president, and added that the viewsw expressed by the delegation was "surprising" to Mr. Scotergood told the alumni meeting that he felt, as did many other trustees, that it would be easier to find a competent, qualified colored president than it is to find a suitable whote one.

At the alumni meeting the authority of the delegation which went before the trustees was challenged. The committee was reportedly formed a year ago in connection with matters relating to Dr. MacLean's administration The question of a colored president did not arise at the time of the committee's apopintment.

Many alumni spokesmen were strong in their condemnation of their delegation.

Ceramic Training At Hampton Aids U. S. Navy Program

Models that serve as training aids throughout the schools of the Navy are being produced in the ceramics laboratory at the Naval Training School, Hampton, Va.

A group of the 555 youths in training at the school assists a man of their own race who is in charge of the laboratory, Joseph W. Gilliard, former ceramics professor now in Navy uniform.

There is no Navy rating for the art of pottery, so Gilliard is carried on the rolls as a metalsmith. He was a professor at Hampton Institute before the Navy set up a training school on the historic campus.

Pottery models of great tensile strength and beautiful finish have been produced under Gilliard's supervision. Precision is necessary in training out most of the models, especially those to be displayed before students in schools where engineering is taught.

Several Highlights Fill Hampton's Mid-Term Season

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

HAMPTON, Va.—Following two successful performances at Hampton Institute last weekend, the Communications Theatre of the college presented "George Washington Slept Here" at the Camp Hill Port of Embarkation in Newport News on June 9 before an enthusiastic audience of nearly 1,000 soldiers. The repeat performance was given at the special request of the soldiers.

22 NURSES GRADUATE

Miss Catherine Stith of Brooklyn, N. Y., was presented the Chi Eta Phi award at the Hampton Nursing School graduation held recently in Ogden Hall at Hampton Institute. She attained the highest honors among the 22 young women in the graduating class.

Second highest in the class was Miss Bernice Little of West Palm Beach, Fla., and Miss Eunice Ivory of Cleveland, O., was named "most worthy." The Chi Eta Phi award was presented by Miss Pauline Epps of Phoebus, an alumna of the Hampton school of nursing, on behalf of the Virginia State Association of Graduate Nurses.

NAMED VIRGINIA WAR FUND TRUSTEE

Lorenzo C. White, campaign director of Hampton Institute and president of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the Virginia War Fund, John Stewart Bryan, president, announced recently.

UNVEILING OF MURAL

The unveiling at Hampton Institute on June 25 of the mural now being completed by Charles W. White will be accompanied by a panel discussion on "Art and Democracy." Several outstanding figures in the world of contemporary art are expected to participate in the discussion which will follow the presentation of the mural to Hampton by a representative of the Rosenwald Fund through whose great the artist worked.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS JUNE 22

The six-week and nine-week terms of the Hampton Institute summer school will open simultaneously at the college next Wednesday morning following registration on June 21. First general assembly of the summer school will take place in Ogden Hall at 7:45 a. m., on June 22, after which classes will begin.

Lack Of Campus Housing For Visitors Seen

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Virginia

Sessions Cannot Be Held Account War Conditions

HAMPTON, Va.—For the first time in its history, the annual Ministers' Conference at Hampton Institute has been cancelled, executive secretary, announced last week.

Scheduled to take place at Hampton June 21-25, the 30th annual session of the conference cannot be held because of war-time conditions, Chaplain Chazeaud said. He added, however, the hope that the conference could be conducted as usual next year.

"Hampton Institute's interest in the conference is as keen as it ever was," he stated. "The college's long standing policy with regard to these yearly gatherings has not changed in the least.

"This is but a temporary setback, due to unavoidable circumstances. We trust that another year will see us together once more preparing for and actually celebrating our 30th annual meeting."

LACK OF HOUSING

Lack of housing facilities, due to the presence on the campus of nearly 1,000 army and navy trainees, as well as summer school students and an anticipated group of 250 ASTP soldiers, was given as the reason for the postponement of the

RURAL PASTORS

Rural pastors interested in attending the school, which will be interdenominational, are urged to write immediately to Harry W. Roberts at Virginia State College for further information.

Although unable to accommodate the Ministers' Conference, Hampton Institute is cooperating in arrangements for the annual week-long series of Bible study, preaching, church, music, public worship, and church-community problems, for hundreds of ministers of all denominations.

Since 1913, it has provided a summer school for rural ministers and church workers, which has been sponsored each summer for the past 29 years.

Chaplain Chazeaud is a member of the planning committee for the school, which is to be held July 5-July 23 at Virginia State. It is being sponsored by an executive committee composed of presidents of Virginia State College, Hampton Institute, Union University, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lynchburg College, and Bishop Payne Divinity School.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

VIEW HAMPTON EXHIBIT—Guests at the recent private preview of the exhibition, YOUNG NEGRO ART, the work of students at Hampton Institute, in the Young People's Gallery of the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd street, New York, October 5, are shown above.

Left to right: Victor D'Amico, director of the museum's educational program; Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, oldest trustee of Hampton Institute; Mrs. Nicra J. Fitchett, graduate of Hampton; Dr. Ralph Bridgman, president-elect of Hampton Institute.

Cuban Students To Do Special Research Work At Hampton Inst

New York, N. Y.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Two Cuban agricultrists, who will do special research in the growing of cotton and corn in the Division of Agriculture at Hampton Institute, have arrived at the college, accompanied by Jose Garcia Inerarity of the Department of Agriculture in the province of Santa Clara, Cuba.

Traveling with the party is Dr. Sabas Vega Hernandex, physician from the city of Santa Clara, who will undertake a special internship in skin diseases at the Norfolk Community Hospital.

The agriculturists are Eulogio Laserie and Alberto Drake, whose traveling and living expenses are being provided by the Cuban government and who will study on tuition scholarships from Hampton Institute, which has also recently awarded a scholarship in home economics to Miss Ondine Marces of Havana.

Garcia, who formerly studied at Hampton, said in an interview, that the visiting Cubans are the first of a group of students to be brought to study in this country in an effort to promote better cultural relations between America and Cuba.

He himself is scheduled to deliver lectures on tropical agriculture at Hampton, Howard University, Rutgers, and Cornell, showing a motion picture film of the sugar and banana industries in Cuba and historical places of interest in that country.

He said that he brought to the Hampton Institute students, signed photographs from President Fulgencio Baptista of Cuba, Dr. Joaquin Martinez, Secretary of Agriculutre, and Dr. Clemente Vasquez Velo, president of the Cuban Senate.

Dr. Nicolas Rivero, publisher of Diaro LaMarino, Cuba's oldest daily, has also sent a gift subscription of the newspaper to the Collis P. Huntington Library at Hampton.

Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

TRADE TRAINING HELPS IN WAR

SEP 23 1943

A good proportion of the 1,700 Hamptonians at war come from the Trade School, where 13 different trades are taught and where students may also study to become teachers of industrial arts, architectural designers, or building contractors.

A typical communication comes from Corporal Frank H. Keeling, who graduated last year from the machine shop.

SEP 23 1943

His letter says:

"The work that was taught to me in the Trade School has proven to be invaluable in the armed forces of my country.

"There were 200 men up for mechanic foreman in this battalion, but the background I had in trade, drafting, forging and welding, was far greater than any of the rest. The test that was given was not hard at all after [illegible] types of jobs in the shops at Hampton.

"I have a squad of 21 men, made up of welders, blacksmiths, coopers, carpenters, riggers and tractor operators, called the Service Section."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Five Hundred Singers Participated In 2nd Annual Tidewater Choral Festival

AUG 14 1943

Hampton Institute, Va.—With approximately 500 singers participating, the second annual Tidewater Choral Festival took place in Ogden Hall at Hampton Institute Friday night, under the direction of James E. Dorsey of Lincoln University (Pa.), head of music in the summer school of the college.

The event included over twice as many choral groups as last year's festival, when about 300 singers from 18 choirs and glee clubs joined in the first Tidewater Choral Festival. On Friday evening, the choir of half a thousand represented 39 church choirs, glee clubs and other singing groups from the Tidewater area. The symphony chorus was [illegible] by a large number of Negro and white music-lovers from the vicinity.

Opening with an organ prelude by Ernest Hays and welcoming remarks by William M. Cooper, director of the summer school, the first part of the festival program was devoted to selections by individual choirs and the Bach Gounod "Ave Maria," presented by an instrumental ensemble composed of Mr. Hays, pianist, Wesley I. Howard, violinist, and Miss Dorothy Turner, organist.

The combined choruses then sang a group of traditional Negro spirituals, climaxing and concluding the festival with the following sacred numbers:

"Chorale from Finlandia," (Sibelius), "Psalm CXLVIII" (Holst), "O Sacred Head Now Wounded" (Bach) and "Psalm 150" (Franck).

Miss Ruth C. Steward, Clarence Cooper, and George Hamilton were soloists in the presentation of the spirituals, which were sung spontaneously [illegible] their original natural beauty.

AUG 14 1943

Officials for the festival, which will be presented again at Hampton Institute next year, were:

Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Hays, and Charles H. Flax of Hampton Institute; Mrs. Sarah Hathaway and Mrs. Annie A. Felton of Berkley; Solomon J. Phillips and Mrs. N. O. Pierce of Hampton and Phoebus; [illegible] King, Lewis Knight, and Mrs. Hattie A. Bright of Newport News; W. C. Fulford and Miss Dorothy C. Turner of Norfolk; and Mrs. Mandonia Porter of Portsmouth.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

4 Handicapped Students Get Education Honors

Hampton Institute, Va.—Four students of special education for the handicapped in the summer school of Hampton Institute were awarded certificates last Thursday, for the completion of 16 semester hours work in the teaching of the blind and deaf.

William M. Cooper, director of the Hampton Institute summer school, awarded the certificates in an assembly at which Dr. P. C. Botts, of the American Institute for the Blind, congratulated the students on their achievement.

He pointed out that Hampton Institute is the only Negro college offering work in this area of education and added that two of the students receiving certificates will also be candidates for Master's degrees at the summer school convocation of Hampton Institute on August 20.

The students who received certificates were:

Mrs. Bessie L. Haskell of Hampton, Miss Mary Williams of Scotlandville, La., Miss Nanie S. Davison of Institute, W. Va., and Miss Esther Bell Finley of Uniontown, Va.

Newport News, Va.
November 27,

Staff Workers Help At College

Staff members as well as students at Hampton Institute are helping to relieve the wartime labor shortage at the college for Negroes.

Besides assisting in the sweet potato harvest a short time ago, several members of the faculty and administration have volunteered to devote one hour a week to waiting on table, preparing vegetables, or washing dishes in the staff refectory at Holly Tree inn.

Co-eds at the 75-year-old college assisted in harvesting the fall crops on the institute farms and now replace workers formerly employed in the upkeep of their residence halls. Men students have also taken over

New York, N. Y.

69 Receive Degrees

Hampton Institute, Va.—Sixty-nine men and women are candidates for degrees at the summer school convocation of Hampton Institute Summer School, to be held on Friday, August 20, with Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, will deliver the convocation address as speaker, and the baccalaureate address this coming Sunday.

Dr. Jackson Davis, director of the General Education Board, will confer degrees on the graduates for the master of arts degree and William M. Cooper, director of the summer school, for the bachelor's degree.

Fifty-three are candidates for the bache-

18b-1943
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Urges More, Better Adult Education

JAN 17 1943

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. Ja. 14—More and better adult education in America is urged by President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute, in a chapter of the volume, "Community Life in a Democracy," which has just been published by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Entitled "The Unending Quest for Knowledge," Dr. MacLean's essay is one of several contributions by eminent sociologists, educators, and child welfare experts. Ernest W. Burgess, Louis Wirth, Phillip Keith, Katherine Lenroot, and John E. Anderson are among other contributors to the publication.

Adults can learn anything they really want or need to know, within whatever limits of intelligence and special abilities they possess," writes Dr. MacLean, adding that grown-ups should, and must continue their education beyond the period of formal schooling, in order to understand and deal with the swiftly changing and complex problems of the present-day world.

He cites the radio, movies, and current magazines and books as convenient media for such education, suggests wider use of community forums and the extension divisions of universities, and outlines the role of parent-teacher associations, which, he says, have a special responsibility in the education of adults.

JAN 17 1943

"It is the particular job of the P. T. A. to see to it that school boards, superintendents, principals, teachers and parents build the right kind of public and private schools, the right kind of training programs in those schools, and the right kind of attitudes all around to teach our boys and girls and young men and women to make a living in America as it develops and changes from year to year.

JAN 17 1943

"Thousands of new jobs have been created in the past thirty years, and yet, by and large, the country over, in high school and college the courses have remained pretty much the same; particularly is this true of the high school.

"Parent-teacher associations have a tremendous task ahead to keep abreast of what society needs in the way of trained workers and to keep the schools constantly alert and changing to meet the world's demands.'

Other areas in which Dr. MacLean sees the P. T. A. as having a particular educational responsibility are: parent education and education for home and family life, the understanding and development of personality, and community service.

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

HAMPTON TURN DOWN NAVY EXPANSION

APR 11 1943

HAMPTON, Apr. 8. (ANP)—Trustees of Hampton Institute at a special meeting last Saturday are said to have declined the proffer of the navy to take over completely the buildings and facilities of the school for the purpose of training additional Negro navy enrollees. Under plans which it is said the navy is considering, the number of recruits trained there would rise from 500 to 1,500. This would mean that there would be no more male civilian students at the school and it is probable thereify would be no girls admitted either.

APR 11 1943

It is said that the men who are finishing the service school here and the one at Great Lakes are making remarkably fine records and that the navy is being softened up considerably in the matter of the use of Negroes.

On many small boats, harbor vessels and the like, Negroes are forming from 50 to 60 percent of the personnel. Actually this means that the navy, for so long opposed to admission of Negroes as seamen and technicians, now is going much faster than the army for these men who are sent to man those vessels become definite parts of the crew, live, sleep and eat in the same quarters with the rest of the vessel's personnel.

APR 11 1943

Commissions are still not possible but if the men who now are mastering the art of handling these small vessels continue it is only a matter of time until they will be commanding these boats which automatically means an upping in rank.

APR 11 1943

Whatever difference of opinion there is among the board members at Hampton is said to grow out of the idea that if the navy ever takes over the school completely it will be lost as a part of Negro education of the future. Too, it would mean that the entire faculty and staff would have to seek new posts. It is said the matter is still far from closed but for the present the idea of taking the school over has been abandoned.

APR 11 194

Here at Hampton training is given for machinist's mates, motor machinist's mates, electrician's mates, ship-fitters, metal-smiths, and carpenters. At Great Lakes, Ill., the men are trained as gunner's mates, quartermasters, yeomen, aviation machinist's mates and aviation metal-smiths.

APR 11 1943

Hampton Times-Pilgrim
March 26, 1943

Army, Navy To Hold Test For Negroes

Negro youths who wish to qualify for the Army Specialized Training program and the Navy College Training Program, have been notified that qualifying tests will be held at Virginia Union University on Friday, April 2. Application blanks for the tests are now available at the office of the dean there, according to an announcement made public yesterday by Dean Thomas H. Henderson.

The programs are open to high school seniors or recent graduates who can pass the tests, Dean Henderson said. Each applicant may specify on his application blank whether he prefers army, navy, marine corps or coast guard.

The men selected will attend colleges specified by the war and Navy departments. Army selectees will undergo a 13-week basis military training course before entering college. Students chosen for the navy program will be detailed directly to college. Men entering either the army or navy under the program will be on active duty, under military discipline, in uniform with pay. All expenses, including tuition, housing, food, books and uniforms will be paid for by the government, in addition to the base pay.

C. W. Florence, professor of education, and Dr. Arthur P. Davis, professor of English at the university will supervise the qualifying examinations. Since Virginia Union University will be the only place here designated for Negro youths, Dean Henderson urged all those who are interested to secure application blanks at once.

Newport News, Va. Press
March 1, 1943

DOWNES CITES NEGRO NAVAL PROGRAM HERE

The Negro naval program which has trained more than 1,000 persons since its inauguration at Hampton Institute was described by Lieut Comdr. E. H. Downes, commanding officer, at a meeting of the Hampton Kiwanis club last night at Hotel Langley.

Commander Downes explained that in 1942 the navy decided to allow 277 Negroes a week to enlist in that service, with the plan to give them their "boot" training at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, where they were to be under the command of a son of the founder of Hampton institute.

The Negroes are sent to Hampton for specialized training in a 16-week program designed to prepare them as chief petty officers for service on small craft. They are instructed in the various trades and some are trained as cooks and bakers.

The purpose of the Hampton training program, the speaker said, is three-fold, including the technical training which is comparable in some respects to a two-year college course; the physical phase, such as teaching good health habits and toughening them for the duties ahead, and indoctrination, the preliminary phase of which they get at Great Lakes.

Their daily program begins at 5:30 a. m. and they are required to "turn in" at 10 p. m. Liberty on week-ends begins at 4 p. m. Saturdays and ends at 8 p. m. Sundays. Commander Downes said that the men in the training program have been cooperative. Those who cause trouble, he pointed out, are sent to ammunition depots to serve as ammunition passers.

The officer mentioned that the government has built approximately $1,000,000 worth of buildings at Hampton institute in connection with the training program.

Commander Downes was introduced by E. Ralph James, program chairman, who presided in the absence of C. Earle Hedden, president.

P. Warren Spratley spoke to the club briefly on behalf of the combined roll call and war fund drive of the Elizabeth City county Red Cross chapter, pointing out that no roll call was held last year and that residents during this combined drive are asked to contribute double the amount they usually donated in a single drive.

Visitors present included C. B. Slade, of the Petersburg Kiwanis club; and two members of the Boy Scout troop sponsored by the Hampton Kiwanis, Henry Baker, Star Scout, and Mat Gardner, second class Scout.

Newport News, Va. Press
April 12, 1943

WHITE FRIENDS OF NEGRO RACE PAID TRIBUTE

A tribute to white friends of the Negro race who founded and developed educational institutions for the colored freedmen after the War Between the States was paid at Hampton institute Sunday morning by President Mordecai Johnson of Howard university.

Dr. Johnson's address was a combined anniversary - baccalaureate sermon for the college, which celebrated its 75th anniversary over the week-end, and which will hold its 73rd annual commencement exercises this afternoon.

It was an eulogy of Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who founded Hampton institute in 1868, and of other members of the white race, both north and south, who gave their labor and their funds for the uplift of the Negro ex-slaves and their children, and who worked also for a better understanding between the races.

"This was great living. Times may change, but this is still great living. You and I have got to do what these did. There is no room for us except on their side."

Military Review

The large congregation which marched in the parade, to music by the college band and the band of the naval training school. Reviewing the march were Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier, Lieut.-Col. Comdr. E. Hall Downes, Lieut.-Col. Joseph H. Rousseau, Major Walter E. Brown, J. Henry Scattergood, William J. Scheiffelin, Henry Sco-Gregg, and Dr. Burke Frissell, Dr. George P. Phenix, and Robert Ogden Purves, former heads of Hampton.

These personages, with Mrs. Armstrong, wife of the founder of Hampton institute, also attended a commemoration ceremony held in the cemetery immediately after the church service, when wreaths were placed on the graves of trustees, and others. Taps were sounded by a cadet of the ROTC regiment.

NO PROVISION FOR NEGRO

Chaplain C. A. Chazeaud of the

OFFICERS

apr. 17, 1943

HAMPTON.—Trustees of Hampton Institute at a special meeting recently declined the proffer of the Navy to take over buildings and facilities of the school for the purpose of training additional Negro Naval enrollees. The Navy's proposal was to expand the present Navy contract for accommodations for 1,500 instead of the 550 provided for under the present setup.

They sent an open letter explaining in detail the Board of Trustees' reasons for refusing the Navy and also setting forth conditions under which the school would consider cooperation in full with the Navy expansion program.

Their chief reason for refusing the Navy's proposal for setting up the project at Hampton was that the Navy made no provision for commissioning Negro officers to participate in administration of the program. They pointed out that Hampton now operates under a bi-racial administration, and suggested that the project should be used to prove that Negro officers and whites in the Navy can work together. Without condoning the segregated program of the Army, they suggested that it was better than the Navy's program of no officers at all.

P. O. Box 150
Hampton Institute, Va.
March 31, 1943

AN OPEN LETTER TO:

The President of the United States
The Secretary of War
The Secretary of the Navy
The Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute
The President of Hampton Institute
The Chairmen of Congressional Committees on Army and Naval Affairs

Gentlemen:

On Thursday evening, March 18, at a special college assembly, Acting-President R. O. Hara Lanier announced to the faculty and students of Hampton Institute the following proposals tendered by Army and Navy officials for action by the Board of Trustees:

1. Navy—A proposal to expand the existing Navy contract providing living, recreational, and training facilities for 550 Naval trainees to accommodate 1,500 trainees by July 1, 1943.

2. Army—A proposal to give basic college training to 250 soldiers under the Army Specialized Training Program beginning on or about May 15, which number shall be increased to 450 by September.

Sixteen months ago, our Nation was attacked and drawn into the conflict against the evil forces now ravaging the world in their barbarous attempt to eradicate every trace of the precious progress humanity has won through centuries of travail. Our hearts were lifted by the magnificent surge of American spirit after the first impact of Pearl Harbor! In the dark days immediately following that initial attack, Americans of all shades of political opinion, circumstances, and social tradition were as one in their indignant reaction to this threat to Democracy.

Facing another great crisis in our history, we took stock of our accomplishments as the ranking proponent of democratic principles. That we found ourselves woefully lacking, was borne out by the rising tide of democratic thinking as evidenced in the outspoken words of people in all walks of life, in the new treatment of Negro problems in the press and periodicals, and in the attempt of government to alleviate some of the conditions attendant to the prewar stagnation of democratic principles in this country. And, too, isolated minor incidents pointed definitely toward the awakening of the Average American: Witness, a white Naval lieutenant's contribution of a month's pay to the N. A. A. C. P. as an expression of his disgust with the attitude of the Navy toward Negroes.

We cheered when the Navy, in its guarded language, let down the bars against Negroes serving in capacities other than cooks, waiters, body servants. We cheered because we felt that it was an initial step by the Navy in at least meeting the segregated standards of the Army, where Negroes serve from the rank of Private to that of Brigadier General. We welcomed the setting up of a Naval Training Station at Hampton Institute to train Negroes for specialists' ratings in several branches of the Service, even though we recognized that such training was to be given on a vocational rather than a collegiate level and that the highest rating the trainees might hope for would be that of Chief Petty Officer. We welcomed the establishment of this Naval Training Station in spite of the obvious injustice of denying to Negroes the right to participate in any one of the many collegiate training programs where thousands of young Americans are being prepared for officer's commissions.

We had hoped, at least, for some token representation of commissioned officers in the Naval staff administering the program at Hampton Institute, which staff includes executive, administrative, medical, pharmaceutical and other officers who have been largely, and more or less recently, drawn from civil life.

April 17, 1943

In an officer complement of 30 or more persons administering the program at Hampton Institute, there are now three Negro Chief Petty Officers whose duty assignments are respectively the kitchen, the dormitory, and the boats. The attitude of the Navy has been brought into sharp focus by its actions on the voluntary applications of Negroes for officer's commissions. Several Negro staff members, who have volunteered for commissioned service in the Navy have been denied on the flimsy pretext, "While your record is excellent, it does not appear to fit you for a billet in the commissioned ranks of the U. S. Naval Reserve." Several white staff members have volunteered and have since received their commissions. The Naval authorities have not, by implication, act, or frank statement, indicated that they intend, in the immediate or distant future, to allow Negroes to enter its commimssioned service.

Such is the status of Democracy in the United States, sixteen months after Pearl Harbor. We, as teachers and as Americans, reavow our sincere devotion to the principles of democracy and our deep abiding faith in the common American's sense of justice, truth, and human freedom. We are as anxious and ready to contribute the full weight of our talents and abilities to the prosecution of the war, as we are patriotically determined and insistent in crying out against the policies and practices which place upon this, our own country, the same stamp as that of our enemies! We protest all bigoted attempts to bypass the tenets of Democracy, and in justice to ourselves as teachers, students, and citizens—all wishful participants of Democracy—we have no choice but to insist upon the full and unequivocal role that Negro Americans have to play in the fight for its ultimate attainment.

We, the undersigned members of Local 607 of the American Federation of Teachers, with the supporting signatures of students and faculty of Hampton Institute and citizens of the community, request your earnest consideration of the statements enumerated below:

1. We support under protest any statute or regulation of our Federal and State Governments or any of their several branches which provides for legalized discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin.

a. We are opposed to the Navy policy of excluding Negroes from its commissioned service.

b At Hampton Institute, where a bi-racial policy of administration and teaching is successfully operating, we deplore an existing Navy administration which completely excludes Negroes from participation as commissioned officers and from training for commissions.

c. We feel that the statement of Secretary Knox that friction would result from the commissioning of Negro officers in the Naval service should be challenged and refuted at Hampton Institute, where such bi-racial association is historical and in accord with the " . . . fundamentals of Hampton's long-term educational policy and program."

d. While we do not, under any circumstances, condone the Army's policy of segregated service, under protest we accept as an improvement over the Navy the Army's policy of integrating Negroes as commissioned officers into its various branches of service.

2. Army Program

We recommend that the Army proposal to offer the Army Specialized Training Program at Hampton Institute be accepted and initiated at the earliest possible date, provided:

a. That such program be administered by a bi-racial staff of officers.

b. That the character of the program be commensurate with the training offered in other collegiate institutions in the country.

c. That the present college staff be utilized as far as possible in its execution.

3. Navy Program apr. 17, 1943

Whereas, the Executive Committee of Hampton Institute has recommended to the Board of Trustees that "Hampton Institute enter into no contract to increase the Navy personnel beyond the 550 provided for in the present contract," and

Whereas, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute has announced that "Hampton Institute is glad to cooperatae with the proposed expansion in the training program of the United States Navy . . . provided such expansion at Hampton Institute can be carried out without prejudice to . . . the fundamentals of Hampton's long-term educational policy and program",

Therefore, we the membership of the Virginia Peninsula Teachers Union, Local 607 of the American Federation of Teachers, and other groups and individuals, being in essential agreement with the above quoted statements of the Executive Committees of both Hampton Institute and the Hampton Institute Board of Trustees, do hereby urge the expansion of the Navy program, provided: April 17, 1943

(1) That it include Negro commissioned officers in its administrative personnel

(2) That in addition to the vocational training program, a program for training Negro candidates for Navy commissions be instituted at Hampton Institute

(3) That expansion of the Navy program shall not preclude the establishment of the Army Specialized Training Program

(4) That expansion of the Navy program in no way contribute toward the abandonment of the regular civil educational program at Hampton Institute.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 30, 1943

Leaves College.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 29.—J. Saunders Redding, author of "No Day of Triumph," published by Harper and Bros. and "To Make a Poet Black," published by the University of North Carolina Press, has left State Teachers College for Negroes and gone to Hampton Institute, it was announced by President H. L. Trigg, who said Redding was "the best professor of English in any North Carolina Negro college."

Hampton Institute Provides Unusual Program For Women

Newport News, Va. Press
July 4, 1943

Hampton Institute, which for some changes in its program it has not altered its basic aims and objectives in this direction.

three-quarters of a century has been in the forefront of Negro educational institutions in the United States, offers women multiple educational opportunities, according to a article written by Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of women.

"While the war has made some changes in its program it has not altered its basic aims and objectives" in the field of education, according to the article which follows:

"Hampton Institute, throughout the 75 years if its history, has offered outstanding opportunities for the fine development of women.

"For the young woman with promise, good scholastic achievements, personal qualifications, good health, and maturity for college education in these days, Hampton offers an unusual program.

"There are, first of all, the long-established courses in a variety of fields, leading directly to employment or to advanced study on the graduate level. These fields include, first of all, the offerings of the division of education, the aim of which is to train teachers for elementary and secondary schools and to train critic teachers, principals, and supervisors for the elementary school.

"Cultural courses widen the student's experience in areas of human knowledge, and professional courses develop skills for directing pupils in their learining experiences. The curriculum sequences are so arranged that students are able to meet certification requirements in most of the southern states.

Home Ec., Business

"Home economics is another popular major among Hampton women, with concentration in art and interior designing, clothing and textiles, family life and nursery school education, foods and nutrition, home economics teaching, and institutional management and economics of the household. Men as well as women are admitted to all courses in this division, which has as its purpose not only specific vocational preparation, but the development of individuals with the understanding that will make for effective homemaking and family life.

Radio Demonstration to Mixed Class at Hampton

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Lawrence Webb of Lexington, Ky., is shown using a radio demonstration board of his own construction to acquaint four members of his mixed radio operations class at Hampton Institute, Va., with the functioning of radio parts. More such classes, sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education, are being planned. Mr. Webb, who formerly taught at the Lexington Signal Depot, is a graduate of the National Radio Institute, Washington, and the New York Trade and Technical School.—Randall photo).

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hampton Honors Dr. R. N. Dett

HAMPTON, Va. — In honor of the late Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, who passed away recently at Battle Creek, Mich., the choir of Hampton Institute, where he was music director for years, sang anthems by the celebrated composer at the college worship service on Sunday.

A floral tribute and a message of condolence were sent to Dr. Dett's family by the college last week. Tribute to his accomplishments as a teacher and artist were paid by members of the institute's faculty.

Dr. Dett, who would have been 61 years old on October 11, founded the Musical Art Society at Hampton, scheduled to open its 1943-44 series on Wednesday with a concert by his celebrated pupil, Dorothy Maynor. The final number on Miss Maynor's announced program is his arrangement of "Ride On, Jesus."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Hampton Men Find Training Helpful Asset

HAMPTON, Va. — Training in trades at Hampton Institute is proving of value to many a Hamptonian now in the armed forces or in war industries, according to George W. Davis, acting director of the division of trades and industries at the college.

Letters to Mr. Davis indicate that Hampton men find this training stands them in good stead in war service. A typical communication comes from Cpl. Frank H. Keeling, who graduated last year from the machine shop. He was made private first class after one week in the Army and became a corporal two weeks later. His letter to Mr. Davis says in part:

"I cannot express my gratitude to you and the instructors that taught me. The work that was taught to me in the Trade School has proven to be invaluable in the armed forces of my country.

"There were 200 men up for mechanic foreman in this battalion, but the background I had in trade, drafting, forging, and welding was far greater than any of the rest. The test that was given was not hard at all after doing the different types of jobs in the shops at Hampton."

RADIO INSTRUCTOR

Another graduate, James T. Johnson, who received the B. S. degree in industrial arts from Hampton in 1941, has been highly commended by his center supervisor for his work as supervising radio instructor at the NYA War Production Project at Shaw University.

"He has done such a marvelous job," wrote the center supervisor to Mr. Davis, "that I thought it right and proper to call your attention to it. You have reason to be proud of men of his type who make the name Hampton synonymous with quality. I have never known a more loyal, efficient, cooperative, and conscientious man."

B. D. Shumate, instructor of machine shop practice in the division of trades and industries at Hampton Institute, has returned to the campus after spending several weeks working and observing up-to-date mechanical operations in the I. T. E. Circuit Breaker Company in Philadelphia.

Phillip H. Chapman, an instructor in tailoring, is another member of the division staff who spent part of the summer away from the campus on a similar mission. He studied pattern-making for four weeks at the American Gentlemen's School of Design in New York City.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

New York Gallery To Exhibit Work Of Negro Artists

NEW YORK — (ANP) — According to an announcement, "young Negro Art," an exhibit of the work of students at Hampton Institute, will open in the young people's gallery of the Museum of Modern Art Wednesday, October 6 and continue through November 28.

The exhibit will consist of 12 paintings and 25 drawings executed in the school's art class studios. Officials and friends of the southern school will be the museum's guest at a preview and tea the day preceding the show's public appearance.

At Hampton Inst

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

MISS ANNIE COOKE
—former head of the drama department and director of the Atlanta University Summer Theatre and Theatre School, has been appointed director of the Communications Center at Hampton Institute.

Redding Is Named Prof. At Hampton

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — J. Saunders Redding, author of "No Day of Triumph," and for the past five years head of the English department at State Teachers college in Enzabeth City, N. C., has been appointed assistant professor of English at Hampton Institute.

The appointment of Redding was one of several made public.

Another new member of the Communications center staff is Irwin Lee Glatstein, who will teach speech.

A woman physician, Dr. Grace E. Wilder of Northampton, Mass., has been added to the student health service.

Miss E. Marie Miles, formerly dean of women at Lemoyne college, has been appointed assistant to Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell.

Marvin C. Dubbee, assistant superintendent of the Colored Orphan Asylum of New York City from 1930-35, and Walter R. Chivers, chairman of the sociology department at Morehouse college, have been added to the staff of the Human Relations center at Hampton.

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Complete Course In Children's Care

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Eight students in the summer school at Hampton Institute received certificates recently, upon completion of a six weeks' training in the work-shop on the day care of young children in wartime. Conducted under the direction of Mrs. Ida Jones Curry, head of the Hampton Institute Nursery School, the workshop provided training and practical experience in group activities for young children, child feeding, and other phases of child care. Problems of day-care centers with special reference to the problems of day-care centers.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Lanier No Candidate for Hampton's Presidency

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, who took the reins as acting president of Hampton in January and will remain in that position until February 1, 1944, asked the institute trustee board to eliminate him as a candidate for president.

J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the board of trustees, made that revelation on Friday at the first fall convocation at Hampton.

Dr. Lanier presided at the convocation at which Ralph P. Bridgman, president-elect and at present dean of Brooklyn College, was presented to the faculty and student body.

Friends Explain

From January, when Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean resigned as the president to become an officer in the navy, to September, when Mr. Bridgman was elected president, the institute received certificates of Hampton alumni and outsiders debated whether the time was ripe for the institute to have a colored president.

Dean Lanier played a silent role on that issue while administering the affairs of the college. He was for the institute's

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Hampton's Acting and Future Heads

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier (left) greets Ralph P. Bridgman, president-elect, just before beginning of Hampton Institute fall convocation on Friday. J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the board of trustees, is shown in center.

Says Hampton Must Prove Races Can Work Together

Amsterdam News
NOV 13 1948
New York, N. Y.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Ralph P. Bridgman, dean of students at Brooklyn (N. Y.) College and president-elect of Hampton Institute, declared at the fall convocation of Hampton Institute Friday night that in these times of increasing tensions the school founded by Samuel Armstrong in 1868 must "continue to multiply interracial contact and demonstrate the fact that men of different racial and cultural backgrounds can work successfully together."

Mr. Bridgman, who was elected head of the Tidewater institution in September, was introduced by J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the Hampton Institute Board of Trustees. He will officially assume his duties at Hampton on Feb. 1, with Dean of Instruction R. O'Hara Lanier continuing to serve as acting president until that date.

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor emeritus of Teachers College, Columbia University, and president of the New York City Urban League, delivered the convocation address, in which he stressed the moral obligation of educational institutions to foster the way of reason and cooperation rather than hate and violence in race relations.

Concluding climax of the convocation exercises was the presentation of scrolls of charter membership in the Hampton Institute Quarter-Century Club to 34 workers and, in absentia, five trustees, who are now actively associated with the college and who have given 25 or more years of service to Hampton Institute.

Mr. Scattergood, who has been on the board of trustees since 1922, was given a special scroll of appreciation by the Administrative Council of the college.

18b-1943

VIRGINIA

Acting President R.O.H. Lanier Performs Difficult Task Well At Hampton Institute

Philadelphia Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa. AUG 21 1943

Forty-three years old last April, Raphael O'Hara Lanier, dean of instruction and acting president of Hampton Institute, stands in the forefront of today's Negro educators.

Vigorous, forthright, and realistic in his grasp and treatment of the manfold problems presented in the contemporary college, he combines considerable experience in college instruction and administration with a sound academic background and a native level-headedness and solidity which have been reinforced by his intimate association with the practical difficulties involved in the efforts of most Negroes to improve their lot by education.

AUG 21 1943

MILL WORKER, PORTER

Son of a professional family . . his father is Attorney James S. Lanier of Winston-alem, N. C., and his mother was a school teacher—Dean Lanier, nevertheless shared at an early age the experience of most colored youth when he went to work as a newsboy. Subsequently, in order to earn his college expenses, he served harder taskmasters as a steel mill employee in Pittsburgh and as a railroad man porter and dining car waiter on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This down-to-earth contact with the workaday world has balanced and rounded out a personality which might otherwise have devoted itself too exclusively to the world of book-learning, for Dean Lanier's primary bent has always been scholastic.

FELLOW AT HARVARD

Even in his pursuit of formal knowledge, however, he has sought and found a wide range of experience. After completing his elementary and high school training in the South, he spent his undergraduate years at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, travelled the width of the continent to Stanford University in California, for a master's degree, and was a Rosenwald fellow for a year at Harvard.

Most recent tribute to his academic achievements was his election, barely a year ago, to Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society. He was one of the first two colored persons thus honored at New York University, where he is a candidate for the Ed.D. degree in college administration and personnel guidance.

ASSISTANT TO DR. BETHUNE

Dean Lanier's professional career has also covered a fairly wide range. From the post of instructor at Tuskegee Institute he went to Florida A. and M. College, where he was dean of the college, director of the summer school, and founder and director of extension work. Later, as dean of Houston College, in Houston, Texas, he served as administrative officer—a post equivalent to that of acting president—at that institution for five years.

DEAN RAPHAEL O'HARA LANIER, acting president of Hampton Institute, Va.

AUG 21 1943

He had been away from campus life for two years, as assistant to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the division of Negro affairs of the NYA in Washington, when he was appointed dean of instruction at Hampton Institute in 1941.

AUG 21 1943

AT HAMPTON SINCE 1940

During the three-year presidency of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, who envisioned an extensive revamping of the whole educational program at the Tidewater college, Dean Lanier was kept busy co-ordinating the instructional departments of the college, studying vocational trends, and correlating the newest developments on the job front with the curricula at Hampton.

He also increasingly insisted on high standards of classroom performance and scholastic achievement on the part of the Hampton students.

APPOINTED ACTING PRESIDENT

The cloak of the acting presidency fell upon Dean Lanier without his knowledge. Returning to the campus from a brief speaking tour in Florida, he was met at the railroad station with the news that Dr. MacLean had been sworn into the U. S. Navy and that the chairman of Hampton Institute's board of trustees had given him the responsibility of keeping things going until a new president could be appointed.

This action was subsequently approved by the entire board at the annual trustee meeting in January, 1943.

COMPLEX TASK

As acting president of one of America's oldest and largest educational institutions for colored students, Dean Lanier during the past six months has met and coped with a number of monumental problems rarely encountered by college administrators. The upheavals of war, and other factors, continue to complicate the interim phase through which Hampton Institute is still passing.

PERSONALITY UNCHANGED

Characteristic of Dean Lanier is the fact that his personality has been unchanged either by the headaches of his double-barrelled assignment or by the prestige with which some observers have chosen to invest it.

He can still laugh uproariously at an amusing anecdote and continues to enjoy discussing the relative merits of this or that tobacco, being a pipe-collector and tobacco connoisseur of some distinction.

He still discourses with appreciative eloquence on the quality of his

Baccalaureate Speaker

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, President of Morehouse College, speaker at the baccalaureate service of the Hampton Institute Summer School, August 15.

Hampton Graduation

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Virginia —Concluding a series of pre-graduation events, the Summer School Convocation of Hampton Institute took place in Ogden Hall on Friday morning (August 20), with an address by Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the General Education Board.

Sixty-nine graduates, including 16 candidates for the master's degree, were awarded degrees by R. O'Hara Lanier, acting resident of Hampton Institute.

Joins Hampton Staff

MISS ANNE COOKE, former head of the drama department and director of the Atlanta University Summer Theatre and Theatre School, has been appointed director of the Communication Center at Hampton Institute.—Chidnaff Photo.

New Series Of ESMWT Courses At Hampton

Pittsburgh Courier OCT 23 1943

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Hampton Institute has announced a new series of ESMWT courses, sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education, which will open November 2, with classes being conducted not only on the campus of the college, but also in Newport News and Norfolk.

During this week, persons interested may register in the program, for which there is no tuition fee, fundamentals and measuring techniques in chemistry. Registration takes place between 7 and 9 p. m. at the Hampton Institute trade school, in Hampton, at Norfolk Polytechnic college in Norfolk, and at the Huntington high schools in Newport News.

COURSES OFFERED

Offered in the series are an eight-week course in foremanship training and labor problems in war industries, a ten-week course in engineering fundamentals, and a 12-week course in the following subjects: engineering mathematics, blue-print reading and engineering drawing, structural detailing, radio

Hampton Alumni to Observe 75th Anniversary of School

Washington Tribune NOV 27 1943

Washington, D. C.

The 75th anniversary of the founding of Hampton Institute will be brought to a close by the Hampton Alumni Sunday night, November 28, at the John Wesley A.M.E.Z. Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran Streets, Northwest, at 8 p.m.

On April 1, 1868, in the scattered buildings of Little Scotland plantation in the old town of Hampton, Va., 15 students met in the first class of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. Sponsored by the American Missionary Association, the school was founded by a young brigadier general, Samuel Chapman Armstrong.

Incorporated under the laws of the state in 1870, Hampton Institute, according to its charter, was to be devoted to "the instruction of youth in the various common-school, academic and collegiate branches, the best methods of teaching the same, and the best mode of practical industry in its application to agriculture and the mechanical arts."

From the beginning, the prep-

With A Grain of Salt.

Journal and Guide

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

Norfolk, Virginia

HAMPTON INSTITUTE has elected a new president, the seventh in her history, the fifth in twenty-odd years.

In recognition of this event, I wish to address a word to the members of the Hampton family—student body, faculty alumni and trustees alike. I wish to say to them, that in fairness to the new president and to the school, it is high time for Hampton to find herself and to settle down to the business of education.

DR. DAVIS

It may seem presumptuous for me, a teacher in a sister school, to give this kind of advice; but for once I am taking advantage of a certain peculiar intimacy my family has had with the school. I am a graduate of Hampton, the youngest of five brothers to attend. At the time of his death, my father, a member of Hampton's second class ('72), was the oldest living graduate. And, according to local tradition, it was my grandfather's request to the American Missionary Association for a teacher, that brought General Armstrong to Hampton in 1868. I state these facts in order (as I have said above) to presume upon them.

First of all, I want to tell the Hampton student body that students can abuse their privileges as easily as presidents. Oh yes, I believe that students should have some voice in the running of the school. I believe also in uncensored student expression. But students should learn that there are two methods of protest—one open, frank, and gentlemanly; the other unfair, underhanded and downright ill-bred. During the recent disturbances at Hampton, I received the impression that the student body was occasionally guilty of the second method.

To the faculty, I should like to say, for heaven's sake stop "politicking" and get to work! This, of course, does not apply to all the teachers. Many, or rather, most, I should say, are doing an excellent job. But there are a few at Hampton who are as foolishly contentious as the Big-Endians and the Little-Endians in Gulliver's Travels. When the cutting down of a bit of ivy can precipitate a campus crisis then "politicking" has gone to a disgraceful limit. And to those three or four super-politicians who try to be the power behind each new throne (and who, of course, fight each throne they cannot advise), I say to you: Stop using the students to fight your battles. Have the guts to come out in the open and publish your own grievances. And I also say to you: Stop running to the trustees with every trivial local disturbance, and stop catering to the reactionary (note the distinction) element of the Old Hampton Remnant.

To the alumni, I wish to say: Remember that there is a tendency for every sceptre to become a club. An alumni group is usually either too weak or too powerful. For decades, the Hampton group was the former. In recent years, it has gathered unusual strength. Though I am glad to see this change, I urge the association to consider the golden mean. I also urge it to forget about the Old Hampton as a present-day basis of comparison. The Old Hampton did an excellent job up to 1918, but it is dead now, irrevocably dead. It has been decently buried in several pageants (one of which I tried to write). Let it rest in peace!

And I say to the trustees of Hampton: Be big! You have in your charge one of America's best known educational experiments, one that right now, in spite of all the recent upheavals, has still the finest possibilities in the nation. Hampton is a noble venture in theory and in fact, but it has by no means lived up to its potentialities. You must help it to do so.

You cannot afford to tie Hampton down to the prejudices of the white South in the immediate neighborhood. Hampton, I know, is in the South and one of its objectives must be the winning of liberal Southern support, but even in this matter you must draw definite lines beyond which compromise cannot go. And you must back your administrator to the fullest when he tries to hold these lines.

I have spoken strongly in the above remarks. It may be that I am guilty of both bias and bad taste. If so, I offer these two reasons as extenuating circumstances: First, I believe the things I have said: and, second, I have said them because I have a very deep and strong affection for and belief in Hampton.

Washington Post

Washington, D. C.

Hampton Institute Forum to Offer Five Educators

Hampton, Va., Dec. 26 (AP).—Five Virginia educators will participate in the newly inaugurated Hampton institute forum of the air over station WGH next Sunday from 10 to 10:30 p. m.

Those discussing the topic, "Education for Today and Tomorrow," will be Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute; Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State superintendent of public instruction; Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University; Dean K. J. Hoke of the college of William and Mary, and Dr. Alfred M. Alexander, supervisor of secondary education and of Negro education in Virginia.

This will mark the first of a 13-week series of Hampton Institute broadcasts, extending on Sunday nights through January, February and March.

Army Specialized Training Program Gets Under Way At N. Carolina A. And T. College

Informer

JUL 24 1943

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Army Specialized Training Star Unit, located at Agricultural and Technical college in Greensboro, North Carolina, is busily classifying qualified Negro soldiers to determine which college they will be sent to for further study, and what their background and aptitude tests indicate they are best qualified to specialize in.

Courage, Brains and More

The Army Specialized Training Program is based on the knowledge that it is going to take courage and brains to win this war—and something more. That "something more" is the development of the soldier's native capacity to its highest potentiality through training. The army provides most of that training in its own camps, but for many lines of highly specialized training, it turns to the facilities of higher education, while at the same time keeping the soldier-students in uniform, under military discipline.

The Star unit is a classification center for Army Specialized Training program where the cadets, as these soldier-students are called, are sent to be assigned to the colleges where they will take the courses prescribed by the army.

Qualified soldiers are sent directly from the army posts where they are stationed, to a Star unit, where they are interviewed, and given tests to determine what their background and their aptitude shows they are best suited for. Then they are assigned to the next quota open at a college where their particular type of studies are taught.

Refresher Courses

When not being interviewed or tested, those cadets who remain at the Star unit long enough are given brief refresher courses in the subjects they will study. All students have a program of drill, exercise, games and similar activities to keep fit while they are awaiting their college assignment.

As part of the physical and military program at the Agriculture and Technical unit in Greensboro, the cadets go through an obstacle course designed by Lieutenant John Clifford Harlan, former professor at Shaw university, Raleigh, North Carolina, who is now on duty with the Star unit. Lieutenant Harlan has held an ROTC commission since his graduation from Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Their athletics also consist of softball and touch ball games, baseball and swimming.

The main cog of the Star unit is the classification board, which determines by a study of the results of tests. and interviews given the cadets, which courses of study each cadet will be assigned to, and which college they will report to. At Agricultural and Technical, this board is composed of two white army officers and three prominent Negro educators connected with the college. These educators include the head of the education and psychology deparement, Professor H. R. Arnette, Dean J. M. Martenna, for 13 years dean of the school of engineering at A. & T. college, and Dean Warmouth T. Gibbs, dean of the college, who is the educational advisor to the board.

Lieutenant Colonel R. F. Edwards, commandant of the Star unit, chose as his adjutant a Negro officer with 32 years of army experience. Lieutenant Harnett G. Overby, a native of New Brnnswick, New Jersey, served two years in France during World War I. He retired in February, 1942, but was called back to active duty in November, 1942, with a commission in the Reserves.

Officer Personnel Named For New A&T Army Unit

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

JUL 10 1943

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 8—Lt. Col. Raymond F. Edwards has been named the commanding officer of the Army Specialized Training, Assignment and Reclassification unit at A. and T. college, the only such unit in existence in any Negro college. The commissioned officer personnel will include six white and seven Negro officers.

Officers and their duties include: Major Joseph H. Cooper, plans and training officer and commanding officer of troops; Major William H. Phillips, assistant commandant in charge of signal school; Captain William Sonnier, classification officer; Captain Arthur W. Ferguson, principal assistant professor of military science and tactics; 1st Lieut. John C. Harlan, and 1st Lieut. James Gibbs, company commandants.

CIVILIANS ON STAFF

Second lieutenants are Alvin L. Brownlee, Garnett G. Overby, Taft Cummings, Samuel G. Evans, Walter E. Bell and Nathan Schaffel.

In addition to the commissioned officers, the following civilians serve on the classification board: W. T. Gibbs, former dean of the department of education and sciences at college, now serving as educational adviser; H. R. Arnette, professor of education, and Dean J. M. Martenna, director of the department of mechanic arts.

Picked Soldiers Classified at A. & T. for Specialized Training

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Afro-American

JUL 24 1943

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Army Specialized Training Star Unit, located at A. and T. College in Greensboro, N.C., has begun classifying colored soldiers to determine to which colleges they shall be sent for further study, and for what specialties their background and aptitude tests indicate they are best qualified.

Baltimore, Md.

Qualified soldiers are sent directly from their army posts to a Star unit, and when classified, are assigned to the next quota open at a college where their particular type of studies are taught.

As part of the physical and military program at A. and T., the cadets go through an obstacle course designed by Lieut. John C. Harlan, former professor at Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., who is now on duty with the star unit.

A. and T. Profs on Board

Their athletics also consist of soft ball and touch ball games, baseball and swimming.

The classification board is composed of two white army officers and three A. and T. faculty members: Prof. H. R. Arnette, head of the education and psychology department; J. M. Martenna, for thirteen years dean of the school of engineering, and Warmouth T. Gibbs, dean of the college, who is the educational advisor to the board.

The majority of the Star unit cadets have been sent to Howard University in Washington, Yale, Pennsylvania State and the University of Pittsburgh, so far. A. and T. is scheduled to have a training unit soon.

Qualifications Strict

Any soldier is eligible for selection for these courses if he scores 115 or better on the Army General Classification Test and meets the other qualifications.

A soldier under 22 years of age must have had at least a high school education or its equivalent. Those with more than two years of college must also have at least one year of college physics, or mathematics, or three college courses in psychology, or must have some knowledge of at least one modern foreign language.

Lt. Overby Is Adjutant

Soldiers 22 years of age or over must have had at least one year of college but not more than three years of college, unless they have majored in one of the following: mathematics, physics, chemistry, psychology, or engineering; or unless they have some knowledge of at least one modern foreign language.

Lieutenant Colonel R. F. Edwards, white, is commandant of the Star unit. His adjutant is Lt. Harnett G. Overby, a native of New Brunswick, N.J., who served two years in France during World War I and has had in all thirty-two years of army experience.

Army Scholarships Open To Students

NOV 1 1943

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TUSKEGEE ARMY AIR FIELD, Ala. — (SNS) — Many youthful high school graduates and college students who find the Army staring them in the face and wonder just what role they will play in the all-too-real drama of the war being enacted before their eyes and not in the ponderous volumes of history books, may find the answer to their problem in an announcement issued by the office of Col. Herman Beukema, Director of Specialized Training Division, ASF, Washington, D. C.

On Tuesday morning, November 9, at high schools and colleges all over the United States, the Army Specialized Training program gave civilians the second opportunity to take the qualifying test. This test was designed to ascertain who, among the many applicants for this training, possesses the mental stamina to become future officer candidates in the special fields vital to victory.

The need for this program is fairly evident. With the United Nations' offensive rolling relentlessly forward toward the inevitable destruction of the German and Japanese ideology, there is an urgent need for all types of engineers, language and area specialists, physicians, surgeons and numerous other specialists and technician to augment the increase in fighting men necessitated by this far-flung offensive. Not only will these specialists have a hand in the fighting, but they will also be in the vanguard of those who will share in the tremendous task of restoring the devastation and ruin wrought by this conflict, after the just and lasting peace is accomplished.

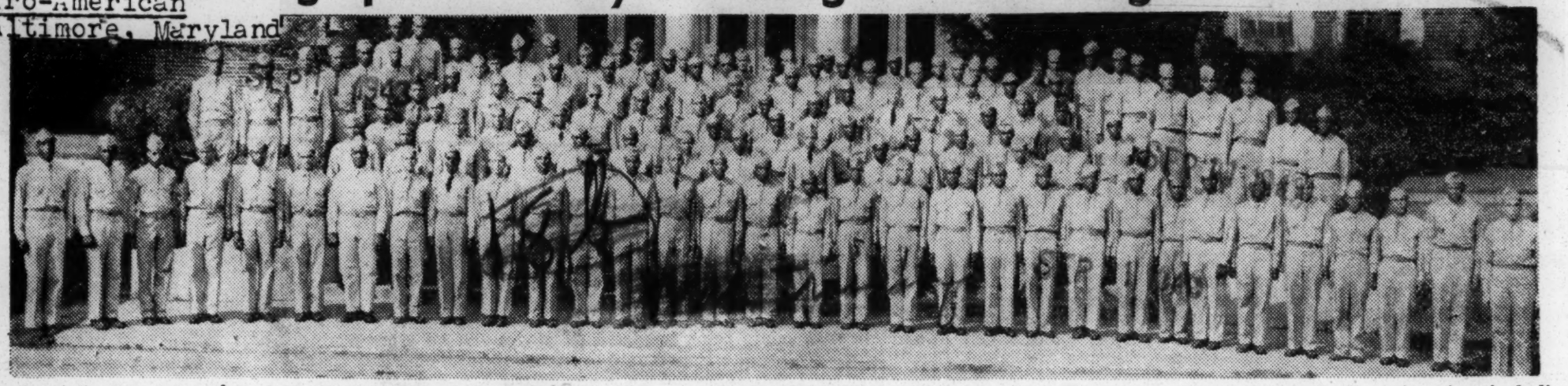
This qualifying test, as its name indicates, is the first step in selecting men for the college program of the Army. It speeds up the flow of eligibles into the Army Specialized Training Program, by earmarking the best men even before they are inducted for active duty.

Any physically fit young man between 17 and 21 years of age, and who is a high school graduate or will be graduated by March 1, 1944 or a college student, is eligible to take the examination.

Military scholarships are offered to 17 year olds who pass the test. They are placed in the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program, under which they are sent to a college selected by the government, wear civilian attire, take basic studies in the ASTRP until the end of the term in which they reach their 18th birthday. They are then called to active duty, sent to an Army installation for basic military training, after which they are sent into ASTP.

Getting Special Army Training at West Virginia State

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland



Army Specialized Training Unit at W. Virginia State College, Institute, W.Va., numbering 129 soldiers and 6 reservists. They receive instruction in basic engineering, including mathematics, physics, chemistry, English, history, geography, physical training and military science. Ranking trainees in the Army General Classification Test are Lee N. McCain, Jr., of St. Louis, who made a score of 145; and Luix Virgil Overbea of Chicago whose rating was 143 out of a possible score of 150.

18b-1943

PICKS 281 COLLEGES FOR WAR TRAINING

New York Times
N.Y. N.Y.
FEB 7 - 1943

Committee of Army, Navy and WMC Gives Out a List of Approved Institutions

OTHERS BEING CONSIDERED

Contracts Depend on Findings of Armed Forces Involved That Facilities Are Acceptable

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—A first list of 281 institutions approved for training of men and women for the armed forces was made public today by the Joint Committee for the Selection of Non-Federal Educational Institutions.

The committee, comprised of three representatives each of the War and Navy Departments and the War Man Power Commission, emphasized that the schools, universities and colleges named represented only a part of the number which eventually would be approved for the specialized training.

"No institution not approved up to the present time should conclude that its facilities will not be used," the committee said. "Representatives of institutions are advised not to make special pleas for their particular institutions, as all of the available facilities are now being canvassed.

FEB 7 - 1943

The committee will continue to approve other institutions, it was stated, and in some cases additional training programs for institutions already approved.

Before the creation of the joint committee the Army and Navy set up more than 600 such training projects in non-Federal institutions. These will continue in force.

Actual contracts for carrying on training in the institutions listed today will be let later, but only, the committeee said, to those institutions whose facilities prove acceptable to the branch of the armed services involved.

LIST OF THE INSTITUTIONS

Following is the list of the institutions, the words college and university being omitted with reference to those well known:

To the War Department for Training Engineers

Alabama—Alabama Polytechnic and Alabama.
Alaska—Alaska.
Arizona—Arizona.
Arkansas—Arkansas.
California—Stanford, California, Santa Clara.
Colorado—Colorado School of Mines, State College, University of Denver.
Connecticut—University of Connecticut and Yale.
Delaware—Delaware.
District of Columbia—George Washington, Catholic University and Howard.
Florida—Florida.
Georgia—Georgia School of Technology.
Idaho—Idaho.
Illinois—Illinois Institute of Technology and Illinois.
Indiana—Purdue and Rose Polytechnic.
Iowa—Iowa State and Iowa.
Kansas—Kansas State and Kansas.
Kentucky—Kentucky.
Louisiana—Louisiana State.
Maine—Maine.
Maryland—Johns Hopkins and Maryland.
Massachusetts—Harvard, M. I. T. and Northeastern.
Michigan—Detroit, Michigan College of Mining, Michigan State and Michigan.
Minnesota—Minnesota.
Mississippi—Mississippi State.
Missouri—Missouri, Washington University and Missouri School of Mines.
Montana—Montana State.
Nebraska—Nebraska.
Nevada—Nevada.
New Hampshire—New Hampshire.
New Jersey—Newark, Princeton and Rutgers.
New Mexico—College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, and New Mexico School of Mines.
New York—Brooklyn Polytechnic, Clarkson, College of the City of New York, Cooper Union, Cornell, Manhattan, State College of Ceramics, New York University, Pratt Institute and Syracuse.
North Carolina—North Carolina State.
North Dakota—North Dakota Agricultural and North Dakota.
Ohio—Ohio State, Ohio University and Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Oklahoma A. and M., Oklahoma and Tulsa.
Oregon—Oregon State.
Pennsylvania—Carnegie, Drexel, Lafayette, Lehigh, Pennsylvania State, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh and Villanova.
Rhode Island—Rhode Island State.
South Carolina—Clemson and The Citadel.
South Dakota—South Dakota A. and M.
Tennessee—Tennessee and Vanderbilt.
Texas—Texas A. and M. and Texas Tech.
Utah—Utah and Utah State.
Vermont—Norwich and Vermont.
Virginia—Virginia Military and Virginia Polytechnic.
Washington—Washington State and Washington.
West Virginia—West Virginia.
Wisconsin—Wisconsin.
Wyoming—Wyoming.

To the War Department for Training of Army Aviation Cadets

Alabama—Birmingham Southern, Tuskegee Institute and Alabama.

WAR TRAINING

Columbia, S. C. State
February 7, 1943

SC Colleges Approved for War Training

Washington, Feb. 6—(AP)—The War Manpower commission announced today approval of 281 non-federal schools, colleges and universities for utilization by the war and navy departments for specialized training of men and women needed in the armed forces.

Located throughout the country, the institutions were the first to be selected by a joint committee of the army, navy and manpower commission for the new war training program. Many others will be designated later. Every institution in the country is being considered for possible use.

The commission emphasized that actual contracts will be let only to institutions whose facilities prove acceptable to the interested branch of the services.

Contracts for training made before creation of the committee remain in force. There are between 600 and 700 of these. Renewals will clear through the committee.

Among the 281 approved today are:

To the war department for training engineers:

North Carolina—North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

South Carolina—Clemson Agricultural college, The Citadel.

To the war department for training aviation cadets:

North Carolina—Davidson college, Presbyterian Junior College for Men, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

South Carolina—Clemson Agricultural college, Presbyterian college, Furman university, Presbyterian college, Winthrop college, Wofford college, Spartanburg.

To the war department for WAAC training centers:

North Carolina—Elon college.

To the war department for basic training in the army specialized program (these now have army ROTC units).

North Carolina—Negro Agricultural and Technical college at Greensboro.

To the navy department for training engineers:

Georgia—Georgia School for Technology.

North Carolina—Duke university.

FEB 7 - 1943

Arizona—State Teachers.
Arkansas—State Teachers, Henderson State Teachers, Quachita and Arkansas.
California—Compton Junior College, Long Beach Junior and Pasadena Junior.
Colorado—State A. and M. and Denver.
Connecticut—Yale.
Florida—Florida and Tampa.
Georgia—Berry College.
Idaho—College of Idaho.
Illinois—Augustana, Elmhurst, James Milliken, Knox, Shurtleff, Southern Illinois Normal and Wheaton.
Indiana—Butler, Indiana Central and Indiana.
Iowa—Coe, Iowa State Teachers and Morningside.
Kansas—Fort Hays Kansas State, Kansas State Teachers, Kansas State and Wichita.
Kentucky—Centre.
Louisiana—Centenary and Louisiana State.
Maine—Colby.
Maryland—Western Maryland.
Massachusetts—American International College and Massachusetts State.
Michigan—Albion, Fordson Junior, Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Michigan State and Michigan State Normal.
Minnesota—Concordia, St. John's University and Minnesota.
Mississippi—Mississippi State.
Missouri—Jefferson, Northeast Missouri State Teachers, Rockhurst, St. Louis, Southwest Missouri State Teachers and Missouri.
Montana—Billings Polytechnic, State College, State University and Northern Montana.
Nebraska—Creighton, Hastings, State Teachers and Omaha.
Nevada—Nevada.
New Hampshire—St. Anselm's.
New York—Canisius, Hamilton, New York State College for Teachers, Syracuse and Buffalo.
North Carolina—Davidson, Presbyterian Junior College for Men and North Carolina State.
North Dakota—Jamestown and North Dakota.
Ohio—Fenn, Hiram, Kent State, Marietta, Mount Union, Akron, Cincinnati, Western Reserve, Wittenberg and Xavier.

FEB 7 - 1943

Oklahoma—Cameron State Agricultural, Northern Oklahoma Junior, Northwestern State, Oklahoma A. and M., Oklahoma Baptists, Oklahoma City and Tulsa.
Pennsylvania—Albright, Allegheny, Dickinson, Geneva, Gettysburg, Grove City, Lafayette, St. Vincent, Pittsburgh, and Washington and Jefferson.
South Carolina—Clemson, Erskine, Furman, Presbyterian College, Winthrop and Wofford.
South Dakota—Black Hills Teachers, Huron and South Dakota State A. and M.
Tennessee—Cumberland, Lincoln Memorial, Maryville, Memphis State, State Teachers College (Johnston City and Murfressboro), College for Women, Tennessee Polytechnic, Union, Chattanooga, Tennessee and Vanderbilt.
Texas—Austin College, College of Marshall, John Tarleton Agricultural, Southwest Texas State Teachers, Texas A. and M., College of Mines and Metallurgy (El Paso), Texas Teachers and Texas Wesleyan.

FEB 7 - 1943

Utah—State Agricultural.
Vermont—Norwich and Vermont.
Virginia—Lynchburg College.
Washington—Central Washington, St. Martin's and Washington State College.

sity.
South Carolina—University of South Carolina.

Ozark, Ala., Star
February 11, 1943

Four Ala. Colleges Selected For War Training Courses

The War Manpower Commission announced Saturday approval of 281 non-Federal schools, colleges and universities for utilization by the War and Navy Departments for specialized training of men and women needed in the armed forces.

Among the 281 approved Saturday are:

To the War Department for training engineers: Auburn and the University of Alabama.

To the War Department for training aviation cedets: Birminghom-Southern College, University of Alabama and Tuskegee Institute.

To the War Department for WAAC training centers: Tuskegee Institute.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Army To Use A & T School!

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (SNS) — Agricultural and Tech College of North Carolina officially inaugurated the Army Specialized Training program Friday when the letter of intent was signed by Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college, and Lt. Col. Basil A. Wood, contracting officer of the Fourth Service Command.

APR 18 1943

A. and T. College is one of the 18 schools in the nation and the only Negro institution selected by the War Department as a specialized training assignment and reclassification unit.

APR 18 1943

The agreement provides for the training, testing, classification and assignment of Army specialized training program trainees not to exceed 500 at any one time.

APR 18 1943

The first unit is scheduled to arrive here at the school on or about April 19.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ARMY PICKS NEGRO SCHOOL

APR 18 1943

North Carolina A. & T. Will Give Specialized Training

APR 18 1943

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 17 The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina has officially set up the Army's special basic training for services in the armed forces.

Howard and North Carolina College were approved for the program last week. The War Department provides for the training, testing, classification and assignment of Army specialized training program trainees not to exceed 500 at any one time.

The first unit will arrive at the school next week.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

MAR 20 1943

Liberal Arts Colleges In War Training Program

THE liberal arts colleges are not faring so well in the War Manpower Commission's program for also, in its school of engineering, medical college was taken prepared to train men in the science Howard has been giving courses proved for the Army and Navy Department has already on the list. Wilberforce was already at work.

picture is taken into consideration the liberal arts college very definitely has an important contribution to offer. This has been acknowledged by the War and Navy Departments, and numerous white colleges are being permitted to make their contribution. On the basis of numbers, the colored liberal arts colleges fall far behind the ratio of those of the other group.

MAR 20 1943

We do not attribute this to discrimination as much as to an inadequate survey and appraisal of the Negro liberal arts colleges. We take it that if Wilberforce, Fisk and Howard are selected on the basis of the work of their liberal arts colleges, Morehouse should be approved, as it measures up to the standard by any yardstick used to determine availability. There are others in the company of Morehouse. We merely mention this Atlanta college, because it is outstanding in any list of American liberal arts colleges.

We believe also that the War Manpower Commission should give consideration to the geographical factor. If this is done, and other valid reasons are taken into consideration, Morehouse and others should be approved at an early date.

MAR 20 1943

WHILE winning the war must necessarily take precedence over all other considerations our Government can ill afford, even during these war years, to create an increasingly large group of technologists whose education in the languages, literature, history, and philosophy is rudimentary or nonexistent. The Negro liberal arts college along with those of the white group, has been supplying this need for generations and can continue to do so.

No less a personage than President Roosevelt himself wrote in 1942, that we may seem to win the war and yet lose it unless worldwide liberal education supports the peace, unless we preserve the "liberal arts colleges, the mainspring of liberal thought." If present trends continue to be followed by those in authority it is well within the realm of possibility that liberal education will be suspended for the duration, and to revive it after the war will be a well nigh impossible task.

We would do well to remember with C. A. Dykstra that: "There is a world of values as well as a world of science."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Army Will Use Howard U. In Training Plan

Apr. 3, 1943

Institution Will Be Taken Over for War Purposes, Is Belief

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Howard university soon will become a part of the army training program, with practically the whole institution taken over for military purposes, according to secret plans now being carefully studied by officials of both the War Department and the university.

Already it is reported that one of the buildings on the campus has been turned over for army use, but so secretive is the staff engaged in working there, no one will say just what the exact status is.

Rumors have persisted for sometime that the army was going to take over Freedmen's hospital. And equally persistent have been denials that this is not the case. It may have been that there was a confusing of the two institutions; that the army was going to take over the university campus buildings.

Medical and dental graduates from the institution this year, the last of the "depression" classes, with their work speeded up, immediately go into the army with commissions in the medical corps, dental corps and assignments are being prepared for them. Whether they will go to camps where there are all Negro soldiers or be readied for overseas duty has not been determined.

Activities on the Howard campus are being carried on despite the war effort, but every eye is turned toward the war department to wait the outcome of the visit made the university two weeks ago by high ranking officials. A careful survey of the school's facilities was made at that time and recommendations sent to the secretary of war. Immediate action is expected to be taken.

Conjecture as to whether the program will follow the general pattern being adopted with other schools or whether a separate type of program will be set up is the talk of the interested persons. Perhaps, they point out, the army will send to the university enlisted men whom they have selected for additional training in the fields of engineering, chemistry and specialized work.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
March 9, 1943

Schools Receive Instructions On Programs of Navy-Army

The Army and Navy college training programs received further impetus here today, as instructions were being received by local schools in connection with the qualifying examinations for the Navy's new V-12 corps, and an Army aviation training program was opened to applicants.

Meanwhile, the Manpower Commission in Washington announced the Vanderbilt University had been designated for negotiation of contracts with the Army and Navy for medical training courses. Fisk University was similarly selected for Army basic and premedical training, whereas Meharry Medical College was selected for Army medical and dental students.

The V-12 examinations have been scheduled for April 2, between 9 and 11 a. m., at Vanderbilt, Peabody College and all local senior high schools. Successful candidates will receive college instruction at designated schools similar to that given at Annapolis. Members will be in uniform and draw basic officers' pay during training. Those eligible to present themselves for examination must be between the ages of 17 and 20, graduates of an accredited high school, and not members of any Army or Navy reserve corps.

The Army aviation training program is open to men between the ages of 18 and 27. The recruiting office, Room 116, United States Courthouse, began receiving applications for examination for this program today.

Those who apply will receive mental examinations at the recruiting station and physical examinations at the Nashville Army Air Center.

The successful applicants will receive two months of basic training and then five months of college instruction. They will then be assigned as aviation cadets.

Those appearing for examination must present birth certificates and three recommendations, and those under 21 years of age, signed consents from their parents or guardians.

Mid-State Setup

A recapitulation of war training programs to be offered in Middle Tennessee institutions, following the Manpower Commission's announcement yesterday, shows the following setup:

Vanderbilt University: training of Army engineers; training of Army Aviation Cadets; medical training for the Army and Navy; premedical training for the Army; and basis Army specialized training.

Peabody College: training center for the WAAC's.

Cumberland University, Lebanon: training Army Aviation Cadets.

State Teachers College, Murfreesboro: training Army Aviation Cadets.

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville: training Army Aviation Cadets.

Union College, Jackson: training Army Aviation Cadets.

University of the South, Sewanee: basic training for Navy under V-12 program.

Fisk University: Army basic and premedical training.

Meharry Medical College: Army medical and dental training.

Reservists Pass Tests

Among students already enrolled under a college program, a group of 10 Army reservists at Vanderbilt have recently passed their flight checks at Gillespie Airways. The students, who will be sent to another post for secondary training as air cadets, are William Harry Beaty, Horace Allen Beasley, Oscar Stephens Boyd, Tracy Allen Freeman, Allen Fort Gwin, Arthur Scott Hines, Bennie Booker Johnson, Phillip Paul Resnack, William Paul Tramell, and Otis Truman West.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

N. Carolina A&T Now An Army Unit

GREENSBORO, N. C. — North Carolina A. and T. officially inaugurated the army specialized training program last Friday, when Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college, and Lt. Col. Basil A. Wood, contracting officer of the Fourth Service Command, signed the letter of intent.

APR 24 1943

The A. and T. college thus becomes one of the 18 schools in the nation and the only Negro institution to be selected by the War Department as a specialized training assignment and re-classification unit.

The agreement, according to school officials, provides for the training, testing, classification and assignment of army specialized training program trainees.

The enrollment, it was explained, is not to exceed 500 trainees at any one time. The first unit was scheduled to arrive at the college on or about April 19.

Army Sets Up Training Schools

Atlanta Daily World

PRAIRIE VIEW—(ANP)—Prairie View State College has been selected by the army for training 100 army specialized training reserves beginning August 15. Wilberforce is the other Negro school selected for this task.

Prairie View will absorb the students of the Negro race admitted in the eighth and ninth service commands while Wilberforce will take those sent from the east and border states it is understood. These students are those who made qualifying scores in the A-12 test administered April 2, 1942, and who have not yet reached 18. Those who passed the exam but have reached 18 by August 14 must await induction and try for the ASTP at a later date.

JUL 20 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WMC Lists Three Negro Colleges In Training Plan

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Wilberforce, Prairie View and West Virginia State college were listed Saturday by the War Manpower commission, which made the announcement, said the three schools were approved as being among 131 colleges and universities approved by the war department for basic training of men and women. The War Manpower commission, in announcing the specialized training program, said the three schools were approved by the war department for special-program.

APR 10 1943

Public Eduction And Post-War Planning Course At W. Va. State

DEC 18 1943

Age New York, N. Y.

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Dr. John W. Davis, president, West Virginia State College, has announced that the College faculty in their annual seminar series has initiated a new public relations program on public education and post war planning, under the sponsorship of Dean Ferrell and the various departments of the college. Prominent individuals from various Government departments, private industry, social and welfare agencies, and character building institutions will be solicited to confer with students and faculty to apprise students of available opportunities in various fields of endeavor, to assist them with respect to the technique and procedure of securing employment or affecting contacts with the appropriate sources of information. The resources of these various agencies will be employed to determine post war administrative policies and curricular improvement.

18b-1943 DEC 18 1943

For the purpose of augmenting the program of the Department of Business Administration, Professor Dallas C. Brown, director, and Professor Thomas Posey, Department of Economics, recently sponsored the appearance of Attorney Emmet Martin Lancaster, special adviser to the Secretary of Commerce on Negro Affairs, in a two-day conference relating to "The Economic and Business Status of the Negro in the Post War World." Mr. Lancaster conferred with the faculty and various groups of businessmen and students on available opportunities for Negroes in business, Government employment and their post-war aspects.

Particular emphasis was placed upon the program initiated by the Department of Commerce on "Post War Planning and the Negro in Business." Principal discussions centered upon the necessity for establishing a four year course in business education in Negro institutions and implementing the classroom theory with "work learn" program. This effort is designed to combine basic theories of business administration with the practical problems common to business operations.

Other matters treated by the conference consisted of marketing research and field extension service to aid small Negro operated businesses; closer commercial relations with Federal agencies, lending institutions and post war finance; the development of foreign markets and commerce with certain Central and South American Republics; and evaluation of the proposed National Negro Finance Corporation composed of all banks, building and loan associations and insurance companies to assist in the financing and development of homes and the rehabilitation of new businesses.

A mutual progress to stimulate the improvement and growth of Negro owned businesses, in which the college will participate with the Department of Commerce, is under consideration.

TO SELECT NEW PRESIDENT FOR TALLADEGA

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

Talladega, Ala., Oct., 2 (ANP) —A committee from the board of trustees of Talladega college has been named to select a new president to succeed Buell D. Gallaher who has resigned to accept a position as professor of social ethics in the Pacific School of Religion in California.

The announcement of Dr. Gallagher that he would not longer be at Talladega came as a shock to the student body as they arrived Monday for the opening day of school. Dr. Gallagher, familiarly known as "prexy", has been well nigh idolized by the students here. In explaining his leave taking at the first chapel exercise, Dr. Gallagher said that his primary interest is in putting the Christian religion to work in life as it exists today. For the past ten years all of his efforts have been concentrated on race he explained. Now, he said, an opportunity has come which will permit him to express himself on all fronts and through religion. It was evident that there would be little dimunition of his interest in Negroes and their problems in America.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

New President For Talladega To Be Named

OCT 9 1943

TALLADEGA, Ala.—(ANP) — A committee from the board of trustees of Talladega college has been named to select a new president to succeed Dr. Buell D. Gallagher, who has resigned to accept a position as professor of social ethics in the Pabific School of Religion in California.

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For the past 10 years all of his efforts have been concentrated on race, he explained. Now, he said, an opportunity has come which will permit him to express himself on all fronts and through religion.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Talladega Prexy Accepts New Job

TALLADEGA, Ala. (ANP).—Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, the past 10 years president of Talladega College, will become professor of Christian ethics at the Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley, Cal., on Jan. 1, 1944, according to an announcement by the board of trustees of the Alabama school.

"Boy President"

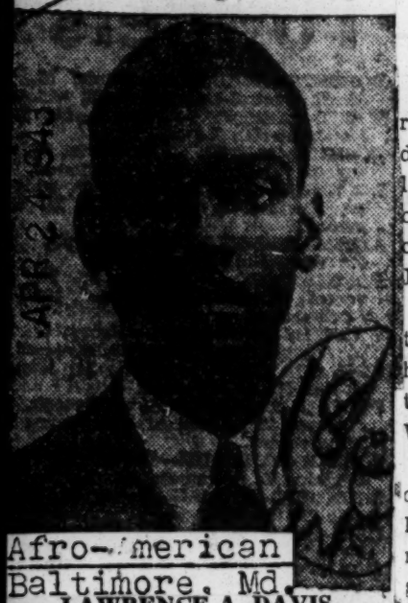
The educator was widely heralded as the "boy president" when it was anonunced he had been named head of Talladega in 1933. He was then only 29 years old, but his administrative ability soon revealed he was a "boy" in years only. Three years after coming to Talaldega, he earned his Ph. D. in philosophy from Columbia University and wrote a thesis, "American Caste and the Negro College." The theme, now out of print, immediately became a reference work for students of both education and racism in America.

Improved School

Under the leadership of Dr. Gallagher, Taladega amassed a substantial endowment fund, erected a modern library, a teachers' home, improved all of its buildings, streamlined its curriculum, engaged a brilliant faculty, stayed out of debt, and became recognized as a first class college of its type. For his outstanding work in the field of education, Dr. Gallagher last June was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of divinity by Oberlin College.

18c-1943

New College Prexy



Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LAWRENCE A. DAVIS, dean of A.M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark., who was elected president of the school Wednesday by the trustees to succeed Dr. J. B. Watson.

APR 24 1943

He is a native of McCrory, Ark., a graduate of A.M. and N. College, and received his master's degree in 1940 from the University of Kansas. He has been on the school staff since 1937.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

YOUNG DEAN CHOSEN A. & M. PRESIDENT

Dean Lawrence A. Davis was elected president of the A.M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark., April 14, 1943, when a special meeting of the Board of Trustees was held to choose the successor to the late Dr. J. B. Watson. Mr. Davis has served as chairman of the administrative committee which has been in charge of the affairs of the college since the death of Dr. Watson.

The new president is a product of the state by birth and training. He was born at McCrory, Ark. and received his education at Merril High School and A.M. and N. College respectively. President Davis did his graduate study at the University of Kansas. His complete scholastic record is the dream of all students striving to excel in their respective fields.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Davis New Arkansas A&M Prexy

APR 24 1943

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Dean Lawrence A. Davis was elected president of Arkansas A. M. and N. college this week by a special meeting of the board of trustees held to choose the successor to the late Dr. J. B. Watson.

Davis has served as chairman of the administrative committee which has been in charge of the affairs of the college since the death of Dr. Watson.

The new president is a product of the state by birth and training. He was born at McCrory, Ark., and received his secondary and undergraduate education at Merrill high school and A. M. and N. college. President Davis did his graduate study at the University of Kansas, receiving the Master of Arts degree in 1940.

President Davis is the first graduate of the college to become its president. He became a member of the faculty in 1937 and since that time he has served as registrar-cashier, teacher, assistant to the president, and dean of the college.

APR 24 1943

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Dr. John H. Lewis New President Of Shorter

JUN 12 1943

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10—Fired from his post as president of Dunbar Junior college here—because he advocated equal pay as whites for colored teachers—Dr. John H. Lewis, this week, found himself essentially better off in that he has been named new president of historic Shorter college. The announcement was made by the trustee board at a testimonial affair for Bishop G. E. Curry climaxing the recent AME convention.

JUN 12 1943

Dr. Lewis is highly qualified. Before serving as president of Dunbar, he was for eight years president of his alma mater, Morris Brown college of Atlanta, Ga.

The noted educational leader is former pastor of the First AME church in Oakland, Calif.

18c-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Greets New College Head

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. —(S. N. S.)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, after serving for 38 years as president of Bethune-Cookman College, which she founded, is shown as she relinquished her post to Prof. James A. Colston, 33-year old director of Ballard Normal School, Macon. The trustees conferred the title of "president emeritus" upon Mrs. Bethune.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. Bethune Retires

After thirty-eight years of phenomenal success, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune has been [illegible], at her request, as president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona, Fla. Many friends have known of the failing health of Dr. Bethune and have been very solicitous for her welfare.

Although she will no longer be the active head, now being president-emeritus, she will "continue to serve the school with her influence." The story of her founding of the college, with such humble beginnings, when she was just a girl and just graduated from Scotia Seminary, is one of the most interesting stories of educational progress of America. It is a story of extraordinary sacrifice and unselfishness, seldom matched in the history of any people. Mrs. Bethune has not only become a successful college president, but a great leader of women, having been national president of the National Association of Colored Women, a great national leader of youth, having been national director of the National Youth Administration for Negro Youth, and more recently loaned to the War Department for special work. She deserves the retirement which she will enjoy, and her friends throughout the nation will pray that she may have many years of usefulness in giving counsel where the wisdom of such a great and good woman will be so much needed in the years that are ahead. No woman of this generation has made a greater contribution to the common good than she.

FLORIDA

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Students Strike; Demand Negro College Prexy

Students of St. Augustine's College, Florida, are recovering after staging a three weeks strike, demanding a Negro president to take the place of the present encumbent, Rev. Edgar H. Gould, white, whom they declare is a misfit in the educational pattern. President Gould has occupied the position for nearly 30 years in spite of general knowledge by the powers that be that he is not capable of filling the bill, according to information coming from sources usually reliable.

Peace was declared only after the Bishop of the Diocese met with the students Thursday, and promised to take up their grievances with the proper sources. The St. Augustine's college is subsidized by the American Church Institute which is largely responsible for the appointment of college faculty and officials.

The mimeographed form of Declaration of Grievances and Intentions released by the student body cites 30 points of failure on the part of President Gould to come up to par. Included among them are his failure as a minister and pastor to offer spiritual guidance, rigid censorship and suppression of free speech, disinterest in welfare of students, and his tyrannical and dogmatic rule over the dean of men and dean of women that has likewise made them unbearable as faculty members.

It is rumored that already some consideration is being given to the appointment of a Negro as president, and among those under consideration are Rev. John H. Johnson, pastor of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, New York City; Arthur Huff Faucett of Philadelphia and Adolph Henningburg, North Carolina State College.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

DR. JAMES A. COLSTON, AGE 33, has been appointed successor to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune as president of Bethune-Cookman College. In the selection of Dr. Colston, Bethune-Cookman joins the rank of institutions of higher learning—six that have chosen young men to guide them. Mrs. Bethune, who founded the school, recently resigned to devote her entire time to work in Washington and with the National Council of Colored Women, of which she is president. MAR. 20, 1943

18c-1943

Georgia

Holley, Talmadge Man, Is Dropped From School List

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Aaron Brown New President Of College In Albany, Georgia

MAR 24 1943

President J. W. Holley, of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany, whose assertion that "white is white, black is black, and never the twain shall meet" was used freely by former Governor Eugene Talmadge in his moves against liberal education in the state, Friday was dropped from the Georgia school list.

MAR 24 1943

The State Board of Regents re-elected for another year all of the college presidents in the State University System, with the exception of Holley.

The decision not to re-employ Holley was taken on the recommendation of Chancellor S. V. Sanford and the board's committee on education headed by Sandy Beavers, of Gainesville.

To succeed Holley as president of the Albany unit, the board elected Aaron Brown, registrar of Fort Valley State College. Brown presently is on a leave of absence for special studies at the University of Chicago.

"UP IN YEARS"

General Beaver, who was chairman of the Board of Regents during the previous administration until he split with former Governor Talmadge, said the reason for not re-employing Holley was that he is "up in years and we plan to retire him at half pay."

MAR 24 1943

One of the regents asserted in reference to Holley, "He's the man Jim Peters and Talmadge wanted to pay $500 to last summer to go around the state and sell Talmadge to the Negroes."

Mr. Peters was chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee and a member of the Board of Regents during Talmadge's administration.

Holley supported former Governor Talmadge in the latter's "purge" of the University System of Georgia of various educators the former executive accused of advocating interracial co-education.

Election of Aaron Brown as the president at Albany was recommended by Chancellor Sanford. At first the education committee reported it favored the election, instead of C. V. Troup, dean at Fort Valley College.

Both the chancellor and the committee members, after considerable discussion, agreed that both men were capable of heading the Albany institution and they said they were interested only in finding the strongest possible man for the Albany college without at the same time weakening the Fort Valley institution.

$3,100 SALARY

MAR 24 1943

Brown will be paid a salary of $3,100 annually as president of Albany State College, the new name of the institution voted by the board. The present name — Georgia Normal and Agricultural College—was termed unwieldly.

Holley will continue to serve until the end of the present college year.

MAR 24 1943

At one point in the discussion of a new president for Albany, General Beaver remarked that the strongest possible man should be secured to succeed Holley because the Negro college president "is a power down in that section."

The board also brought up for discussion the United States Supreme Court (Gaines) decision requiring states to provide equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites. The board decided to refer this question to the heads of the 3 Negro colleges in the system and to request them to prepare recommendations for the consideration of the board's committee on education and the local committee.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MAY 1 19

President of Ga. College Fired

ATLANTA—(ANP) — White-haired Dr. J. W. Holley, friend of former Governor Eugene Talmadge, was summarily relieved Friday of the presidency of Georgia Normal and Agricultural College at Albany.

Named by the Georgia Board of Regents to head the State institution was Aaron Brown, dean of Fort Valley State College, who for the past two years has been on leave of absence studying at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Brown will be paid a salary of $3,100 annually as president of Albany State College, the name of the institution voted by the board Friday. The present name was termed unwieldy.

PRESIDENT

Pittsburgh Pa.
Co

Aaron Brown, former dean of Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school, has been named president of Albany State college (Georgia Normal). Brown succeeds J. W. Holley, founder, who became president-emeritus of the college after 40 years of service as president.

JUL 10

18c-1943 NEW YORK

3 Non-Red Backers Quit Carver School

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.
DEC 17

FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Three of the best-known non-Communist directors of the George Washington Carver School have resigned, the World-Telegram learned today, because of the preponderance of Communist control over the so-called "people's institute" of Harlem.

The three who resigned are Dr. E. George Payne, dean of the NYU School of Education; Dr. Alice V. Keliher, associate professor of education at NYU; and Frank E. Karelson, Jr., who withdrew also as the school's attorney. All three were members of the school's curriculum committee and Dean Payne was its chairman.

On Nov. 16 this newspaper disclosed that the school had recently been organized "with strong Communist backing in a propaganda bid for interest among Negroes."

One of its chief backers was Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist Councilman-elect, it was brought out, but some prominent non-Communists were included for window dressing.

The resignation occurred, it was learned, after Dean Payne was unable to get the directors at two meetings to consider the addition of other non-Communists—some of them known to be anti-Communists—to the board.

Among the names he proposed unsuccessfully were A. Philip Randolph, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. George S. Counts of Teachers College, and Frank Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee.

Ask Certificate.

The school meanwhile, has applied for a certificate of incorporation from the Board of Regents of the State Education Department.

Asked for comment on the resignations, Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the George Washington Carver School, said any statement would have to be made by the board of directors which will not meet until next week.

Mr. Karelson declined to make any comment except to confirm his resignation as a director and withdrawal as attorney. He is vice president of the Public Education Assn. and chairman of the education and recreation committee of the Citywide Citizens' Committee on Harlem.

Too Much Energy.

Dean Payne made public his letter of resignation, dated Dec. 11, through the NYU public relations office.

He gave pressure of time as the reason for his withdrawal, pointing out "it would require too much energy for me to make a full contribution without complete cooperation of all elements."

Then Dean Payne listed the new names he tried to have added to the board and continued: "But I have been unable to have such names considered in these two meetings. If you could add such representatives you could go forward with complete confidence and a minimum of resistance; the getting of money and recognition would be easy. Without such names, it will be hard."

The letter was addressed to Dr. Max Yergan, chairman of the board, who was dropped as a City College instructor in 1941 when he was under fire as a Communist.

18c-1943

South Carolina

Columbia, S. C. Record

March 12, 1943

Eskew To Head State School

Greenville Man Succeeds Frank Meyer, Governor Johnston Reveals

The election of G. M. Eskew as superintendent of the State Industrial School for Negro Boys was announced today by Governor Olin D. Johnston, ex-officio chairman of the State Penal Board.

Eswek, a Greenville business man, will succeed Frank O. Meyer, who, the governor said, would be retained in the state's service in some capacity. The governor did not say what position Meyer, the former University of South Carolina football end, would have.

The new superintendent, Eskew, will assume his post sometime in the near future.

This announcement came on the day after James S. Wilson, superintendent of the State Penitentiary, had announced the selection, but the penal board, of Frank Wilkes as capain-of-the-guard at the penitentiary, and of A. B. Manley as captain-of-the-guard at the Women's Penitentiary.

Wilson, Wilkes and Manley are expected to take office in their respective posts on Monday.

18c-1943

Prexy Hale Ousted After Tenn. A & I Fund Audit

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
SEP 4 1943

By W. W. BUTLER
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Removal of Dr. W. J. Hale from the presidency of Tennessee State A. and I. College, a position he has held for the past 32 years, was officially announced Friday, by O. B. Duggan, chairman of the state board of education.

Dr. Hale's release followed in the wake of widespread rumors of irregularities in the business office of the college. Simultaneous with the statement that he was being relieved of his duties however, came announcement that he had been offered another position with the board of education at salary equal to that he received as president of A. and I.

Named as acting president of the college was W. S. Davis, head of teachers' training in the agricultural department of the college for the past six years. Dr. Davis will take over the reins of the office on Wednesday, to serve until a permanent president is chosen, probably at the next meeting of the board on November 6.

The new position in which Dr. Hale has been placed called for his supervision of compilation of a history of Tennessee A. and I. College, an institution which grew from a $50,000 school to the nation's largest land-grant college under his leadership.

SEP 4 1943

Announcement Is Brief

Ouster of Dr. Hale is presumed to be the result of a long, drawn out audit, the details of which have never been officially made public. Announcement of his removal was couched in a terse statement, prepared during a four-hour session Friday morning in the conference room of the governor's office. The statement dealt simply with Dr. Hale's release and Dr. Davis' appointment to succeed him temporarily. There were no details.

It was known that Dr. Hale appeared at the conference, presumably to make a statement in answer to the audit. Both Dr. Hale and members of the board, however, declined to comment on his appearance before the body.

There was some question here as to whether or not Dr. Hale will accept the new position. He has repeatedly refused to resign from the presidency of the institution and it is not known whether the action of the board will bring about any change in his attitude.

Notables to Rescue

In addition to writing the history, Dr. Hale will be employed in a role which will enable him to do promotional work among Negroes. This job will find him striving to improve living conditions among colored people, and advocating educational advancement.

Dr. Hale's prominence as an educator and leader prompted diplomatic action on the part of board members. Duggan would not comment on what action the board recommended on an audit of the college, or whether the audit contained any irregularities or defalcations in the administration of the college. He was also silent on whether there would be any further action by the board on the audit which has been in progress for more than two years. Concerning the entire conference, the commissioner said he was not authorized to make any statement other than the announcement of the change in the presidency.

It was understood from other sources, however, that an effort was made to get Dr. Hale to resign, thereby saving the board from removing him, but that he flatly rejected it. He also rejected the offer of a transfer to the education department, it was understood, and did not know that he had been given the position until after the board had adjourned.

Plans to oust Dr. Hale gained wide circulation throughout the state, and numerous groups came to his rescue. Such action in defense of the educator upset the board's original plans for an outright removal. Dr. Hale's support had not come from Negro groups alone, but from several white leaders, some of them with strong political affiliations.

SEP 4 1943

Rapid Growth

Dr. Hale, a native of Marion County, Tenn., came to A. and I. from Hamilton County where he had resided since his youth.

He had been principal of the St. Elmo High School, a county institution, and later was principal of one of the Chattanooga high schools at the time he became interested in securing funds for the establishment of the state school for Negroes.

SEP 4 1943

The school, first called the A. and I. Normal, was established in Nashville following an appropriation of $80,000 by the Davidson County Court after Hamilton County had appropriated $60,000 for its establishment there. From this meager beginning the institution has grown until present estimates place its value at more than $3,000,000.

Hale's administration of the institution continued without any intimation of change in its management until about a year and a half ago, when an audit of the institution was made.

SEP 4 1943

Certain financial transactions were unearthed which resulted in an order for transfer of approximately $317,000, said to have accumulated for building development, to the state's general fund. A bursar at the institution was dismissed during the course of the audit, and rumors spread about other alleged discrepancies in accounts and the alleged failure of the records of the institution to mention various other amounts.

Denies Complicity

Dr. Hale meanwhile had disclaimed any connection with transactions handled by subordinates, and insisted that all his financial transactions were in good faith and that so far as he was concerned nothing was being withheld from the auditors.

As a result of the reports and rumors, the State Board of Education named a subcommittee to consider the audit and report to the board. Later this first subcommittee dumped the audit back in the board's lap without recommendation, and a second subcommittee was named.

This committee submitted a questionnaire to President Hale, containing certain findings by the auditors, and asked him for an explanation of the matters. Hale responded, but later was asked to further explain answers to the 25 questions submitted by the subcommittee dealing with various transactions and accounts of the institution.

SEP 4 1943

The demand upon Dr. Hale was made at the board's meeting on August 6, at which time a copy of the audit was also given him. He was given until August 18 to submit his explanation, and on that date he responded. Following this the board was called to meet in special session on August 28, which date was later changed to August 27.

BOARD 'RELIEVES' EDUCATOR, GIVES ANOTHER BIG POST

SEP 4 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
SEP 4 1943

NASHVILE, Tenn., Sept. 2—Dr. W. J. Hale, for the past 32 years president of A. and I. State College for Colored People at Nashville, was "relieved' of his duties as president of the institution Friday by the State Board of Education, but a post was created for him at an equal salary of $5,000 per annum in the Education Department.

Climaxing the audit of the State school, which extended through more than a year and a half, and after a several months' lapse since the audit was completed, the State board, in special session moved to replace Dr. Hale as head of the institution, but to retain him as a State employee after reported previous refusals by him to resign as president of the institution.

BRIEF STATEMENT

The board's full consideration and action after some five hours and several conferences with Dr. Hale resulted in a brief two-sentence anouncement, with no additional information or comments available.

The statement was as follows:

"Dr. W. J. Hale has been relieved of his duties as president of the Agricultural and Industrial State college, effective as of September 1, 1943, to accept other work with the State.

"Dr. W. S. Davis, professor of agricultural education at A. and I. college, has been appointed acting president pending the selection of a permanent president."

REFUSED TO RESIGN

Commissioner B. O. Duggan said after the meeting that conditions "were acceptable" to Dr. Hale and had been discussed with him.

Dr. Hale declined to comment following the board's final announcement. However, it was understood by friends who had accompanied him to the Governor's office for both afternoon and morning conferences, that Dr. Hale had declined to agree to resignation or to acceptance of the newly-created post offered him in the State department.

Commissioner Duggan said that in the new post created for Dr. Hale, the writing of the history of the A. and I. school, which had grown from a small institution, starting with some $50,000, to a leading colored college valued to the State at some $3,500,000, will be Dr. Hale's first duty.

PROMOTION WORK LISTED FOR HALE

In addition, he will do promotional work among colored citizens, encouraging them to better farming, better standards of living and educational work in general. This will be according to a general plan of the Governor, with Commissioner Duggan supervising the detailed program, the commissioner said.

It was understood that Hale did not know of the action taken by the board until informed by James N. Hardin, secretary to Governor Cooper, who was absent in East Tennessee during the board's sessions Thursday.

SEP 4 1943

It was reliably reported that Dr. Hale repeatedly refused to submit his resignation, contending that he was innocent of any known wrong-doing or irregularities in his administration of the school's affairs.

After a lengthy conference with the board during the morning session, Dr. Hale left the capitol, but was recalled in the afternoon, reportedly for the submission of the proposal that he accept the created job in the State department.

REFUSE TO MAKE AUDIT PUBLIC

He was reported to have told the board that he would enjoy such work as outlined for the new job, but would not willingly relinquish his post at A. and I. State to accept such a changed status.

Dr. Hale declined to comment on these reports.

Commissioner Duggan said that the audit of the institution was made by the State comptroller, and if made public, should come from the comptroller.

Comptroller Robert Lowe has repeatedly declined to make the audit public, referring the matter to the Governor and the Board of Education. Commissioner Duggan said that no information would be made public as to the vote of the board, what matters were considered or what differences existed in the disposition of the case.

The full report of the board was contained in the two sentences previously quoted, and there would be no further explanation of discussion, he said.

HUGE SUM DISCOVERED

The auditor of the institution started early in 1941. The first development was the "discovery" of a sum of approximately $317,000 which Dr. Hale had accumulated toward building developments in the future, and which resulted in the transfer of that fund to the State Treasurer, earmarked for the institution. Later it developed that the entire $100,000 appropriation for the year 1940-41 had been added to the General Fund surplus.

BURSAR FIRED

Only in 1943 did the State board receive the audit for its consideration. R. B. Campbell, bursar at the school, had been dismissed on February 1, 1942, upon the auditor's report of a shortage of at least $3,300 in his accounts.

The committee later charged, it was reported, that there were discrepancies amounting to $10,000 in the books of the institution.

A sub-committee of the State board was appointed this summer to study the audit and make reports and recommendations. The committee's report on the audit and a questionnaire were finally submitted to Dr. Hale on August 8, and another questionnaire followed up the first answers by Dr. Hale. The final action was set for Saturday, but was moved up a day for completion.

Hampton's President-Elect Tells Students Races Can Work Together

NOV 6 1943

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Hampton Institute Friday night that in these times of increasing tensions, the school founded by Samuel Armstrong in 1868 must multiply interracial contacts and demonstrate the fact that different racial and cultural backgrounds can work successfully together."

Mr. Bri[illegible] year elected head of the [illegible] after [illegible] in September, was introduced by J. Henry Scaife, chairman of the Hampton Institute board of trustees. He will officially assume his duties at Hampton on February 1, with Dean of Instruction R. O'Hara Lanier continuing to serve as acting president until that date.

Ralph P. Bridgman, dean of students at Brooklyn College and president-elect of Hampton Institute, declared [illegible] education of contact and d[illegible]

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor-emeritus of Teachers College, Columbia University, and president of the New York City Urban League, delivered the convocation address, in which he stressed the moral obligation of educaitonal institutions to foster the way of reason and cooperation rather than hate and violence in race relations.

Concluding climax of the convocation exercises was the presentation of scrolls of charter membership in the Hampton Institute Quarter-Century Club to 34 workers, and, in absentia, five trustees who are now actively associated with the colleg and who have given 25 or more years of service to Hampton Institute.

Mr. Scattergood, who has been on the board of trustees since 1922, was given a special scroll of appreciation by the Administrative Council of the college.

Elected acting president of Tennessee State College on August 27 by the state board of education after Dr. W. J. Hale had been relieved of the duties of the office, Dr. Walter S. Davis assumed his new duties on Sept. 1.

Dr. Walter S. Davis Named Tennessee Acting President

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Walter S. Davis assumed his duties as acting president of Tennessee State College on September 1. He was elected on August 27 by the state board of education after Dr. W. J. Hale had been relieved of the duties of the presidency.

Dr. Davis has been a member of the faculty at the college for 13 years, during which time he has served as teacher of vocational agriculture, farm manager, football coach, and for the last eight years has been director of the department of agriculture and Smith-Hughes teacher trainer in agriculture.

WORK IN AGRICULTURE

Through the leadership of Dr. Davis, a vocational agricultural program has been developed in the state which has been considered outstanding by federal, state and local agricultural and educational officials.

He is national executive secretary of the New Farmers of America, national organization of Negro farm boys, with an active and associate membership of 75,000.

The acting president is 38 years of age. He was born and reared on the plantation of his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Davis, near Canton, Miss. He is married to the former Miss Ivanetta Hughes of French Lick, Ind.

He received his early training in a two-room rural school and in the practice school at Tougaloo College, Miss. He graduated from the high school department of Alcorn A. and M. College in 1926. In 1931, he received the B. S. degree from Tennessee. From Cornell University he was given the M. S. in 1933 and the Ph. D. in 1941.

He is active in many religious, fraternal, and social activities. He is a member of First Baptist Church, Nashville, a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the local Boy Scout Council and the Elks. Recently he was elected to the Agora Assembly, the oldest organization of its kind, made up of some of the city's outstanding business and professional men.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — (SNS) Shortly after receiving advanced degrees from Cornell University, New York, 1941. Dr. Davis has been appointed Acting President of A. and I. State College, Nashville, after Dr. W. J. Hale was relieved of duties of the presidency on August 27th.

Dr. Walter S. Davis began serving as Acting President of Tennessee State College, Nashville last Wednesday, September 1st. He was elected to serve as Acting President by the State Board of Education August 27th after Dr. W. J. Hale had been relieved of duties of the presidency of the college.

The young administrator has been a member of the A. and I. State faculty for thirteen years. During his tenure, he has served as teacher of vocational agriculture, farm manager, football coach, and for the last eight years as Director of the Department of Agriculture and Smith-Hughes Teacher trainer in Agriculture.

He was head coach at A. and I. State from 1933 to 1936. During this period President Davis developed a medicore team into one that attracted national recognition. He was responsible for Tennessee State entering the Mid-Wsetern Athletic Association.

President Davis received his early training in a two-room rural school and in the practice school of Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss. He graduated from the high school department of Alcorn A. and M. College in 1926. In 1931, he received the B. S. degree from Tennessee A. and I State College, and from Cornell University his Master's Degree, 1933; and Doctorate, 1941.

He is active in many religious, fraternal, and social activities, including First Baptist Church, Nashville; local Boy Scout Council, the Elks Lodge, and Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. He was awarded a General Education Board Fellowship in 1937, and 1940 which enabled him to receive his Doctorate in a minimum of three years. His name is listed in Who's Who in American Education for 1942.

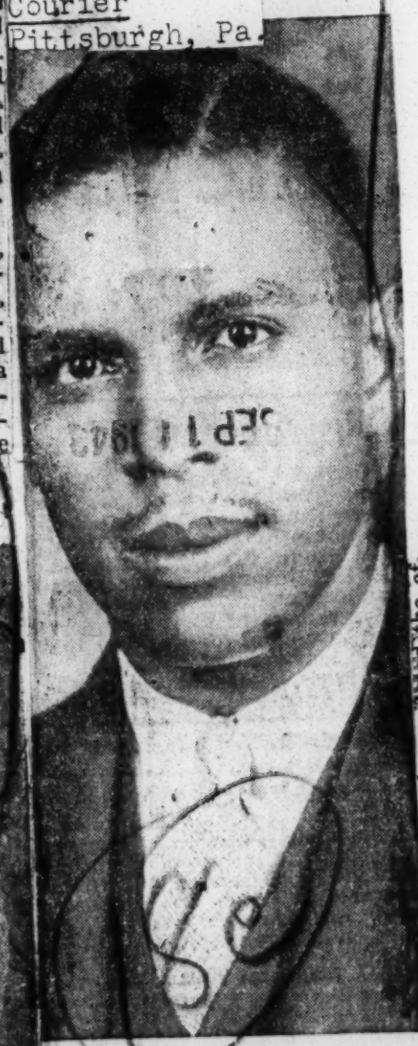
When the new president was asked what were the plans for the coming school year, he declined comment except to say that registration will begin September 29th, and classes October 1st.

New A. & I. State President And Wife

DR. AND MRS. WALTER S. DAVIS

SUCCEEDS HALE

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



Dr. Walter S. Davis, a former football coach at Tennessee A. and I. State college in Nashville, Tenn., is now serving as acting president of the institution. He was elected to serve in this capacity by the state board of education August 27, after Dr. W. J. Hale had been relieved of duties of the presidency.

Afro-American.
Baltimore, Maryland

Hale Ousted at Tennessee State

NASHVILLE.—(ANP)—Ouster of Dr. W. J. Hale, president of Tennessee A. & I. College for 32 years, came late Friday, according to Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan, chairman of the State board of education.

The announcement likewise disclosed that Dr. Hale will remain on the pay roll of the State department of education, where he will be assigned to promotional

18c-1943

NEW PREXY

Pitts Courier, Pa.

Courier

Dr. William Lloyd Imes of New York City, above, recently elected president of Knoxville college, arrived on the campus last week to assume his duties. Dr. Imes succeeds Dr. John A. Cotton who resigned last year because of ill health, and becomes the second Negro ever to be president at Knoxville college.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro President For LeMoyne

MAY 14 1943

Trustees Elect Hollis F. Price

MEMPHIS — (ANP) — According to an announcement Thursday, by Dr Fred L. Brownlee, secretary of the American Missionary association, the board of trustees has elected Dean Hollis F. Price to the presidency of LeMoyne college.

MAY 14 1943

President Hollis, a native of Virginia, is the first Negro to head the school. He attended a mission school in Virginia, Williston academy, Amherst college and Columbia university. He holds a masters' degree and has completed residence requirements for his doctorate degree.

MAY 14 1943

Deon Hollis served LeMoyne as dean for two years. The school was established 73 years ago as an institution for teacher training.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

DEAN HOLLIS F. PRICE
Incoming President

MEMPHIS, Tenn. —(SNS)— This week-end will mark the close of the seventy-third year of operation of LeMoyne College, only Grade-A institution for the education of Negro youths in the mid-south. One memorable event of the year's commencement program, which gets under way Sunday, May 25, with the baccalaureate service, will be the retirement of Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, shown above, as president. He will be succeeded by Dean Hollis F. Price, who is presently ending his second year as dean of the institution. President Brownlee will continue in his capacity as general secretary of the American Missionary Association which supervises LeMoyne, (and as a trustee of the college).

MAY 21 1943

Incoming President Price is a native Virginian. He attended the mission school at Capahosiac where his father was principal for forty years. From there he went to Williston Academy at East Hampton, Mass., Amherst College, and Columbia University at which institutions he earned the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He has completed all work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy except for writing his thesis.

MAY 21 1943

For seven years, President-elect Price taught Economics at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. His father was graduated from Hampton Institute when that school was under direction of the late General Samuel Chapman Armstrong. He was a fellow student there with Booker T. Washington and Major R. R. Moton, first and second principals of Tuskegee.

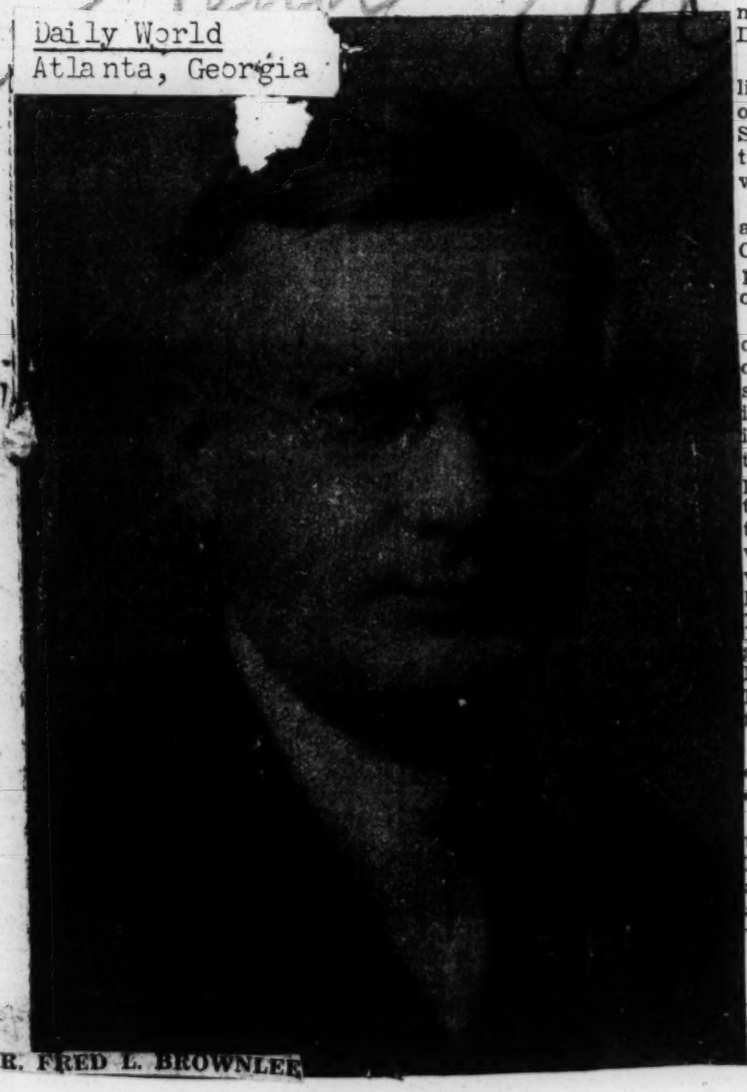
Prof. Jay Wright, of Wisconsin, who for the past three years has been principal of the Association's school at Athens, Ga., will succeed Dean Price as dean.

Tennessee

MAY 21 1943

LeMoyne Gets New Head

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia



DR. FRED L. BROWNLEE

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
August 28, 1943

Davis' Acting A&I President; Hale Shifted

Dr. W. J. Hale, president of A&I State College for Negroes since its establishment 32 years ago, was relieved of his duties at the college, effective September 1, and Dr. W. S. Davis, head of teacher training in the agricultural department of the institution for the past six years, was named acting president by the State Board of Education yesterday afternoon.

However the board said Hale had been offered other work with the state.

The two-paragraph statement dealing with the board's disposition of the matter, handed to reporters at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Board Chairman B. O. Duggan, said:

"Dr. W. J. Hale has been relieved of his duties as president of the Agricultural and Industrial State College, effective as of September 1, 1943, to accept other work with the state.

"Dr. W. S. Davis, professor of agricultural education at the A&I College, has been appointed acting president, pending the selection of a permanent president."

While declining to go into details of the more than four-hour session of the board which met in called session to discuss Hale's status in connection with an audit of the institution, Chairman Duggan said that Hale's new assignment would place him under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education, and that his first work would be to write a history of the A&I College which, he said, he understood Hale had already begun. Afterward, Duggan said, Hale would be engaged in promotional work among Negroes in the advocacy of better living conditions, better agriculture, and educational advancement.

Hale today refused to comment on a report that he had not accepted the new assignment.

Duggan said that the action of the board yesterday meant that Hale had been relieved of his work at the institution and that hereafter he will have no connection whatsoever with its management.

Selection of New Head

Duggan said that the matter of a permanent president of A&I College would probably be taken up at the next regular meeting of the board, scheduled for November 6.

Davis, 38, named yesterday as acting president at A&I is a native of Canton, Miss., and has been at the school for more than 10 years. He received his B.S. degree at the institution in 1931, and that year and the next was a teacher of vocational agriculture in the high school department at A&I institution, and later was principal of one of the high schools at the time he became head of teacher training in the agricultural department at the institution.

Hale, a native of Marion County, Tenn., came to A&I from Hamilton County where he had resided since

Certain financial transactions established in Nash- an appropriation ofwere uncarthed which resulted in Davidson Countyan order for transfer of approxi- amilton County hadmately $317,000, said to have accu- 60,000 for its estab-mulated for building development, From this meagerto the state's general fund. A bur- nstitution has grownsar at the institution was dismissed estimates place itsduring the course of the audit, and than $3,000,000. rumors spread about other alleged istration of the in-discrepancies in accounts and the inued without anyalleged failure of the records of the change in its man-institution to mention various other about a year andamounts.

Hale meanwhile had disclaimed

School History

any connection with transactions handled by subordinates, and insisted that all his financial transactions were in good faith and that so far as he was concerned nothing was being witheld from the auditors.

As a result of the reports and rumors, the State Board of Education named a subcommittee to consider the audit and report to the board. Later this first subcommittee dumped the audit back in the board's lap without recommendation. and a second subcommitteee was named.

This committee submitted a questionnaire to President Hale, containing certain findings by the auditors, and asked him for an explanation of the matters. Hale responded, but later was asked to further explain answers to the 25 questions submitted by the subcommittee dealing with various transactions and accounts of the institution.

The demand upon Hale was made at the board's meeting on August 6, at which time a copy of the audit was also given him. He was given until August 18 to submit his explanation, and on that date he responded. Following this the board was called to meet in special session on August 28, which date was later changed to August 27.

Audit Details Withheld

Details of the audit have never been made public, and apparently are known only to the auditors, the board members and Hale. State Comptroller Robert Lowe, under whose supervision the audit was made, has refused to discuss the audit, and no member of the Board of Education would reveal the details.

Chairman B. O. Duggan, when asked yesterday regarding the board's recommendation, if any, in reference to the audit, dismissed the inquiry with the statement that the board was concerned mainly with the welfare of the state school, and that if there was anything involving litigation or criminal prosecution as a result of the findings of the auditors that would be a matter for the State Attorney General to handle, and not the board.

Hale was before the board at its morning session yesterday, and also for a brief appearance yesterday afternoon, but neither he nor board members would reveal the nature of his statements to the board.

Chairman Duggan, although he declined to reveal any details of the discussions within the board, said today that in so far as the decision to relieve Hale of any authority over the administration of affairs at A&I College, the action was unanimous.

Members attending yesterday's session of the board were Chairman B. O. Duggan, State Commissioner of Education; Ernest Ball of Memphis, Robert L. Forrester of Watertown, Dr. S. C. Garrison of Nashville, W. R. Webb of Bell Buckle, S. Bartow Strang of Chattanooga, and Mrs. Ferdinand Powell of Johnson City.

Dr. W. L. Imes Inaugurated College Head

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Second Negro Ever To Be President At Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — During the sixty-eighth commencement exercises of Knoxville College which began Friday morning, June 4, in the college chapel, Dr. William Lloyd Imes was inaugurated the second Negro president of the college during its long history. The first member of the race to hold the presidency at the institution was J. A. Cotton.

DR. WILLIAM L. IMES

BACCALAUREATE SERVICES

Baccalaureate services were held Sunday evening, and the commencement services took place Monday, June 7, with the Rt. Rev. Cameron Chesterfield Alleyne, bishop of the AME Zion Church as speaker. There were 27 graduates.

Selecting for the theme of his inaugural address Friday morning: "The College, the Church and Christ," Dr. Imes said, as reflected upon his early life in relation to Knoxville College, "God's ways are mysterious."

"We are gathered here in this historic spot in one of the critical moments of world history. Colleges come and go, not quite so rapidly as individuals, but they have their life-cycles, and they certainly have their crisis, when they must grapple with every possible part of the world order, and wrestle with the forces that either make or break that order.

"Knoxville College has a meaning for me far more than just being one more college. It was here on this very spot, in the early 90's of the old century, that I played as a young child and attended kindergarten in the practice school for teachers in training. "My father was a home missionary, and our home was for a time on the Brandeau Hill, just adjourning this College Hill.

VITAL AND REAL

This may seem mere sentiment, but to me it means something very vital and real. Little did I know then that twelve years later, I would return to enter the freshman class at this same college; far less did I dream that one day I would return to be the president of its faculty. God's ways are mysterious!

'There's a Divinity that shapes our ends
Rough hew them how we will!'

"Or, better far than the poet's are these words of Holy Scripture:

'It's God that worketh in you, both to will and to do His good pleasure.'

"And what ought a College to be, especially with the fearful challenge that this war-torn century is placing before us?

"A College should be a place where sound education is known, practiced, and loved. A place where sound character is nurtured, advanced and established. And, a Christian college should be all this, plus the infinitely valuable inspiration that comes from the Christ-like Ideal and Sacrifice of our Lord Himself, as revealed in (1) Holy Scripture, (2) Holy Church, and (3) Holy Spirit.

Knoxville, Tenn.- Journal
Nov. 3, 1943.

State Board To Name President Of College

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2 (AP)—The State Board of Education, scheduled to meet Friday in quarterly session, will name a permanent of A&I College for Negroes and will hear a report on the question of establishing a junior college at York Institute near Jamestown in addition to other "routine matters," State Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan, chairman of the board, said today.

W. S. Davis, who was named acting president of the college succeeding W. J. Hale, will possibly be named as permanent president, Duggan said.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
November 5, 1943

Davis Named Permanent A&I Head

The State Board of Education today elected Dr. W. S. Davis as permanent president of A&I State College for Negroes at Nashville. Since the resignation of Dr. W. J. Hale, Davis has been serving as acting president of the institution.

The board also approved President Davis' program for the administration of the affairs of the college.

It was also announced that the board had authorized the appointment of a committee of three to study the report on plans for the expansion of York Institute, at Jamestown, into a junior college.

Authority was given all state colleges under the board's jurisdiction to have "off-campus" classes for regular college work "for the duration only." These classes are not to be considered extension work, however, and no charge other than tuition fees are to be made.

The Memphis State College reported progress was being made in its application for reinstatement in the Southern Association of Colleges.

Much of the session was devoted to routine reports by presidents of the several state colleges and discussion of the programs at these institutions, according to State Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan, who presided as chairman of the board.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
November 2, 1943

Board To Name Permanent A&I President Friday

The State Board of Education is scheduled to meet here Friday in quarterly session to name a permanent president of Tennessee A&I College for Negroes, and also to hear the report of a committee on question of establishing a junior college in connection with York Institute near Jamestown.

It is expected that the board will name Acting President W. S. Davis of A&I College as its permanent president. Davis was named acting president some months ago upon the resignation of W. J. Hale, who is understood to be in California.

Other matters to come before the board, according to Chairman B. O. Duggan, will be consideration of the programs of state colleges, and other reports of a routine nature.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

New Tenn. State Head

DR. WALTER S. DAVIS,

who began serving as acting president of Tenn. State College, Nashville, on September 1, following the ouster of Dr. W. J. Hale, who had headed the school for thirty-two years.

Dr. Davis, who is 38 years old, has been on the college faculty thirteen years and for the past eight years has been director of the department of agriculture. Formely he served as vocational agriculture teacher, farm manager and football coach.

He is a native of Canton, Miss., a graduate of Tennessee State and received his doctorate from Cornell. He is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Davis Permanent Head Of Nashville College

Philadelphia, Pa.
NASHVILLE, (ANP)—Dr. W. S. Davis has been named permanent president of A. and I. college here, according to the state board of education Friday. Davis will succeed Dr. W. J. Hale, who was ousted from the school several months ago resulting from a probe by admin-

Tribune
The new president has headed his new duties as acting presi-structor, and fo
the college since Hale's remov-dent of Tennessee State College the past 8 years
al. Davis, the former head of on September 1, following his activities of the
the agricu[illegible] appointment by the state board agriculture, a f
Philadelphia Tribune of education. Dr. Davis suc-is recognized a
Assumes New Duties ceeds Dr. W. J. Hale, and served as
Davis has been a member of the faculty at the college for the
At Tennessee State past 13 years and has served a
Philadelphia, Pa.
NASHVILLE, — (ANP)

18c-1943

NEW TENNESSEE A. & I. PREXY

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

DR. WALTER S. DAVIS

Dr. Davis Takes Over Reins At Tennessee A&I

By W. W. BUTLER

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Speculation here and throughout the country followed the dismissal last week by the State Board of Education of Dr. W. J. Hale, president for 32 years of Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial college.

His dismissal followed a state audit of the school's business office and charges of alleged discrepancies found in the books.

Among the many questions posed were, "What is the real low-down of Hale's dismissal?" and "What is the background of his successor, Acting President Dr. Walter S. Davis?"

To the first query, some advanced the theory that Hale was 'relieved' of his duties after so long a period as the result of a combination of politics, education and appeasement.

Offered 'Matching' Salary.

Some sources indicated that the state's offer of a $5,000 salary to Hale (matching his salary as A. & I. president) was a hint that his services might be required for political strategy and for appeasement of Negro leaders.

The state's offer of a high post in the education department was viewed as a possible arrangement whereby Hale might direct a state-wide program of higher education for Negroes, for a higher standard of living, for improved farming and technical developments and for furthering interracial cooperation.

Dr. Hale, it is said, has not yet accepted the post offered him which still further clouds the issues involved in his dismissal. Many citizens here, among them Hale's friends, have openly asked why the state board resorted to such secrecy in conducting the probe into the financial affairs of Tennessee A. & I. as a result of which he was relieved of his post.

The state probe required more than two years to complete and the opinion has been widely expressed that the board, the state, Dr. Hale, the school and all concerned would have been better off had a full explanation of the entire affair been made public.

Dr. Davis' Background

As to the second questions propounded — as to the new acting president's background, information was more specific. Dr. Walter S. Davis has been a member of Tennessee A. & I. for 13 years, during which time he has served as teacher of vocational agriculture, farm manager, and football coach and for the past eight years as director of the department of agriculture and Smith Hughes teacher trainer in agriculture.

He received his early training in a two-room rural school and in the practice school of Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss. He graduated from the high school department of Alcorn A. & M. college in 1926. In 1931, he received the B. S. degree from Tennessee A. & I. State college; in 1933, he received the M. S. degree from Cornell university and the Ph. D. degree from Cornell university in 1941.

On the basis of his scholastic and professional achievements Dr. Davis was awarded the General Education Board Fellowship in 1937 and 1940. He received the Ph. D. degree in a minimum of three years' graduate study.

SEP 11 1943

Listed In Who's Who

He was listed in Who's Who in American Education in 1942. He was the speaker on last year's Wings Over Jordan memorial program dedicated to Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. He is also recognized by agricultural experts as a renowned author and instructor in agricultural subjects.

He is active in many religious, fraternal and social activities. He is a member of the First Baptist church, Nashville, Tenn., of which the Rev. R. C. Barbour is pastor; a member of the college Sunday school, a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, a member of the local Boy Scout Council, and a member of the Elks lodge. Recently he was elected to membership in the Agora Assembly, the oldest organization of its kind, made up of some of the city's outstanding business and professional men.

When Dr. Davis was asked what were the plans for the coming school year, he declined to comment further than to say that registration will begin September 29 and classes October 1. He further stated that an announcement of the school's fall program will be announced next week.

TENNESSEE

Dr. W. J. Hale Relieved Of Position After 32 Years As President Of A. And I. College, Nashville, Tenn.

SEP 4 - 1943

Age
New York, N. Y.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. W. J. Hale, president of A. and I. State College for Negroes since its establishments 32 years ago, was relieved of his duties as president of the institution, Friday, by the State Board of Educaion, and Dr. W. S. Davis, head of teacher training in the agricultural department for the past six years was named acting president.

The removal of the veteran college president came as the climax to an audit of the state school which extended through more than a year and a half, and after a several months lapse since the audit was completed. But while the state board in special session moved to replace Dr. Hale as head of the institution, it offered him other work with the state at an equal salary of $5,000 per annum which he received as college president.

The board's action after some five hours and several conferences with Dr. Hale Friday, resulted in a brief two-sentence announcement with no additional information or comments avtilable.

The statement was as follows:

"Dr. W. J. Hale has been relieved of his duties as president of the Agricultural and Industrial State College, effective as of September 1, 1943, to accept other work with the state.

"Dr. W. S. Davis, professor of agricultural education at the A. and I. College, has been appointed acting president, pending the selection of a permanent president."

Commissioner [illegible] O. Duggan said after the meeting that conditions "were acceptable" to Dr. Hale and had been discussed with him.

Dr. Hale, however, declined to comment following the board's final announcement. It was understood by friends, who had accompanied him to the governor's office for both afternoon and morning conferences, that Dr. Hale had declined to agree to resignation or to acceptance of the newly created post offered him in the state department.

It was understood that Dr. Hale did not know of the action taken by the board until informed by James N. Hardin, secretary to Governor Cooper. It was also understood that the college president had refused to submit his resignation, contending that he was innocent of any intentional wrongdoing or irregularities in his administration of the [illegible] affairs.

SEP 4 1943

Following a long conference with the board during the morning session, Dr. Hale left the capitol, but was recalled in the afternoon, reportedly for the submission of the proposal that he accept the newly created job in the state department, writing the history of the school which had grown under his administration from a small institution starting with some $50,000 to a leading Negro college valued to the state at some $3,500,000.

Dr. Hale is reported to have told the board that while he would enjoy such a work as oulined for the new job, he would not willingly relinquish his post as college president to accept such a changed status.

Audit Started In 1941

The audit of the college started early in 1941. The first development was the "discovery" of a sum of approximately $317,000 which Dr. Hale had accumulated toward building developments in the future, and which resulted in the transfer of that sum to the state treasurer, ear-marked for the insti-

[illegible] developed the [illegible] charged, it was said, that there [illegible] discrepancies amounting to [illegible] appropriation for the [illegible] been returned back [illegible] year 1941 [illegible] into the state's general fund and [illegible] had been added to the general fund [illegible] surplus.

R. B. J. Campbell, bursar at the [illegible] school, was dismissed on February [illegible] 7, 1942, upon the auditors' report [illegible] of a shortage of some $3,300 in his [illegible] accounts. The committee later [illegible]

[illegible] from Hamilton County where he [illegible] When the school was [illegible] County, Tenn., came to A and I at Nashville, he was named [illegible] he remained [illegible] the action of the [illegible] Education on [illegible] for 32 years until the [illegible] the St. Elmo the State Board of Education [illegible] principal of one of

Former President Of State College Is In Cincinnati

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DEC 24 1943

Friends Of Brilliant Educator Advised To Look Forward To Triumph Of "Truth, Courage And Tolerance"

One of the stirring figures in Nashville's life for the past thirty years, who wrought nobly for the advancement of his city, state and country will be missed at Christmas time, 1943. He is Dr. W. J. Hale, who for a generation labored successfully for the advancement of education among his people and has to his credit the record of having built the largest plant owned by any of the Negro Land Grant Colleges in the nation, and whose popularity, judged by states represented in the enrollment, was equal, if not greater than that of any of the other colleges.

But although absent in body, it is evident that "President Hale", as he will always be called by the thousands of Tennesseans who know him, is present in spirit. He is sending from his home in Cincinnati, O., a message to his host of friends in Nashville. It is a unique "Christmas message" which is signed jointly by himself and his lovely wife, Mrs. Hattie E. Hale. The message is more than the usual "Merry Christmas" so easy to purchase and send to friends. It is an original message which asks these friends to be cheerful during these dark days of sorrow, when war is engulfing the world and when, apparently, Christianity and Civilization are about to go into eclipse.

Dr. Hale, strong as ever in his philosophy that right will, in the end, triumph over error, urges his friends to remain strong in this faith. No leader is likely to issue a message which is more stirring. In the case of Dr. Hale, it is a very inspiring message to his host of friends—those who still remain steadfast in the belief that an unpardonable wrong was done the able educator by those who, at the beginning of the present school year, relieved him of the presidency of State College.

It was predicted last fall by many of the friends of President Hale that he would not accept the offer of the education board, which promised a salary of $5,000 a year to write the history of A. & I. State College and give him an office in the state education department. His refusal of the "proposition" and such a munificent salary, is the most notable "refusal" in the history of the Negro race. The offer, did not move Dr. Hale, moreover, completely refute the whispered insinuations that pictured President Hale as being short to the amount of "hundreds of thousands of dollars" in funds of the college.

All of the fighting and worry over running a land grant college, nearly all of which are deeply enmeshed in politics, are absent from the program of Dr. Hale at Christmas time, 1943. He has been on visits to his children in other parts of the nation and now is taking it easy at his Cincinnati home. But he will never forget the genuineness and spontaniety which characterized the support given him by his loyal friends, both white and colored, when he was under fire last fall. The unique Christmas message he sent, and which this newspaper is proud to publish is as follows:

DEC 24 1943

May God bless you
And keep you safe
And may you enjoy a
Merry Christmas
And a
New Year bright
With hope of
Better times to come.

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

With all the world aflame and
Falsehood, cowardice and hate
Filling the minds of men,
This holy season offers
A message of hope that some day
The world will return again
To truth, courage and tolerance
And that the gentle Christ-child hand
Of the Prince of Peace
Will lead us all thru justice
To happiness and security.

(Signed) H. E. and W. J. HALE
626 W. 4th St., Apt. 10
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEC 24 1943

BOARD 'RELIEVES' EDUCATOR; GIVEN ANOTHER BIG POST

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2—Dr. W. J. Hale, for the past 32 years president of A. and I. State College for Colored People at Nashville, was "relieved" of his duties as president of the institution Friday by the State Board of Education, but a post was created for him at an equal salary of $5,000 per annum in the Education Department.

Climaxing the audit of the state-wide school, which extended through more than a year and a half, and leading to a series of lapse since the State at some $3,500,000, after a several months completed, the State Board, in special session, moved to place Dr. Hale as head of the state institution, but to retain him as a state employee after reported pre-dus refusals by him to resign as president of the institution.

BRIEF STATEMENT

The board's full consideration and action after some five hours and several conferences with Dr. Hale resulted in a two-sentence statement, with no addition or comments available.

The statement was as follows:

"Dr. W. J. Hale has been relieved of his duties as president of the Agricultural and Industrial State college, effective as of September 1, 1943, to accept other work with the State.

"Dr. W. S. Davis, professor of agricultural education at A. and I. college, has been appointed acting president pending the selection of a permanent president."

REFUSED TO RESIGN

Commissioner B. O. Duggan said after the meeting that conditions were "were acceptable" to Dr. Hale and had been discussed with him.

Dr. Hale declined to comment following the announcement. It was understood, however, that friends who had accompanied him to the Governor's office for both afternoon and morning conferences, that Dr. Hale had declined to agree to resignation or to acceptance of the newly-created post offered him in the State Department.

Commissioner Duggan said that [illegible] were finally submitted to Dr. Hale on August 8 and that another questionnaire followed. The final action was set for Saturday, but was moved up a day for the completion. Only six members of the State Board of Education attended, including Ernest Ball of Memphis, S. Barton Strang of Chattanooga, Mrs. Ferdinand Powell of Johnson City, R. L. Garrison of Nashville, and W. R. Webb of Benton, Commissioner Duggan, as chairman, presided at the meeting.

Commissioner Duggan said that the institution would be changed to "discovery" and that approximately $317,000 accumulated developments in resulted in the fund to the marked for the developed that appropriation had been add surplus.

HUGE SUM DISCOVERED

The auditor of the institution started early in 1941. The first "discovery" was the approximately $317,000 accumulated developments in resulted in the fund to the marked for the developed that appropriation had been add surplus.

BURSAR FIRED

Only in 1943 did the State Treasurer, earmarked for its con- receive the audit for its con- R. B. J. Campbell, bursar a dismissed or the audi portage of a counts.

The committee later charged, that there were dis- to $10,000 in institution.

Commissioner Duggan said that he would have told the board that he would not willingly relinquish the post at A. and I. State to accept such a changed status.

Dr. Hale declined to comment on these reports.

After a lengthy conference with the board during the morning ses- sion, Dr. Hale left the capitol, but was recalled in the afternoon, re- commentportedly for the submission of the cre- final an-proposal that he accept the post- it was un-ated job in the State depart- ment. Dr. Hale declined to comment on these reports.

The committee's report of a shortage of at least $3,300 in his accounts.

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Dr. Hale declined to comment on these reports.

sub-committee of the was appointed this s to study the audit and ma committee's report on the au

18c-1943

TENNESSEE

Dr. W. J. Hale Ousted at Tennessee State

Kansas City Call

But Gets New Job at Same Pay

Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. W. S. Davis Named Acting Head of School

NASHVILLE, —(ANP)— Ouster of Dr. W. J. Hale, president of Tennessee A. and I. college for 32 years, came late Friday, according to Education Commissioner B. O. Duggan, chairman of the state board of education.

The announcement likewise disclosed that Dr. Hale will remain on the pay roll of the state department of education, where he will be assigned to promotional work and writing a history of A and I. college. Under the position offered Dr. Hale, he will receive $5,000 annually, the same as he drew as president of the college, Commissioner Duggan said.

He revealed also that Dr. Hale will be succeeded by Dr. W. S. Davis, professor of agricultural education at the college. Davis will serve as acting president of the school.

Shortly after the board convened Friday morning in the conference room of the governor's office, Dr. Hale was summoned and was allowed to make a statement, presumably in answer to the audit. He later declined to comment on his appearance, and board members, together with Duggan, assumed a similar attitude toward this appearance.

Dr. Hale's prominence as an educator and leader prompted diplomatic action on the part of board members. Duggan would not comment on what action the board recommended on an audit of the college, or whether the audit contained any irregularities or defalcations in the administration of the college.

He was also silent on whether there would be any further action by the board on the audit which has been in progress for more than two years. Concerning the entire conference, the commissioner said he was not authorized to make any statement other than the announcement of the change in the presidency.

It was understood from other sources, however, that an effort was made to get Dr. Hale to resign, thereby saving the board from removing him, but that he flatly rejected it.

He also rejected the offer of a transfer to the education department, it was understood, and did not know that he had been given the position until after the board had adjourned.

Plans to oust Dr. Hale gained wide circulation throughout the state, and numerous groups came to his rescue. Such action in defense of the educator upset the board's original plans for an outright removal. Dr. Hale's support had not come from Negro groups alone, but from several white leaders, some of them with strong political affiliations.

Dr. Hale came to A. and I. college from Chattanooga, where he had been associated with the city schools. Under his administration the college had grown from one of comparative smallness to a property valued at more than $3,000,000.

Dr. Davis, successor to Dr. Hale, has been with the college for several years, and holds, A. B., A. M. and Ph. D. degrees, the latter from Cornell university, Duggan said.

BLAME POLITICS AS BIG FACTOR IN OUSTER OF PREXY HALE

Bee (Magazine Section)

—Dismissal of Dr. W. J. Hale, for 32 years president of A and I State college here, was recently characterized as a blending together of politics, education and appeasement.

When Dr. Hale was dismissed by the state board of education from the institution he was almost simultaneously given a post at an equal salary or $5,000 per annum in the education department.

Some say that under such an arrangement Dr. Hale might become a central figure in a state program for a higher education for Negroes, for a higher standard of living, improved farming and technical developments, and a clearer understanding and cooperative spirit of the races.

On the other hand, the question is raised as to the scope of the proposed program. If it is to be merely an "out" in the whole situation, and Dr. Hale's hands are to be tied by an equal salary which he received as head of the institution, and his services required for political influences and appointment of Negro leaders, "the whole affair is doomed to failure," commented a white newspaper columnist.

In like manner many observers and close friends of the educator have seen in the movement a definite political play. They say that the state board had in its power the question of removal but that the creation of the new post in the state department, and the impression of Dr. Hale's leaving the institution to accept the new post, was entirely beyond the purview of the state board.

Others are wondering why the board resorted to such secrecy concerning a probe which required more than two years to complete. Many believe that the board, the state, the public, Dr. Hale, and his friends would have been placed in a clearer light had a full explanation of the entire affair been made public.

Dr. Hale has not yet accepted his new post. An interesting phase relative to the program that he may undertake if he accepts the state post has been recalled.

—Chicago, Ill

Dr. Hale, invited to appear on a nation-wide radio program dealing with inter-racial relations, advocated that the Negro stay in the South; that he was understood in the South, and found the South cooperative to the extent that he was deserving. He advocated better education higher living standards, improved productive measures, and the carving of his place on the basis of ability for the improvement and understanding of racial relation.

His speech is said to have antagonized Negro leaders in some sections of the country, but gained tremendous favor and prestige among Negro leaders in Tennessee.

Hampton Gets White Prexy; Lanier Out

Bee

Chicago, Ill

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Sept. 16.—Hampton's traditional policy of white administrators remains unchanged.

The appointment of a white president to succeed Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier late last week came as a complete surprise to friends of the famous Virginia school, who had expected, in view of Dr. Lanier's outstanding record as administrator, that he would be retained in the post.

Acting suddenly, Hampton's board of trustees replaced Dean Lanier, the first colored president in the school's history, with Ralph Pankhurst Bridgeman, white, at a meeting in New York Friday.

Lanier had been acting president since the resignation some months ago of Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean to accept an appointment in the U. S. navy. With the appointment of President Bridgeman, it is not known just what Dean Lanier's status will be at this time. He was given a rising vote of thanks for his services at the board's meeting.

Lanier Record Outstanding.

As his record had been regarded as highly satisfactory, the board's action in replacing Dean Lanier was received with wide-spread surprise.

Hampton has always had a white president, however. With the election of Dr. Lanier as acting president upon Dr. MacLean's resignation observers regarded this as a significant step toward breaking this precedent of white administration.

The new president-elect has since 1939 been dean of men at Brooklyn college, N. Y. He is expected to take office on or before February 1, 1944. A program of reorganization was, it was reported, outlined by him to the board of trustees. For a successful administration his four-point program for the school includes:

Outlines Reorganization Plan.

A high standard of technological education; a sound relationship between trustees, faculty, alumni and student body; constantly broadening avenues of employment for Negroes and democratic, interracial co-operation. Trustees, faculty and student body must work together, the president-elect emphasized, to affect a successful operation of the re-organization plan. A Bostonian, Bridgeman is a graduate of Harvard university. He spent 10 years in China in education work, and has achieved renown as an author.

Hale Dismissal Is By No Means Closed Incident

Large Majority Of State's Citizens Refuse To Accept Board's Action As Last Word Of Case

According to the statements of trustworthy persons on Capitol Hill,

what this prominent business man said has come to light. Only among the designing few who plotted the dismissal of President Hale can there be found any colored person happy over his dismissal. Even these are embarrassed over the fact that they have helped pave the way for a white educator to be in charge of the affairs of the college and at a time when all over the nation liberal white men and women are insisting that Negro educators should be in full control of all educational institutions devoted wholly to the education of Negro youth.

Both the racial angle and the political angle to the dismissal of President Hale are destined to be prominent issues in the campaign next year when a governor and members of the legislature are to be chosen. It is no secret that Tennessee's majority of citizens, who believe President Hale was given a "raw deal," will be favorable to the candidate for governor and candidates for the legislature who will promise to undo the wrong that was done to President Hale and the college.

It is learned that in the group of the few who conspired to get President Hale dismissed for their own financial benefit there is at least one colored leader who has boasted that he can "pour oil on the troubled waters" and line up Negro voters of the state in support of any candidate which the enemies of Dr. Hale will be supporting. This man, it happens, is wholly without any political influence among the Negroes of the state. He has gotten by in the past only because he posed as a friend of President Hale. Now having been proven to be a false friend of the Hale administration what little influence he did have among the Negroes of the state is wholly gone. The names of all who supplied their "white friends" with accusations against President Hale are known. What they said together with facts disproving their charges are being reserved for a future release to the public.

The full amount of the alleged discrepancies found in State College accounts, according to unofficial but trustworthy information coming from Capitol Hill, is only $8,002.85. Of this sum, a total of $4,310.84 is represented in the amount the auditors charged to a former bursar of the college. The auditors are supposed to have collected this sum from the bursar's bondsmen or from him. However no definite information is available with regard to what the auditors did about getting this sum back in the school's treasury. So little has been said about it, that it may be the auditors may have doubts about it being owed.

All other discrepancies, President Hale had said although not chargeable, personally to him, he would make good. It is known that one sum of $1,871.52, charged as a discrepancy by the auditors, was money used to purchase cars still in use for activities of the extension department. After various statements and documentary proof were supplied to account for the major discrepancies it is learned that there was a total of only $803.83 outstanding, all of which could have been settled without any publicity of the matter.

And so, the records show that President Hale was crucified for the fact that his subordinates owed $803.83, notwithstanding the President's expressed willingness to make this sum good. This decision to crucify him came after he had built a college worth more than three million dollars, sent hundreds of young people out into the state to labor for the educational uplift of the Negro race and had been forced to find the money with which to extend State College when Tennessee itself was contributing less to maintain a Negro college than any other state in the South except Arkansas.

Dr. Davis Takes Up Duties At Tenn. A. and I.

Bee (Magazine Section)

NASHVILLE, Sept. 9—(ANP)—Dr. Walter S. Davis, 38, assumed his new duties as acting president of Tennessee State college Sept. 1, following his appointment by the state board of education. Dr. Davis succeeds Dr. W. J. Hale president for 27 years of the institution, who was ousted recently by the board after state auditors discovered a $10,000 shortage in the school's treasury.

Chicago, Ill.

Davis has been a member of the faculty at the college for the past 13 years and has served as farm manager, agricultural instructor and football coach. For the past eight years he has directed activities of the department of agriculture, a field in which he is recognized as an authority and served as a Smith [illegible] teacher trainer in agriculture.

The new president received his education in the rural schools of Canton, Miss., where he was born and the practice school of Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss. In 1926 he completed courses in the high school and college departments of Alcorn A. and M. college and won the bachelor of science degree at Tennessee A. and I. college in 1931, the master's degree from Cornell in 1933, and the doctor of philosophy degree in 1941 from the same school.

Dr. Davis also studied in 1927 and 1940 on a General Education board fellowship. He is married to the former Miss Ivanetta Hughes of French Lick, Ind.

HALE CASE 'CLOSED ISSUE'

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9—Gov. Prentice Cooper this week termed "a closed issue" the removal of Dr. W. J. Hale from the presidency of A. and I. State college here, a post he held since the founding of the school 32 years ago. A question of whether Dr. Hale had been offered or would accept another state job, put to the governor after a conference Wednesday with B. O. Duggan, State commissioner of education, went officially unanswered. Duggan likewise replied "no comment," and Dr. Hale was reported out of the city.

At a meeting Friday the State Board of Education received a report from a sub-committee which had examined State auditor's reports and made certain recommendations following an investigation presided over a year and a half by A. and I. financial affairs. The board also interviewed Dr. Hale at the meeting and received his answers to a series of questions based on the audit report.

HALE DECLINES COMMENT

A brief, formal statement, issued by Duggan on behalf of the board at the conclusion of the meeting asserted that Dr. Hale had been removed as head of the institution which he expanded from a $50,000 start to a present estimated value of $3,500,000 [illegible] with the state. The work described as being along education- al promotion lines among colored people, possibly including work a history of A. and I. State college.

Dr. Hale, at that time and since, has declined comment as to whether he would take another job.

Dr. Walter S. Davis, who has been affiliated with the institution for 13 years, began serving as acting president of the college on September 1. He was elected to serve in that capacity by the Board of Education on August 27, after Dr. Hale was removed of the duties of the presidency of A. and I. State.

FORMER FOOTBALL COACH

During his [illegible]ency he has served as a teacher of vocational agriculture, farm manager, football coach, and for the last eight years has been director of the Department of Agriculture and Smith-Hughes teacher-trainer in agriculture. Through the leadership of Dr. Davis a vocational agriculture program has been developed here that is compared as being most outstanding by Federal, State and local agricultural and educational officials. He is an ex-

MAY SEEK RESTORATION

It is known that there has been consideration, given by friends of Dr. Hale, toward plans that he declare the state's counter proposal on the institution which he pracas an issue for the legislature and the next gubernatorial race. There has been some talk of the formation of an organization to back Dr. Hale in such a program toward the support of candidates favorable to the restoration of the prominent educator to the leadership of the school.

Texas

18c-1943

New President Of Wiley Will Be Inaugurated

Houston Chronicle April 24, 1943

MARSHALL, Texas. — Arrangements have been completed for a full program of commencement activities at Wiley college beginning with baccalaureate services to be held Sunday, May 23, at 11 a.m. and highlighted by the inauguration of Dr. E. C. McLead, eighth president of the college, at 3 p.m. May 24. Texas 4-24-43

The principal address at the inaugural ceremony will be delivered by Dr. Umphrey Lee, president of Southern Methodist university at Dallas, and the charge to the president will be given by Dr. H. W. McPherson, executive secretary of the board of education of the Methodist church. A banquet honoring the new president will be given that night, sponsored jointly by the institution and alumni.

Convocation exercises will be held at 10 a.m. Tuesday, May 25, with Dr. Mary McLeod-Bethune, director of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C. as the main speaker. 4-24-43

The baccalaureate address will be given by Dr Dana Dawson, pastor of the First Methodist church at Shreveport.

Presidents of several Negro colleges will be among the speakers at an educational conference to be held May 24 at the college The speakers will include Dr. H. C. Tremholm, president of State Teachers' college, Montgomery, Alabama; J. J. Rhoads, president of Bishop college, Marshall; Dr. T. R. Solomon, president of Prairie View college; M L. Harris, president of Philander-Smith college, Little Rock, Arkansas; and A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university. Gordon Worley of the state department of education also will be on the program.

The theme of the conference is "An Adequate Education for the Post-War World."

Dr. McLeod Installed as Wiley College Prexy

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

MARSHALL, Texas—Dr. E. C. McLeod was formally inducted as eighth president of Wiley College during ceremonies held May 24; Bishop R. E. Jones, chairman of the board of trustees, presiding.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, speaking at commencement exercises the following day, paid a glowing tribute to President-emeritus M. W. Dogan and expressed the confident hope that Dr. McLeod, "with the guidance of God and the loyal support of faculty, trustees, students and friends, will carry on to even greater achievements."

JUN 5 1943

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

New College Head, 31

THE REV. KARL E. DOWNS, 31, newly elected president of Samuel Huston College (Methodist) at Austin, Texas, who welcomed 100 freshmen last week. Other new faculty members include Dean Martin [redacted]aney, Howard D. Ash[redacted]ssor of religion; [redacted] Dearman, professor of [redacted]gy; Maxine C. Lombard, professor of home economics; James Dickson, director of athletics. Mrs. Downs is the former Miss Marion Jackson of Baltimore.

18c-1943

Educator Leaves Hampton

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
JAN 23 1943

Going Into Navy; Lanier Acting College Head

HAMPTON — Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, was granted an indefinite leave of absence from the college this week to permit him to accept a Navy commission.

Designated as acting head was Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, the first Negro to direct the destinies of Hampton in the history of the college.

RESIGNS FEPC POST

Both Dr. MacLean's leave and Dean Lanier's designation were authorized by J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the board of trustees. The Hampton Institute president is to report to Washington immediately for active duty with the United States Navy. He will hold the commission of lieutenant commander.

DEAN LANIER

It was also learned in Washington that Dr. MacLean has also resigned as chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee. However, acceptance of this resignation had not been announced from the White House by press time.

Dean Lanier, who was absent from the campus on Tuesday morning when the announcement was made, was delayed because his train was late. However, he will assume the acting presidency immediately, it was announced.

HIS NAVY DUTIES

Dr. MacLean addressed a joint meeting of the faculty and students of Hampton Institute in Ogden Hall on Tuesday afternoon, at which time he made public the fact that he was leaving the institution for an indefinite tour of service with the United States Navy.

JAN 23 1943

While the exact functions which the Hampton president will perform were not made known, it was intimated that he will work on problems of military government of re-occupied territories and it is thought that this job will last for an extended period after the actual end of the war.

Hampton Head Accepts Navy Post In D. C.

"Atlanta Daily World"
Atlanta, Ga.
JAN 20 1943

Malcolm MacLean Was Progressive In Administration

HAMPTON, Va. — (A N P)—J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute, announced Tuesday that President Malcolm S. MacLean has been granted indefinite leave of absence to accept a commission in the United States navy. MacLean was scheduled to leave the campus immediately to report in Washington for duty. In his new position he will, in all likelihood, deal with problems of military government in re-occupied territory. JAN 20 1943

Scattergood's announcement said that an acting president of Hampton was to be appointed Tuesday. Signs pointed to either Deans O'Hara or Lanier for the post.

During his brief administration, MacLean brought many progressive educational changes to the institution. Entering actively into many phases of Negro life, he served as president of the Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges and as chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois
JAN 24 1943

Hampton Prexy To Armed Forces

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Jan. 21. — (ANP) — J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute, announced Tuesday that President Malcolm S. MacLean has been granted indefinite leave of absence to accept a commission in the United States navy.

MacLean is scheduled to leave the campus immediately to report to Washington for duty. In his new position he will in all likelihood deal with problems of military government in re-occupied territory. An acting president will be appointed Tuesday. Signs point to Dean O'Hara Lanier for the post. JAN 24 194

During his brief administration MacLean brought many progressive educational changes to the institution. Entering actively into many phases of Negro life he has served as president of the Conference of Negro Land-Grant colleges and as chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, which he also resigned.

VIRGINIA

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Hampton Institute President to Leave For Navy Position

JAN 20 1943

Hampton, Va., Jan. 19 (AP).—President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence to accept a commission as lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the board of trustees, announced today.

Dr. MacLean expects to leave the campus immediately to repoort at Washington for active duty. His new duties will probably deal with problems of military government in reoccupied territories, it was stated. JAN 20 1943

He is chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment practices.

A son, Malcolm, jr., is in the Army on foreign service. Another son, Dr. Lester MacLean, who finished medical training at the University of Minnesota, has been commissioned in the Medical Reserve, and a daughter, Mark Kath-

arine, recently married Ensign Robert B. Carlson, U. S. N. Training Station at Hampton. Mrs. MacLean plans to go to Washington with her husband.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

JAN 23 1943

DR. MALCOLM MacLEAN, president of Hampton and Chairman of the FEPC, this week took a leave of absence from the famous Virginia institution and also resigned from the President's Committee. He is going into the service of the Navy. Dean O'Hara Lanier of the school has been named acting President of Hampton, becoming the first Negro to hold the position.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dean Lanier Is New President Of Hampton

Becomes First Negro Head Of Va. School

JAN 23 1943

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — (ANP) — Dean R. O'Hara Lanier

Hampton Institute this week by the board of trustees following the resignation of Dr. Malcolm MacLean, who left the school to accept a position with the navy Lanier's appointment marked the first time in the history of the institution that a Negro was made president.

MacLean also resigned from the chairmanship of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

In a farewell address before a special assembly Tuesday, MacLean asked the students and bi-racial faculty to continue its "uncompromising position of fairness and justice on the race question."

"I have practiced what I have preached," he said; "have lived on this campus and made my friends and my enemies, too, on a basis of common brotherhood and mutual respect."

JAN 27 1943

MacLean then informed the students and faculty that Lanier had been appointed acting president, an announcement said to have "electrified" his listeners. The dean was en route to the school from Florida and did not learn of his appointment until his arrival here.

Lanier, a native of Winston-Salem, N. C., received his education at Lincoln (Pa.) University, Stanford, Harvard and New York universities. He was honored recently by becoming the first Negro to be elected to Phi Delta Kappa.

The new president is married and the father of two children. He has served on several college faculties and is a former assistant director of the division of Negro affairs for the NYA.

Kansas City, Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Hampton Head to Navy Post

JAN 22 1943

R. O'Hara Lanier Will Serve as Acting President

HAMPTON INSTITUTE.—(By Telephone to The Call) — President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence to acept a commission in the United States Navy.

Dean R. O'Hara Lanier has been appointed by the board of trustees to serve as acting president. Dean Lanier, en route here from Florida, could not be reached and was unaware of the appointment.

He becomes the first Negro ever to serve the Hampton institute.

Makes Farewell Address

The announcement of Dr. Mac Lean's departure came as a shock to the student body and faculty. Dr. MacLean, who lived on this campus and made many friends and many enemies, too, on a basis of common brotherhood and mutual respect," plead. Visibly affected, MacLean said

JAN 27 1943

The announcement was scheduled to be made immediately to the campus immediately for duty in Washington.

JAN 27 1943

In a special student assembly on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. MacLean said that made a farewell address

that he was motivated in answering the Navy's call by a keen desire to be in active war service.

May Govern Occupied Countries

The new duties of Dr. MacLean will, in all likelihood, deal with problems of military government in occupied territories.

Dr. MacLean has been president of Hampton institute since 1940, coming here from the University of Minnesota where he was dean of the college.

Dr. MacLean also was chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice which was appointed by President Roosevelt to probe discrimination against minority groups in war industries.

Dean Lanier is a native of Winston-Salem, N. C. He received his education at Lincoln university, Pennsylvania, Stanford, Harvard and New York universities.

Last summer he was among the first Negroes ever elected to Phi Delta Kappa, honorary education fraternity.

The acting Hampton head has had considerable teaching and administrative experience in various colleges. He was formerly assistant director of the division of Negro affairs for the NYA and is a member of many educational and professional organizations and contributes to educational periodicals.

JAN 22 1943

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

MacLean Confirms Resignation To Defender

JAN 23 1943

BULLETIN

HAMPTON, Va. — (Special) — J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute, announced Tuesday that President Malcolm S. MacLean of the college has been granted an extensive leave of absence to accept a commission in the U. S. navy.

The Hampton trustees are considering Dean O'Hara Lanier of the College of Instructions as a possible choice to succeed Dr. MacLean. At the time of this writing the trustees had not finished balloting on the election of a new president. If elected to the presidency of the famous institution, Dean Lanier will be the first Negro to be so honored by the trustees of Hampton.

JAN 23 1943

By HARRY McALPIN
(Defender Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON. — Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean has resigned as president of Hampton institute and as chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practices committee, the Chicago Defender learned exclusively this week.

Both resignations were confirmed by Dr. MacLean personally in a telephone conversation with the noted educator at Hampton, Va.

Dr. MacLean told this reporter: "It hasn't been announced yet but it could be."

Reports that the Hampton head is quitting to take a post as race relations advisor for the Navy department were denied by Dr. MacLean.

He also denied that his resignation from chairmanship of the FEPC had anything to do with the recent cancellation of the railroad discrimination hearing by War Manpower Chief Paul McNutt on reputed orders from the White House.

Asked for his reasons in quitting his two posts, Dr. MacLean refused to discuss them at the present time and said he would speak up at the proper time.

JAN 23 1943

Dr. MacLean was dean of the college of education of the University of Minnesota before coming to Hampton. He has a reputation of being a top-flight school administrator and has been greatly in demand as a lecturer on education.

He was named as chairman of the FEPC by President Roosevelt when Mark Etheridge resigned. At that time his appointment was hailed as a victory for Negroes.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dean Lanier Named Acting Head of Hampton Institute

First Negro to Hold Post in 75-Year History of College

Special Dispatch to The Post

Hampton, Va., Jan. 20.—R. O'Hara Lanier, dean of instruction, has been appointed acting president of Hampton Institute. He is the first Negro ever to assume leadership of the 75-year-old college.

JAN 21 1943

The announcement was made last night by President Malcolm S. MacLean after an announcement by the board of trustees that MacLean had been granted an indefinite leave of absence to enter service with the United States Navy.

Dean Lanier, a native of Winston Salem, N. C., has been at Hampton since 1940. He formerly was assistant director of the division of Negro affairs for the National Youth Administration and is a member of numerous educational and professional organizations.

He was educated at Lincoln, Pa., and attended Stanford, Harvard and New York Universities. He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa at N. Y. U.

Married; and the father of two daughters, Dean Lanier is a member of the following educational and proofessional organizations:

R. O'HARA LANIER

JAN 21 1943

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity: National Vocational Guidance Association; American Association of School Administrators; National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro schools; Virginia State Teachers Association; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National Urban League; American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Teachers Federation; and Phi Delta Kappa.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

JAN 28 1943

"We Will Not Retreat One Inch," Asserts New Hampt on President

Dean Lanier Says All Must Work Together To Keep School Together

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—"We will all work together," declared Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute in his first speech in his new capacity to the staff and students of the college, from which President Malcolm S. MacLean was granted an indefinite leave of absence by the board of trustees last week.

In his talk, Acting President Lanier acknowledged the expressions of support which he had received from all quarters, following the announcement that he was to direct the affairs of the college until further action by the trustees. He said in part:

"As I come before you today for the first time in a new capacity, obviously I have no speech in his new capacity to make. I can assure you, however, that every gain shall be made good, and that all of us will try to carry forward in the best tradition which Mr. MacLean has already given to me on every hand by students, teachers, alumni, with the desire and sincere wish that we bridge the gap of this crisis in true Hampton spirit and style.

"Here we are in a predicament for the Trustees will meet here in ten days. In the meantime, we are obligated to pull together for the best interests of Hampton Institute. Pulling together and working together, we can keep Hampton

JAN 28 1943

MUST HAVE FAITH

Mr. Scattergood, Board of Trustees has faith in appointing President. You too, must have faith your-self. I'm going to tell you all now all I can tell you is that I'll be doing the best I can. As you all no doubt know, the

JAN 28 1943

Editorial Comment

Foster Is Elected

(Richmond News Leader)

Selection of Dr. L. Foster as president of the Virginia State College for Negroes encourages in two directions. It is, first, a recognition of definite merit and capacity apart from the mummery of academic titles. Luther H. Foster holds no college degree. He was graduated from St. Paul's School at Lawrence-ville and then was employed there by Archdeacon Russell as bookkeeper. The high intelligence of Mr. Foster soon made the accounting methods of St. Paul's a model for other schools. President Gandy brought him to Petersburg and installed him there. In the course of years, Mr. Foster became so distinguished a master of administrative methods that he was employed on occasion for the instruction of other accounting officers at Negro institutions. Recently he has been awarded the LL. D., which he assuredly merits, but he probably would have been elected had he not received it. That would have been splendid defiance of the stupid academic tradition which often denies a man advancement without a Ph. D. and thinks a fool acceptable if he has it. Dr. Foster's advancement is encouraging, in the second place, because it shows that competent Negro college executives are now to be had. In this instance, Dr. Foster succeeds a Negro; but we can think of several Negro colleges which have had white presidents and now could and should elect Negroes.

18c-1943
Chicago Defender
Chicago. Illinois

VIRGINIA

HEADS HAMPTON INSTITUTE

First Negro ever to administer the affairs of Hampton Institute, Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier is shown at his desk in the Administration building. Dean of instruction at Hampton since 1940, he formerly held teaching and administrative posts at Tuskegee Institute, Houston college, and Florida A. and M. college, besides serving as assistant director in the Division of Negro Affairs of the NYA.—Randall photo.

Lanier Takes Hampton Reins With Unity Plea

JAN 30 1943

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Hampton Institute marked another, unprecedented epoch in her history this week as Dean of Instruction R. O'Hara Lanier took over as acting president of the college.

He is the first Negro ever to direct, even temporarily, the affairs of the institution which General Samuel C. Armstrong founded 75 years ago.

President Malcolm S. MacLean, on an indefinite leave of absence and holding the commission of a lieutenant commander, reported to navy headquarters in Washington for duty last Saturday.

Although the exact nature of his new duties was not known, it was definitely ascertained at the college that he would not act as adviser on Negro affairs for the U. S. navy. In his farewell speech to the students and staff of the college, he intimated instead that he would be working on problems of administering the affairs of people in reoccupied territories.

Lanier Speaks

"We will all work together to keep Hampton together," declared Acting President Lanier in his first speech in his new capacity to the staff and students of the college.

In his talk, Acting President Lanier acknowledged with thanks the expressions of support which he had received from all quarters, following the announcement that he was to direct the affairs of the college until further action by the trustees. He said:

"As I come before you today for the first time in a new capacity, obviously I have no speech to make. I can assure Dr. MacLean, however, that we shall not retreat one inch, that every gain shall be made good, and that all of us will try to carry forward in the best of the Hampton tradition.

JAN 30 1943

'Swap Horses'

"Here we are in a predicament which Americans have been warned against for many generations; we've got to swap horses in the middle of a stream. And that stream, my friends, is no babbling brook. It's a raging torrent. And if we are to get safely to that other side, and march on with our standards flying high and unsullied, everyone's got to sit tight.

"As you all no doubt know, the trustees will meet here in 10 days. In the meantime, we are obligated to pull together for the best interests of Hampton institute. Pulling together and working together, we can keep Hampton going in the spirit of Armstrong, Frissell, Gregg, Phenix, Howe, and MacLean.

Trustees to Meet

JAN 30 1943

The board of trustees meets on Saturday, Jan. 30, preceding the annual Founder's Day celebration of the college, at which William Shands Meacham, director of the Virginia State Parole Board, will deliver an address.

JAN 30 1943

The students and staff of Hampton were shocked when Dr. MacLean, in a special assembly late Tuesday afternoon, told them that the U. S. navy had just called him into active service. Their silence was broken by a spontaneous round of applause, however, when Dr. MacLean said that the trustees had appointed "our own Dean Lanier as acting president, and I know all of you will support him."

JAN 30 1943

Pledges of support for Acting President Lanier also marked the final meeting of the bi-racial administrative board of the college with Lieutenant Commander MacLean just before he left Hampton.

Members of the board pledged support and cooperation for Acting President Lanier.

Dr. Eugene Carstater, white, coordinator of personnel services, said in part: "This bi-racial faculty under Lanier has got to succeed, and we have got to make it succeed.

"His appointment as acting president was the wisest decision possible. We know him as a man and as a dean, and we are in behind him and will give him every help we can."

Major Walter R. Brown, dean of men, paid tribute to President MacLean as "one of the most dynamic forces we have ever come in contact with—a man who sees things through," and concluded, "We all will give the acting president our support."

JAN 30 1943

William M. Cooper, head of the summer school and the division of extension study, expressed regret at the suddenness of President MacLean's departure and pledged wholehearted support of the new acting administrator.

George W. Davis, in charge of the division of trades and industries, also promised the "utmost cooperation of the trade school."

Dean Lanier, who came to Hampton in 1940, has had a distinguished career in the field of Negro education, and this past summer was elected to Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary scholastic society at New York university, where he is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in secondary education and guidance. Formerly assistant director in the division of Negro affairs of the NYA, he had also been dean of Houston college in Houston, Texas, for five years. Prior to that time he taught at Tuskegee Institute, and was dean of the college, director of the summer school, and founder and director of extension work at Florida A. and M. college in Tallahassee, Fla.

A native of Winston-Salem, N. C., Dean Lanier was educated at Lincoln university (Pa.), where he was awarded the bachelor of arts degree in 1922, and at Stanford university, where he received the master of arts degree in 1928. He was a Rosenwald fellow at Harvard university in 1931-32.

JAN 30 1943

Married, and the father of two small daughters, Dean Lanier was a member of the Lincoln university S.A.T.C. in World War I.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Lanier Is First Of Race Acting As President

JAN 29 1943

Follows Leave For

Dr. M. MacLean

HAMPTON INSTITUTE Va., January 20 — R. O'Hara Lanier, Dean of Instruction at 75-year old Hampton Institute and first Negro ever to assume leadership of the historic College, became acting president following President Malcoln S. MacLean's surprise announcement that he had been called to active service in the United States Navy.

JAN 29 1943

Dr. MacLean Stood Out

Dr MacLean, who came to Hampton Institute as president in 1940, said in announcing Dean Lanier's appointment by J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the Board of Trustee, that he himself has had a distinguished career in the field of Negro education and this past summer was elected to Phi Delta Kappa national honorary scholastic society at N. Y. University where he is a candidate for the Ph. D. degree in Secondary Education and Guidance. Formerly assistant director in the Division of Negro Affairs of the NYA. he had also been dean of Houston College inHouston, Texas for five years. Prior to that time he taught at Tuskegee Institute, and was dean of the College, director of the summer school, and founder and director of extension work at Florida A. & M. College in Tallahassee, Florida.

JAN 29 1943

Lanier is Qualified .....

A natvie of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Dean Lanier was educated at Lincoln University (Pennsylvania), where he was awarded the bachelor of arts degree in 1922 and at Stanford University where he received the master of arts degree in 1928. He was a Rosenwald fellow at Harvad University in 1931 and 1932.

Married and the father of two small daughters Dean Lanier was a member of the Lincoln University SATC. in World War 1, and is a member of the following educational and professional organizations: Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; National Vocational Guidance Association; American Association of School Administrators; National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools; Virginia State Teachers Association; National Association; for the Advancement of Colored People; National Urban League; American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Teachers Federation; and Phi Delta Kappa.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

The Resignation Of Hampton's President

The announcement last week of the dual resignations of Doctor Malcolm S. MacLean, first from the presidency of Hampton Institute and second, from membership on the President's Committee On Fair Employment Practices, robs Negroes of their staunchest friends and spokesmen among white Americans.

APR 15 1943

Assuming the presidency of Hampton at a time when the institution was on the brink of losing its far-flung fame, in three brief years. Doctor MacLean restored the waning prestige of that historic college, revitalized its faculty, and recognized its curriculum. Old courses which had no meaning nor value for present-day life and living were promptly discarded. Outmoded facutly members holding their position by preferment rather than by worth and training, were replaced by more useful ones. And the school has again taken its place in the vanguard of great colleges for Negroes.

But it is on the national scene where Doctor MacLean's service and influence will be missed most. His contributions to the Hearings on racial discriminations in defense industries, account for the presence of many thousands of Negroes in defense factors hitherto closed to them. His vigorous attacks upon racial injustice, his abiding confidence in the inherent worth and contribution to Negroes to American life, was proclaimed as hardly any Negro president could have done. For however much we regret it, the Negro college president, in large measure, is subsidized by the interlocking influences of educational foundations. But MacLean respected only human justice and fair play for all.

APR 15 1943

In his going, it is nevertheless encouraging to learn that in his stead, Mr O'Hara Lanier, former dean and close associate to President MacLean. will carry on. President Lanier is no stranger in the field of education. For a great number of years he served as dean of the Florida A. & M. College at Tallahassee, giving to that institution a coloring and character which it still enjoys. He distinguished himself further by his studies in urban conditions in Texas, finally coming to Hampton under Doctor MacLean.

APR 15 1943

We extend to both Doctor MacLean and to President Lanier our genuine good wishes for success in their new fields of service.

What Kind of College President Is Hampton's R. O'Hara Lanier?

By O. S. McCOLLUM
Editor, Richmond Afro-American

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—R. O'Hara Lanier, acting president of Hampton Institute, believes that more emphasis must be placed on industrial education, and he thinks that any such program must begin with students' parents if it is to be successful.

Mr. Lanier, who has been dean of instruction here since 1940, thinks that Hampton has the plant and the spirit necessary for a major contribution toward a larger program of industrial education, but he has the idea that plenty of home work is necessary first.

It is not difficult to get students to recognize the importance of industrial education, he says, but it is the parents.

Parents Pick Future

Very often, he says, parents send their children to school with what amounts to a directive stating that William is to become a teacher, prepare for medical college, or learn something else that will make him like some other person whose career they admire.

Dean Lanier believes that once enough work is done in P-TA's, granges, lodges and churches, the job of turning out industrial and agricultural experts will become easier.

While recognizing economic factors that led Booker T. Washington to declaim for manual workers, Dean Lanier does not believe that it is enough to turn out a mar who is a good craftsman.

Must Know About Unions

Students in industrial education must know something about machinery and its relation to the worker, and must know something about the unions and capital and labor. They must get acquainted with the type of world in which they must live and work.

Already Hampton has dropped its vocational agriculture courses because it is considered that the land grant college should train teachers of agriculture; Hampton is sticking to the job of teaching agricultural engineering.

Dean Lanier says that he and others in the administration are looking toward the time when Hampton men will lend themselves to research, learn to develop new methods in construction, create new plants, or make old ones more valuable.

What About "Tradition"?

The educator was asked about the conflict between what is known as "Hampton tradition" and the "streamlining" which drew wrath upon the head of the former president, Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean.

This conflict, he said, is natural in any big and growing institution, and added that most of the opposition has been aroused by description of techniques and courses rather than to these things themselves.

Hampton alumni are not opposed to progressive methods, he said, but they want a spade called a spade, and they want Hampton to continue in the right direction.

Born in North Carolina

Dean Lanier was born in Winston-Salem, N.C., and is the son of a lawyer and a former school teacher.

Although a member of a professional family, he worked in a steel mill at 15, and he has practical knowledge and appreciation of the problems of railroad waiters and Pullman porters.

He was educated at what is now Johnson C. Smith University, at Lincoln University, Stanford University, Harvard and New York University.

After earning two degrees, receiving an honorary doctorate in scientific pedagogy from Lincoln, and being a candidate for a Ph.D. in secondary education and guidance, the does not think that degrees offer a good measure of an educated man.

Degree Not All

No man could convince you that he is a good printer if he did poor work despite a B.S., Dean Lanier points out.

In the trade school at Hampton a man first learns to be a good craftsman, and then he begins preparing for a degree.

Dean Lanier was assistant director of the NYA division headed by Mrs. Mary Bethune before coming to Hampton.

Previously he had been dean of Houston College, a teacher at Tuskegee, and dean, summer school director, founder and director of extension work at Florida A. and M. College.

He is married to the former Miss Garrett Green of Delray Beach, Fla. She is a Hampton graduate and a former librarian.

Have 2 Small Daughters

They live on the campus and have two small daughters.

Dean Lanier is known as a hard-working teacher and administrator.

His hobby is collecting pipes, and he enjoys loading them with good tobacco and smoking them.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

MacLean's Resignation Is Accepted

Hampton Trustees Commend Him In Resolutions

HAMPTON, Va. — J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute, announced Saturday that the board had accepted the resignation of President Malcolm S. MacLean, who was granted a leave of absence recently, to accept a commission in the U. S. Navy.

In their annual meeting, preceding the traditional Founders' Day observance at the college, the trustees also confirmed, for an indefinite temporary period the appointment of Dean of Instruction D. O'Hara Lanier as acting president.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The text of the trustees' resolution on President MacLean's resignation was as follows:

"Whereas Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean has been called for active War Service, necessitating the relinquishment of his duties as President of Hampton Institute and as a member of its Board of Trustees, and

"Whereas he has tended his resignation as President and as a Trustee,

"Be it resolved, that the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute accepts with regret Dr. MacLean's resignation as President and as a Trustee.

"And be it further resolved, that this expression of appreciation be sent to Dr. MacLean.

"And further, be it resolved, that the Board records its appreciation of Dr. MacLean's untiring labors in behalf of Hampton Institute, the advancement of its educational objectives, and the invigoration of its traditional leadership in the interests of the Negro race.

"And further, be it resolved, which he has been called."

The trustees also heard Major ager; Merle S. Kinck, head of n, dean of men; the division of agriculture; oper, director of Charles H. Williams, physical and extension, education director; Lt. Comdr. E. P. Kittrell, dean Hall Downes, in charge of the U. S. Naval Training School at their work year and received Hampton; and George W. Davis, department re- acting director of the division of A. Davis, comp- trades and industries. Reynolds, assist- business man- ant treasurer and bu

March 31 1943

Virginia State's President

THE new president of Virginia State College for Negroes is admirably equipped to carry on the work which has been developed there so admirably under DR. JOHN M. GANDY. Virginia State is on the threshold of what may be its greatest era of advance, and DR. LUTHER H. FOSTER is the man to lead it.

The years ahead are years in which Negro education must be carried across new frontiers. It is obvious to all that facilities for graduate and professional instruction in Virginia and the other Southern States are far from adequate today, and that they will have to be made so. The Old Dominion's only State-supported institution for the higher education of colored citizens must necessarily be developed in a manner more consonant with the demands of the hour.

Its incoming president has been the institution's treasurer-business manager for 30 years, and in that capacity he won a national reputation. His executive ability was reflected in his being chosen first president of the Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes, and he has visited nearly all the Negro colleges in the country under the auspices of the General Education Board, thus giving them the benefit of his experience.

DR. FOSTER has declined various tempting offers from other colored institutions because of his attachment to Virginia State, and his pride in the college's advancement. His selection as its new president is the logical outgrowth of his already-distinguished career there, his zeal for the college's welfare, and his ability to command the admiration and respect of both the white and the colored races. We wish him every success.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Without Benefit of Learned Degrees

Dr. Luther H. Foster, whom the State Board of Education has elected president of Virginia State College for Negroes, derives his doctorate, we read, not from a thesis that earned him a Ph.D., but from an honorary LL.D. bestowed upon him in recognition of achievements on a less rarified level—for his impressive record as treasurer and business manager, for thirty years, of the institution he is now called upon to head. In that job he so successfully hid his light under a bushel that, save for those who follow Negro higher education in Virginia closely, his qualifications for the presidency remained unsuspected by the public. That is frequently the case with good presidential timber—in business no less than in education.

Those who know little about Dr. Foster will cheerfully accept the judgment of the State Board of Education which has canvassed the field of eligibles and decided that Virginia State will fare better under the presidency of one who knows its interior economy like a book, than under some imported educator whose name is followed by an imposing string of degrees. We are particularly impressed by the judgment of the Petersburg *Progress-Index* which has a close-up view of this Petersburg college for Negroes and the men who run it, that the election of Dr. Foster "will be warmly applauded by the people of Petersburg, white and colored, who have known him during his long association with the institution." When a prophet is not without honor in his own city, he has accomplished something sure enough.

Dr. Luther Foster New President Of Va. State College

Apr. 22 1943

PETERSBURG, Va., (ANP) —Dr. Luther H. Foster, who became acting president of Virginia State College in July, 1942, upon the retirement of Dr. John M. Gandy, became the fourth president of the college on April 1, when he was elected to the presidency by the staee board of education of Virginia.

Dr. Foster had an illustrious career as treasurer-business manager of the college for 29 years. Under the auspices of the General Education board he has visited most of the Negro colleges in the country and made a survey of their business methods.

Dr. James Hugo Johnston, guished career at the college, his deep interest in the welfare of the college and the respect that he demands from all citizens of the state qualify him for the presidency of the college at a time when all colleges everywhere must consider the redirection of the college in order to cope with present day demands.

Dr. James Hugo Johnson, II, dean of the college since 1929, was made vice president and is to assume his new duties on July 1. Dean Johnston as the son of a former president of the college, President James Hugo Johnston from 1887-11914, has spent many years on Virginia State campus and also brings a wealth of experience to his new position. Dr. Johnston is a graduate of Virginia Union university and holds the Ph.D degree in history from Chicago University.

Hampton's Next President

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

Hampton institute's board of trustees should waste no time deciding that the next president of the Virginia institution is to be a Negro. Every Hampton graduate and every Negro who has not been sold against the naming of a Negro by the reasoning of some white man or his own lack of confidence in his educational leaders believes that. Every white man on the board of trustees at Hampton knows that the only reason he would not vote to name a Negro president of the school is his personal lack of confidence in the ability of Negroes.

This basic lack of confidence on the part of many whites and a few Negroes is unwarranted and a serious impediment to understanding between the races as long as it lasts. Those who share this lack of confidence in Negroes are often disposed to put a second-grade white man into a position which could be filled by a first-grade Negro. The success of Negro leaders at Tuskegee, Howard, Wilberforce, and in many of the State schools in the South, to direct attention to only a few, indicates that the retention of a white dynasty at Hampton is an anachronism.

The objection sometimes heard that Negro presidents cannot raise money is not valid. Booker T. Washington and Dr. Moton performed an excellent job. There are other Negroes just as capable. But the pertinent fact is that the college president of the future is not going to find it necessary to be a professional mendicant. Old-fashioned philanthropy is just about dead. Schools are going to obtain more and more of their funds through the State and Federal governments. President Roosevelt indicated last Wednesday night that the Federal government is preparing to accept this responsibility for paying for education.

Acting President Lanier has done a brilliant job at Hampton since Dr. McLean left. He has untied all the knots which McLean (fair-minded and well-meaning as he was) left at Hampton. Lanier has sound training. He is an able administrator. He can do more for Hampton than most white men who would take the job. He should be retained as president if Hampton is not to take a backward step.

New President at Hampton Institute

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

New York—A new president has been elected to succeed Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, white, of Hampton institute. The board of trustees of the institution announced that Dean Ralph P. Bridgeman, white, of Brooklyn college, Brookly, N. Y., was elected to the presidency and would take over the reins from Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier on or about February 1.

It was hard to ascertain the reaction of Hampton alumni to the appointment of another white educator to head the historic institution. In a telephone conversation with Dr. Albert Reid, of Baltimore, president of the alumni association, he would only comment: "I have no preference between white and colored man heading Hampton institute. I only want a good president."

The appointment of Dean Bridgeman came as a surprise to followers of Hampton and shocked educational circles throughout the country. It was felt that Acting President Lanier would be named to the presidency, especially since former President MacLean recommended that he take over the administrative duties.

Likewise many had expressed the hope that the trustees would continue a colored educator as head of the institution since there were obviously many qualified to hold the position and Negroes were head of most of the country's leading educational institutions serving the race.

Hampton Gets New President

Atlanta, Georgia Daily World

NEW YORK—(A. N. P.)—The board of trustees of Hampton Institute Dr. Bridgeman is a Bostonian in those of the alumni who have had an opportunity to meet him.

LANIER OUT, BROOKLYN MAI GETS HIS POST

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Board Of Trustees Gives First Race Prexy 'Vote Of Thanks'

NEW YORK.—In a sudden surprise move, Hampton Institute's board of trustees replaced the institution's first colored president with a white man at a meeting here last Friday.

Ralph Pankhurst Bridgeman (white) is the new head of the famous Virginia school for Negroes. He succeeds Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier, who has been in charge since Dr. Malcolm S. McLean resigned some months ago to accept an appointment in the U.S. Navy. Future status of Dr. Lanier, who for many years was dean of men at Hampton, was not immediately determined.

The action of the board was wholely unexpected and came at a time when friends of the school were well satisfied with the record that the colored administrator had made. At the meeting, the board of trustees gave Dr. Lanier a rising vote of thanks for his services.

Returns To Old Policy

Hampton, however, has had a long unbroken record of white presidents. When Dr. Lanier was elevated to the acting presidency as the first Negro to head the institution last year, this act was haled as a significant step in breaking the time-worn white tradition. Bridgeman's election signifies a return to the former policy.

The new president-elect who since 1939 has been dean of men at Brooklyn College, New York, is scheduled to take office on or before February 1, 1944, it was learned.

According to an official source, Bridgeman outlined to the trustees a program of re-organization based upon four points which he considers essential to the successful administration of the school. In his four-point program, the school must have:

1. Democratic, interracial cooperation.
2. A high standard of technological education.
3. A sound relationship between trustees, faculty, alumni and student body.
4. Constantly broadening avenues of employment for Negroes.

The reorganization plan of the president-elect invokes participation, by trustees, faculty and student body, in determining an executing the administrative and educational policy of Hampton Institute.

Bridgeman is a Bostonian who graduated from Harvard university and who spent 10 years in China in educational work. His career has included writing as well as educational activities. This is his first experience it is said, in work relating directly to Negroes. His contacts have been wide and it is said to have created a most favorable impression upon the trustees of the institution and upon those of the alumni who have had an opportunity to meet him.

SEP 18 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

New President for Democracy at Hampton

Dr. Ralph Bridgman Speaker at Institute's Annual Convocation

NEW CHIEF TAKES OVER FEBRUARY 1

"Local and Economic Distinctions Should End," He Says

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—In working together at Hampton, the biracial administration and faculty will have to forget race consciousness and shun double talk, President-elect Ralph P. Bridgman declared at the institute's fall convocation here on Friday evening.

Mr. Bridgman, who will leave his post as dean of students at Brooklyn College and take over his duties here on February 1, said that every disagreement will have to be settled with reason and persuasion.

Example of Democracy

Mutual respect without regard for race must prevail, he added, pointing out that Hampton must be an example of true democracy for the world to observe.

Asserting that technological education must have full opportunity to develop, he said that no more attention must be paid to race at Hampton than would be paid to one's height, size, or any other personal characteristic.

Mr. Bridgman was introduced by J. Henry Scattergood, president of the board of trustees. Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier presided.

Kilpatrick Urges Equality

The convocation speaker, Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor-emeritus at Teachers' College, Columbia University, declared that it is immoral to go to college for the mere matter of being there.

He pointed out that whatever a man learns becomes part of his manner of life.

Georgia-born, a resident of Georgia until he was thirty-six years old, and member of a family of slaveholders, he urged the end of all social and economic distinctions and called for the kind of social order dictated by Christianity.

Dr. Kilpatrick, chairman of the Bureau of Inter-Cultural Relations and president of the New York Urban League, said that Hampton must build intelligence and morale to withstand despair and resentment which lead to hate and violence.

Dr. Eva C. Mitchell, chairman of elementary education at the institute, presented the faculty to Mr. Bridgman, while Jeremiah Ingram, student council president, presented the student body.

25-Year Club Gives Scrolls

Charles H. Williams, chairman of physical education and himself a charter member of the Quarter Century Club, presented a scroll of appreciation to Mr. Scattergood on behalf of the administrative council.

Scrolls in absentia were presented to five other trustees who have served twenty-five years or longer.

Teachers and workers receiving scrolls as charter members of the Quarter Century Club were:

Edgar H. Bentzel, Edward A. Bolling, Sr., Major Walter R. Brown, Miss Ethel C. Buckman, Elmo S. Christy, William H. Cole, Robert A. Coles, Freeman W. Crawley;

Don A. Davis, Walter C. Douglass, Miss Mabel L. Drew, Capt. J. Scott Evans, Frederick S. Gammack, Jean Gilman, Capt. Frank L. Grady, Mrs. Daisy L. Guillette, Charles S. Isham;

William Jackson, Mrs. Grace S. Jenkins, Miss Mary R. Kennedy, Bickford E. Minkins, William H. Minns, Lawson S. Randall, William T. Reid, John L. Riddick, Frederick C. Scott;

Asa C. Sims, Ralph S. Stoney, David H. Terry, Mrs. Janie E. Terry, Wended L. Thompson, John W. B. Tull, Harry F. Van Horn, Charles H. Williams, and Russell P. Wolf.

White Brooklyn Educator Named President Of Hampton Institute By Trustees At New York Meeting

New York, N. Y.

Age

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Speculation as to whether Hampton Institute's new president would be Negro or white was ended Wednesday morning, September 15, when the board of trustees announced that Ralph Pankhurst Bridgman, dean of men at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y., had been selected as president by the trustees meeting in New York City on Friday. Dean Bridgman will take office on or before February 1, 1944.

Recognition of the service of Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier was given by the trustees in a standing vote of thanks. Lanier, dean of men at the institute, became acting president of the institution when Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean resigned the presidency to return to join the U. S. Navy as a lieutenant commander. The elevation of Dean Lanier to become acting president marked the first time that a Negro educator had headed the famous institution and it was the feeling of many that he might in time be elected to the presidency.

Dean Bridgman, prior to his election, expressed to the trustees his conviction that the successful administration of Hampton Institute depends on the four fundamentals of democratic interracial cooperation, of high standards of technological education, of sound relationships between the trustees, faculty, alumni, and student body and of constantly broadenig the avenues of employment for Negroes.

These general principles of Dean Bridgman's proposed administration were supported by definite plans for a program of reorganization, involving increased participation by the trustees, faculty and students in the determination and execution of administrative and educational policies. Recommedations were also presented and approved [illegible] in the membership, period of service, and general functions of the board of trustees.

The new president of Hampton Institute was graduated from Harvard University in 1921, spent three years as a teacher in Japan, and for six years was executive director of the National Council of Parent Education. His specialty in the field of scholarship has been in adult education and family relationships. He has been at Brooklyn College since 1939.

SEP 18 1943

White President Succeeds Dean Laniner at Hampton

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, the first Negro to act as president of Hampton Institute, was removed this week from his position by the Board of trustees and a white man named to succeed him.

The appointment of Ralph dean of the Bridgeman, white Brooklyn College, came as shock to friends and alumni of Hampton Institute, who thought that Dr. Lanier would be named permanent president.

The board gave no reason for their action, but it had the apparent blessing of the president

Albert Reid, of Baltimore, who expressed himself as disinterested in whether the president was white or black so long as he was a good one.

Many members of the alumni association had urged the board to appoint a white president, but there were others who differed and felt that Dr. Lanier should be given the permanent post.

Dr. Lanier was named acting president when Mr. Malcom S. MacLean resigned to head the Fair Employment Practices Committee. At that time, Dr. MacLean recommended Dr. Lanier as his successor.

The action of the board in naming a white president is expected to stir considerable discussion and criticism of the alumni association. It ought to have the effect. Many alumni members are outspoken in their criticism of this action.

Dr. Lanier, who held the former position of dean of instruction at Hampton, was given his old post back.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy, Dr. Lanier has had wide experience as an educator, and more recently was assistant chief of the Negro division of the National Youth Administration. It is [illegible] from this latter post that he resigned to become dean of instruction at Hampton Institute.

18c-1943

Hampton's New President

Washington Tribune

Ralph P. Bridgeman, white dean of Brooklyn College, has been named president of Hampton Institute, to succeed R. O'Hara Lanier, who has been acting president for quite some time.

We don't know Dean Bridgeman. He must be a mighty fine man from what I have heard, and we wish him lots of luck in his new undertaking.

We do know Acting President Lanier, who, though a Negro, has had wide educational experience; is highly qualified for the presidency of this institution, and has handled the affairs of Hampton since the resignation of his white predecessor, in an exemplary manner. Were he white he would have been given the permanent appointment.

Washington, D. C.

Hampton Institute is an old institution—one of the oldest for the higher education of Negroes in the country. There are other institutions whose alumni have distinguished themselves and their alma mater by their achievements.

If Hampton Institute in all the years of its history hasn't graduated a Negro who is now competent to administer the affairs of Hampton, it is a reflection on the Institution more than it is on the alumni. It is a more serious reflection on Hampton if, on the other hand, it has alumni who are competent to head Hampton, and because of their color, they aren't given the appointment.

As we understand it, many of Hampton's alumni urged and petitioned the Board of Trustees to replace Dean Lanier with a white president. We wouldn't be surprised if this were found to be true, especially in view of the statement of the alumni president, Dr. Albert Reid, of Baltimore, that he had no preference between a white and colored president.

Hampton Institute, inspired by the late Booker T. Washington, who founded Tuskegee Institute, is expected to follow the Uncle Tom philosophy as is taught to them. They teach their students to cook, to sew, to farm and do all of the other chores around the homes and farms of the white man, in addition to staying in their place.

Dean Lanier is not a Hampton graduate, and therefore has no Uncle Tom in his job. He wouldn't be dominated by the Uncle Tom members of the Hampton Alumni Association, and thereby created the wrath of a certain element of the alumni.

By naming a white man to head this Negro institution, the Board of Trustees has put Hampton at the bottom of the list of big name colleges for Negroes. The largest university for the education of Negroes is headed by a Negro, as is all of our land grant colleges, and as is Tuskegee Institute, the mother of Hampton.

VIRGINIA

IT IS UNFORTUNATE

Hampton Institute has elected another white president. He is Ralph Pankhurst Bridgman, dean of men at Brooklyn College. President Bridgman is said to be a man of broad understanding and sympathies and a good administrator. He has had wide experience in educational endeavors. The four principles which he announced as fundamentals of his administration seem to constitute a sound approach. They are: (1) democratic interracial cooperation, (2) high standards of technological education, (3) sound relationships between the trustees, faculty, alumni, and student body, and (4) constantly broadening the avenue of employment for Negroes.

OCT 2 1943

This newspaper certainly wishes President Bridgman success and wishes for Hampton Institute the greatest progress under his administration. But at the same time it is unfortunate that the fourth principle mentioned above could not have had its beginning in broadening the avenue of employment for Negroes to such an extent that some well-qualified Negro could have been selected as the new president of Hampton. No doubt the trustees felt that there were good and sufficient reasons for electing another white president; but it is unfortunate that these reasons still remain in 1943.

OCT 2 1943

BROOKLYN EDUCATOR SUCCEEDS

SEP 18 1943

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. LANIER

SEP 18 1943

Trustees Name White College Dean to Head Virginia Institution

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—A new president has been elected to succeed Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, white, of Hampton Institute. The board of trustees of the institution announced that Dean Ralph P. Bridgeman, white, of Brooklyn college, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected to the presidency and would take over the reins from Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier on or about February 1.

It was hard to ascertain the reaction of Hampton alumni to the appointment of another white educator to head the historic institution. In a telephone conversation with Dr. Albert Reid, of Baltimore, president of the alumni association, he would only comment: "I have no preference between a white and colored man heading Hampton institute. I only want a good president."

SEP 18 1943

MANY SURPRISED BY APPOINTMENT

The appointment of Dean Bridgeman came as a surprise to followers of Hampton and shocked educational circles throughout the country. It was felt that Acting President Lanier would be named to the presidency, especially since former President MacLean recommended that he take over the administrative duties.

Likwise many had expressed the hope that the trustees would continue a colored educator as head of the institution since there were obviously many qualified to hold the position and Negroes were head of most of the country's leading educational institutions serving the race.

LANIER HAS HAD VARIED CAREER

Under the new president, Mr. Lanier will resume his former duties as dean of instruction. He has had a varied administrative and educational career, being at one time instructor at Tuskegee, dean of college and director of summer school at Florida A. and M. college, dean and administrative officer at Houston college, and before coming to Hampton was assistant to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the NYA.

Last year Mr. Lanier was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at New York university where he is a candidate for the doctor of education degree.

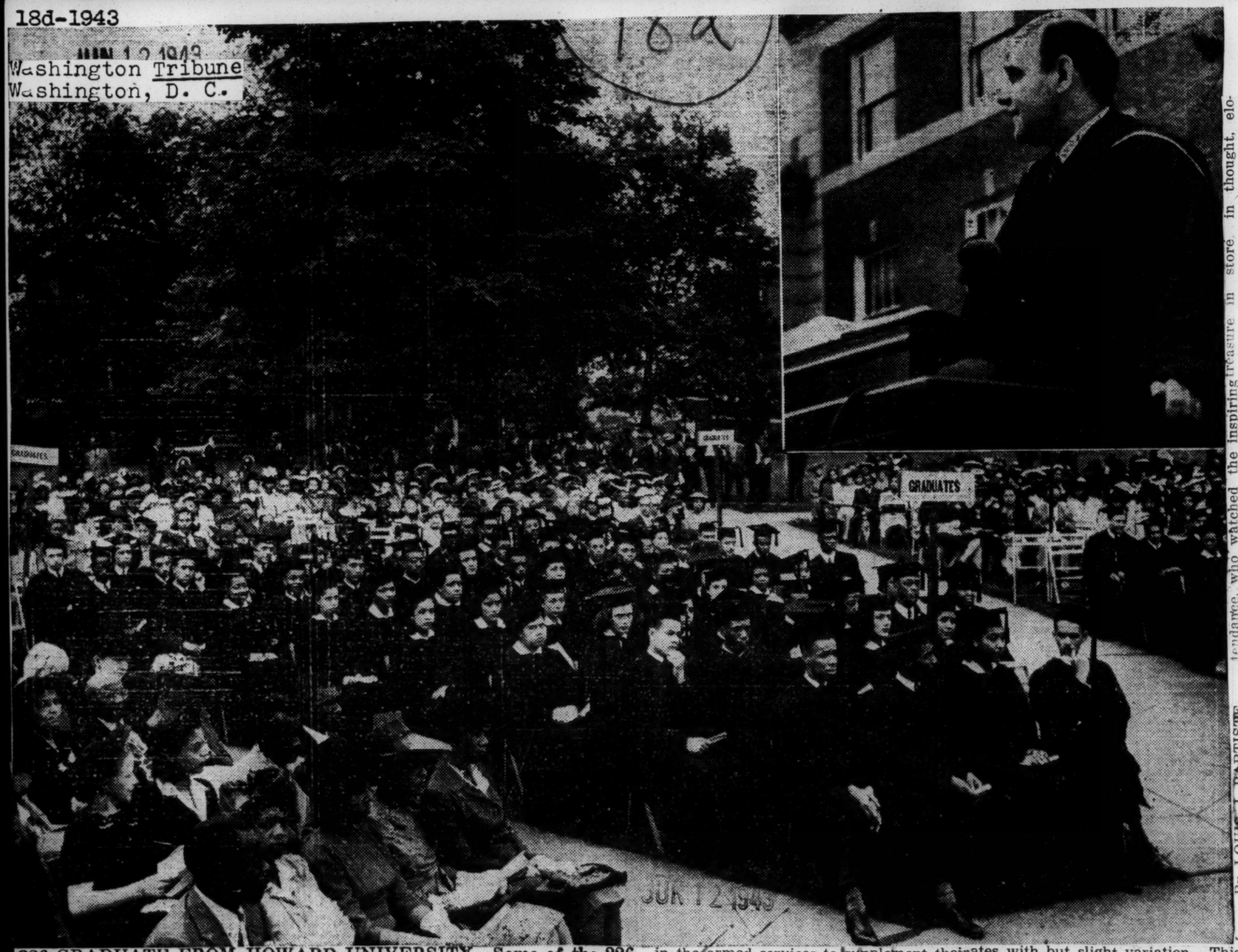
Mr. Bridgeman is a Bostonian and graduate of Harvard university. He spent 10 years in educational work in China, but this is his first experience in work relating directly with Negroes.

SEP 18 1943

Colored members of the Hampton board of trustees are Dr. J. M. Gandy, Ramsey, Richmond, Va., and Dr. Morgan E. Norris, Kilmarnock, Va.

18d-1943

JUN 12 1943
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.



226 GRADUATE FROM HOWARD UNIVERSITY—Some of the 226 graduates who received degrees at the commencement exercises at Howard University on Friday are shown listening to Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, deliver the principal address. Inset: Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, shown speaking to the graduates at the annual baccalaureate service held at the beginning of commencement week. Besides the 226 graduates, 11 students received certificates representing work completed in Oral Hygiene and Social Work.

JUN 12 1943

Bee
Chicago, Ill.
JUN 20 1943

Commencement Into War And Life.

By LOUIS J. BAPTISTE

THIS IS COMMENCEMENT SEASON—This, too, is a season of war.

June, 1943. The ritual of degree awarding is outwardly little different than in other times save for cadet attire and a campus "martial air." But the festivities and alumni frolicking which customarily attend these occasions have largely given away to serious thoughts and actions. Young men are striving for commissions in the armed services to supplement their degree. Young women are preparing to enter war industries or some vital work related to the war effort. This business of war is a sterner disciplinarian than most of these young people could ever imagine.

For many young graduates, this is the most pessimistic hour in the history of their crowded lives. They have many personal questions which were left unanswered by their teachers and graduation speakers. What does the future hold for me? Was college work worth pursuing? What are the chances of my living in a world of normalcy again?

The three questions above have been expressed by many of our young graduates with but slight variation. This business of life has been a hard chore for most of us since time immemorial. War intensifies the hardships of life. We now have no choice but to face life realistically. We MUST win the war and win the peace that is the inescapable imperative of the moment, or else others will fashion our lives and the future for us.

The future holds, as it has always held, high hopes for those who have equipped themselves morally, mentally and physically to cope with its manifestations of change. What the future holds for the individual largely depends on how the individual identifies himself with the forces for justice, freedom and progress.

JUN 20 1943

tendawee, who watched the inspiring treasure in store in thought, elo-
What a world to be graduating academic
into! What a time to be graduating! tinguished
These were the opening statements own and
that rich and eloquent address by with quiet
the Rt. Reverend U.C. Alleyne, Bish- reverence.
of the Sixth Episcopal District, Bishop
the A.M.E. Zion Church, on the
sion of the sixty-first annual and dynam-
commencement exercises of Morris
Brown College Wednesday morning. ting and
The graduating exercises were held ence sat
at Big Bethel A.M.E. Church with Alleyne to
approximately 1800 persons in at amplifier.

BISHOP C. C. ALLEYNE IS COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER AT MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE
Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

which you may go forth to inspire and to lead others to higher and noble living in a troubled world. Be redeemers—not reformers," the learned Bishop declared.

"Each of you must face the trials of an individual life. I am thinking in terms of the highest possible accomplishments for you: life abundant, invigorating, exhiting. This sort of life is going to require as its guide courage, vision and persistency," continued the speaker.

"The person and power of God are being questioned by men in many walks of life. But if we possess the courage we can overcome the difficulty. For education is learning to do difficult things easily, and irksome tasks cheerfully. The way out is not the way back," concluded the speaker.

The Doctor of Divinity degree was conferred upon the Reverend A. Wayman Ward of Chicago, while the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Bishop Cameron Chesterfield Alleyne, baccalaureate and commencement speakers, respectively.

As the leader of the forces of Zion in this gate city of the South, the writer was honored to greet Bishop Alleyne and to stand by and applaud the honors conferred upon him, which he so richly deserves.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

JUN 4 1943

Fisk U. Awards 73 Degrees

14 Receive Master's at Nashville

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — With impressive ceremonies, Fisk university celebrated Monday morning its 66th annual commencement with the awarding of 73 degrees, each representing four years or more of college work.

The candidates were presented by Dean A. A. Taylor and were handed their diplomas individually by Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of the university. Fourteen of the number, recipients of the master of arts degree, were invested also with hoods in royal blue and old gold, the colors of the university.

By action of the Board of Trustees, an award for meritorious service was conferred upon a distinguished alumnus. Dr. John M. Gandy of Petersburg, Va., for 26 years president of Virginia State college.

This award took the form of a handsome medal specially designed for the purpose and an engraved scroll expressing the University's appreciation of Dr. Gandy's "faithful and meritorious service in advancing its ideals." The presentation was made by President Jones in a speech in which he characterized Dr. Gandy as "a distinguished alumnus, scholar, educator, and statesman."

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. W. W. Charters, formerly of Ohio State university, now director of the bureau of training, War Manpower commission, Washington. Speaking on the topic, "Education After the War," Dr. Charters predicted greater emphasis on practical phases of education as a preparation for life in its various aspects.

JUN 4 1943

83 Women Were Graduated From Bakers and Cooks School at Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Have High Average

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

MAY 29 1943

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa. — (ANP) — A total of 83 women were graduated from bakers and cooks school at First WAAC Training center on May 14, the largest class of Negro women to ever graduate from the school at one time.

All of the graduates earned the title of first cook because of the high averages they attained in classwork and practice training in WAAC mess halls. To qualify as a first cook a student must graduate with an average of 85 per cent or more.

The WAAC's were taught how to prepare, cook and serve large quantities of food properly, without waste and according to army methods. During their training they attended daily classes and prepared meals for their fellow WAACs in mess halls at the Training center.

Their mess hall training included an opportunity for each student to supervise part of the mess hall program by serving as first range cook, first pastry cook, first vegetable cook, chief meat cutter, dining room orderly, refrigerator supervisor and storeroom director. The graduates will be assigned to duty in WAAC mess halls.

140 Graduate In South Carolina State Exercises

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

JUN 5 1943

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—A graduating class of 140 members at South Carolina State college vividly outlined a program of participation for the Negro in post-war world conferences at class day exercises here last week.

Dr. Arthur P. Davis Speaks At St. Paul Commencement

Norfolk, Virginia Journal and Guide

JUN 12 1943

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — The fifty-fifth annual commencement of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute was held in the Kirby Auditorium of the Chicago Building Monday, May 31, 1948 at 2:30 p. m. After the singing of the National Anthem by the audience Dr. J. Alvin Russell, principal had prayers since it was impossible for the Rt. Rev. William A. Brown, President of the board of trustees, to be present.

The choir then sang Gound's Sanctus aft r which Dr. Russell presented the alumni speaker, Mrs. Ophelia Perry Haines, Class of 1910 and 1930, Jeanes Supervisor of Negro Schools of Brunswick County.

Mrs. Haines, a native of Brunswick County, gave in a charming manner an account of her stewardship since her graduation. Her life has been spent in the field of education. After another musical selection the commencement speaker Dr. Arthur P. Davis, director of languages, Virginia Union University, Richmond, was introduced by the principal of St. Paul's.

DR. DAVIS SPEAKS

Dr. Davis took as his subject "The Negro and The Post War World" and delivered a stirring address. He first pictured the kind of misguided, embittered world that the graduates are entering and reminded them that their job will be the straightening out of things. He said in part: The earth always belongs to the living generation. Three weapons will be needed: discipline, efficiency, and integrity.

RACE UNDISCIPLINED

The American Negro is more undisciplined than members of other groups. He cannot afford to continue to be the play-boy of ..organizations and more Na-.. will be almost an indispensable part of his survival technique.

Along with this discipline, the Negro must cultivate group efficiency with personal efficiency as its basis. The future ought to see few racial organiaztions and more National ones.

A part of a tradesman's efficiency is qualifying for and joining a Union. The day of individualism has passed. Collective bargaining is the only thing that counts. Finally in all our dealings and racial adjustments, there must be integrity. There will be a temptation to get ahead at the price of inner convictions. Guard against selling out personally. "What doth it profit a man if he gains the whole world and loses his own soul?" Keep going. Don't stagnate. Don't exploit those you serve. Don't sell your race short. Try to be the salt of the earth and the light of a great world but it's yours. Luck to you and to it!

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Following this address Dr. Russell introduced these distinguished guests who responded with pleasant and encouraging remarks: the Rev. John T. Ogburn, president of the Alumni Association; Captain S. Randolph Edmonds, Major Peter Williams, and Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley.

The following prizes were awarded:

Cole-Jordan English Prize, Composition prize (P. B. Young), Hudson Memorial High School History Prize, Amos Mathematics Prize, Valedictory prize, (Reader's Digest subscription), to Ulysses Wharton Russell.

Major Giles B. Cook Memorial Conduct Prize, Alice Virginia Roberts; Vocational Efficiency, Fed Goodrick; Lawrence Green Memorial Art, Marion Lelia Brown; Calvin Jordan Memorial Tailoring, Fed Goodrick; Ragland Chemistry, Vivian Murray Jones; Ridley Memorial Music, Iris Lucille King; William A. Streat Memorial Carpentry, Pvt. James E. Flint; Vernon A. Jones Memorial Masonry, James W. Grubbs; Grisby Draughting, Carlton Chilton; Archdeacon Boyd Memorial Psychology, Iris L. King; Elizabeth Banks Porter Memorial in Religion, Marion Lelia Brown; War Bond from her Grandmother, Gloria Rivers, and Prize from her Sunday School Luezar Short.

The list of graduates was as follows:

HIGH SCHOOL

Julien Watkins Anderson, Booker Taliaferro Bailey, Arthur Garnett Baylor Jr., Ida Mae Bradley, Kathryn Marie Brooks, Eliza Nedy Callis, Joseph Henry Chapman, Nancy Pearl Claiborne, Selina Laura Claiborne, Cooper Dorsey Comegys.

Ella Baleeze Dennis, Lancelot Edgerton Drummond, Fannie Mae Edmonds, Ruth Naomi Elder, Calvin Horatio Finlay, Duance M. Freeman, Junius Hayden George, Fannie Celeste Gillis, Fed Junius Goodrick, Annie Mae Green, Dorethea Maggie Ham.

Alexander Baskerville Harrison, Helen Louise Harrison, Virginia Elizabeth Harrison, Daniel Henry Hays, Eileen Arnette Holland, Mary Ann Gross Humbert, Shirley Maxine Hunt, Phyllis Julia Jackson, Vivian Murray Jones, Florence Mae Lambert, Nathaniel Boaz Leftwich, Bernice Maclin, Minnie Sue Maclin, Frances Marguerite Malone, Mamie Viola Mason, John Talbot Mulcare, Hilda Marie Pearson, Lola Bell Peebles, Harold Brown Pierce, Corrina Ancella Pitters, Virginia Bessie Powell, Gloria Adeline Rivers, Ulysses Wharton Russell, Massie Alice Scott, Frankie A. Shepperson, Agnes Short.

Luezar Short, Victor Warren Smith, Charlotte Maris Spencer, Henry Louis Thurman Jr., Richard Tuck, Mavis Elizabeth Vaughan, Wanda Davis Whitehead, Irene Williams, Annie Mae Wyatt, Mabel Elizabeth Jackson, Mary Frances Young, and Daisy Mae Wyatt.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS

Walter Brown and Kenneth H. Marks.

CARPENTRY

James Edward Flint.

COSMETOLOGY

Lula John Bailey, Mary Olga Coleman, Lillian Young Claiborne, Shirley Elizabeth Gray, Laura Lucille Graves, Eloise Moore Robinson, Ella Washington, Margaret Delores White, and Gladys Gertrude Stith.

DRESSMAKING

Velma Gregory, Cozetta Johnson, Mavis Joyner, Alfreda Marie Kelly, and Nancy Mays.

ENGINEERING

James Russell Andrews and Victor Warren Smith.

MASONRY

Levin Francell Custis Jr., James Mitchell Grubbs, Charles Maddox, Russell Herman Powell, and Howard Walker.

TAILORING

Louis Bishop, Fred Edgar Drummond Jr., Fed Junius Goodrich, Charles Alvin Short Jr., James Irvin Walker.

BUSINESS SCHOOL

Lucille Black, and Hattie Hamilton Ragland.

Russ Papers Hail Welles' N.C. Speech

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

JUN 12 1943

MOSCOW—(ANP)—Leading Soviet newspapers last week gave conspicuous front page space to the address of Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles at commencement exercises at North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C., last Monday.

Attention of Russia was attracted especially to that part of Welles' speech where he spoke of the attempts of the Axis powers to "place humanity in the condition of slaves subjected to a ruling race." Other points of his speech widely discussed were those where Welles declared also that the cynics that the United States must return to isolationism after this war and the isolationists and the cynics of the "arguments" that if the United nations lay the cornerstone of equality in the foundation of the completely favorable attention was drawn to his statements that equality is the sacred right of each individual person and that if the United States be and therefore

18d-1943

Stowe Teachers College 1943 Graduates

(Photo by Mitchell)

A record number of degrees and diplomas were awraded graduates of the January and June classes in the 1943 Commencement exercises at Stowe College Monday. Seventy seniors were awarded A. B. Degrees. One young man was graduated and four men in the armed service received certificates and degrees in-absentia.

The class was addressed by Phillip J. Hickey, Acting Superintendent of Schools. Dr. Ruth Harris principal of Stowe, presented the class.

Haitian Addresses Langston Graduates

LANGSTON, Okla.—(ANP)—Forty-six graduates strode across the platform of Page hall to receive their diplomas from the hand of Joe C. Scott, chairman of the board of control, during the spring convocation at Langston university, May 26.

The shades of Toussaint L'Ouverture hovered in the background as M. Dantes Bellegarde, distinguished educator, diplomat, and author from Haiti, thrilled the audience with a combination of oratory and wisdom seldom heard in this generation.

Haiti is so sympathetic he said with the democratic conception of life that his country declared war on the axis powers seven hours before the U. S. did on that fateful morning of the Pearl Harbor tragedy.

Pursuit Of Democracy

Wise Choice of Speakers at Commencements Needed to Inspire and Inform Graduates

BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

THIS is the time of year when the air of college campuses is filled not only with the pleasant perfume of late spring, but also with the not so exhilarating exhortations of middle-aged commencement speakers. In years past their oratory has seemed a more or less harmless indulgence permitted to university presidents as a means of returning favors to old friends or gaining new and important alliances. It is regarded by the graduates as one of the minor evils of commencement week, whereas visiting parents, believing themselves to be unaccustomed to such heavy intellectualism, look properly thoughtful and secretly puzzled throughout the usual performance.

Miss McKenzie

There are many customs of pre-war life, which though fairly innocuous in their day, now have become challenges to the sanity and intent of the men who cling so stubbornly to them. Letting the wrong people perpetuate decadent philosophies as a parting blow to young people facing the tremendous responsibilities of life in the present crisis is one of those challenges. Commencement speeches actually can do little to add or detract from the sum total of a college education.

THE defects in the American educational system have been publicized and discussed much of late. One bad speech superimposed on other misconceptions and misinformation is a mistake of degree only. One good speech may just add to already confused thinking. But there is an ever present possibility that a good speech could be the wedge of reason which would stimulate a young mind to an independent search for truth, in spite of four years of disciplined avoidance of organized knowledge.

SPEAKERS COULD BE HELPFUL

The revision of our educational system, after the need for revision is admitted, cannot be accomplished overnight or even in time to rescue the present college generation. It is criminal neglect, however, not to perform some hasty, last-minute repair services for our young people by way of insulation for the difficult future.

THESE services cannot be rendered by the traditional assortment of commencement speakers who include at least the following: state politicians holding university purse strings; (most) other college presidents paying a return visit; almost any bishop, if the conference he represents is large and rich enough; the current Big Name of the hour, providing he is a lion that can be bagged; obscure persons, selected for reasons known only to the college official extending the invitation. All of these people can be depended upon to say the right thing, the connotation for "right" in this context meaning safe, conservative, general and platitudinous.

WAR WORKER, SOLDIER THE BEST SPEAKERS

The best known, if not the correct definition of education is that it is preparation for life. Life for most college graduates will mean, for an indefinite period of time, participation in the war effort, either in the armed services or in supporting activities. The meaning of the war and the imperatives of their contribution to it and the post-war period ought to be stated clearly to them, with full recognition of their special responsibilities as members of a minority group. It will do no good to utter the usual well-rounded but vague sentences about the "opportunity" and "challenge to service" which this year's graduate has. This opportunity and challenge must be described in realistic, objective terms with which traditional commencement speakers have no commerce.

IT IS ALL right for a portly bishop enjoying generous emoluments to talk about the glory of sacrifice and service, but such words have a great deal more meaning in the mouth of a soldier on furlough from some battle front, or spoken by a war worker putting in long hours of overtime and buying war bonds beyond his actual ability and expressed with steady convictions about the cause for which they fight and work.

NEED DISCUSSION OF VITAL PROBLEMS

Think of the full-blown panoply of a June commencement and consider in that setting, not the usual fulsome discourse forgotten in the saying, but straightforward talk from an economist engaged in post-war planning, a labor leader, or the head of a crisis organization. Such men would be discussing the vital problems with which young people must deal immediately upon their release from the protected environment of the campus.

IT IS a mistake to have old men giving commencement addresses. They have forgotten how hot the blood is when one is twenty. They cannot remember the time when the world looked fresh and new, instead of tired and without hope as they themselves are. Thirty, and at most forty, is perhaps the best age for a commencement speaker, for at that peak in the cycle of life one is not only in the heat of battle, but also still entirely aware of the gaps in one's educational preparation, certainly, but even more concerned with the lack of direction, of sound ideology, of frank appraisal of the facts of history provided by that education.

SHOULD INSPIRE AND INFORM

Although the chief purpose of a commencement speech is to inspire rather than to inform, it is suggested that with wise choosing both functions are possible and desirable in lieu of the questionable advantage and an empty prestige of a name and title on the commencement program.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE IN 61ST COMMENCEMENT

Livingstone College, May 25.—The sixty-first commencement exercises of Livingstone College were held in the College Auditorium here today. Given the dramatic and added importance of the dedication of the Price Memorial Hall, the commencement program today drew one of the largest crowds in the history of Livingstone College.

Forty seniors were awarded degrees at the exercises, when the commencement address was delivered by Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director, The General Education Board, New York.

Paying a glowing tribute to the educational genius of President Trent, who is the fourth president of the college and the third successor of Dr. Joseph C. Price, founder, Dr. Davis gave a most gripping account of his interest in and association with the work of Livingstone College. He told of the high esteem won for Livingstone College as well as hims[illegible] by Dr. James E. K. Aggrey, a most distinguished alumnus, whose outstanding contribution to education in America and Africa is typical of the ever-broadening influences of Livingstone College.

Dr. Davis observed that the very name of the college, that of one of the world's greatest Christian missionaries, David Livingstone, seemed to give impetus to the ideals and purposes of the institution. He expressed the sincerest faith in the future of Livingstone and encouraged those whose responsibility it is to assure its perpetuity to continue the faith and loyalty which have already been so greatly in evidence.

Paying a glowing tribute to the educational genius of President Trent, who is the fourth president of the college and the third successor of Dr. Joseph C. Price, founder, Dr. Davis gave a most gripping account of his interest in and association with the work of Livingstone College. He told of the high esteem won for Livingstone College as well as hims[illegible] by Dr. James E. K. Aggrey, a most distinguished alumnus, whose outstanding contribution to education in America and Africa is typical of the ever-broadening influences of Livingstone College.

Dr. Davis observed that the very name of the college, that of one of already been so greatly in evidence, Sibe the world's greatest Christian mis- To the rhythmic beat of "Priests sionaries, David Livingstone, had "Priests "Athalia," by Mendel- March" from "Athalia," by Mendel- ssohn, the procession moved into the auditorium where the prov- ileges of the institution. He the spacious auditorium where the singingtere- expressed the sincerest faith in the vast audience joined in the singingtere- future of Livingstone and encourag- ed those whose responsibility it is to assure its perpetuity to contin- ue the faith and loyalty which have been so greatly in evidence, Sibe famous James Weldon Johnson's "The Carol" was then the offering of the Choral Union. del's "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah" was sung by the Choral Union, which was followed by the Following the prayer, the Choral Oration, with Valedictory, Union sang "A Morning Prayer" by Miss Maie Staton was also a gem Carroll to the sweet tune of Jean of the oratory for which Livingstone College has long been famous. The Sibelius' "Finlandia." "Renascence" was the subject of Choral Union then gave Edwards' the Oration, with Salutatory, given "The Storm," and a very delight- by Miss Cora Lee Drakeford, who ful interpretation it proved to be. proved to be a very gifted and in- Following the exceptionally in- teresting orator. Taylor's "Mayday spiring address of Dr. Davis, Han- Carol" was then the offering of the del's "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Choral Union. Messiah" was sung by the Choral Union, which was followed by the

awarding of degrees to the following graduates:

Bachelor of Arts

Lillie Beatrice Anderson, Salisbury, N. C.; Ozell Kakaskus Beaty, Spartanburg, S. C.; Allie Stinson Bryce, Cornelius, N. C.; Wincie Edar Burns, Polkton, N. C.; *Cora Lee Drakeford, Lexington, N. C.; Janie Angeline Griffin, Salisbury, N. C.; Mildred Goodman Holt, Salisbury, N. C.; Viola Frances Lawrence, High Point, N. C.; Coleen Lutterloh, Siler City, N. C.; Troy Mylord McCall, Jr., Salisbury, N. C.; Lois McDougald,1 Lumberton, N. C.; Juanita Priscilla Massey, Broadway, N. C.; Frances Mae Palmore, Granitesville, S. C.; Parthelia Elizabeth Ponds, Harrisburg, N. C.; Beatrice Click Powe, Cleveland, N. C.; Alma Latimore Ross, Salisbury, N. C.; Julia E. Rouse, Salisbury, N. C.; *Lydia Mae Staton, East Spencer, N. C.; Corene Elizabeth Sumner, Salisbury N. C.; Jimmie Lou Tabor, Mocksville, N. C.; Mary Priscilla Torrence, Mooresville, N. C.; Lauraellen Williams, Lexington, N. C.

As of February, 1943

Lucille Bitting Bingham, Lexington, N. C.; Etta Clement Callahan Spartanburg, S. C.; Ollie Lee Carr Salisbury, N. C.; Mary Slade Davis East Spencer, N. C.; Minnie Fitzgerald, Salisbury, N. C.; Edmonia Kent Hall, Salisbury, N. C.; Lillian B. Murphy Hamilton, Statesville, N. C.; Eleanor T. Babington-Johnson, Asheville, N. C.; Calvin Laddell Kirkland, Salisbury, N. C.; Mamie A. Krider, Salisbury, N. C.; Fannie Locke McCallum, Mocksville, N. C.; Callie Montgomery, Salisbury, N. C.; Russell Milton Staton, Washington, N. C.

Bachelor of Science

Charlotte Russell Coles, Troy, N.Y.; Kelly Mae Mumford, New Bern, N. C.; Nettie Sue Samuel, Roanoke, Va.; Naomi Ruth Shuford, Granite Quarry, N. C.; Mattie Smarr, Salisbury, N. C.

*With honor.

Revs. George Frederick Hall, William Worth Long, David Cecil Lynch, Matthew Shuford Rudd, David Prince Thomas, Sr., had conferred upon them the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, while Dr. Solomon C. Fuller received the degree of Doctor of Science.

The singing of "My Livingstone" brought to a close the exercises when the following prizes had been awarded:

Trent-Walker Medal (Freshman), Mr. Arthaniel Harris.

Price Medal (Junior), Miss Anne C. Derr.

Oestreicher Award, Miss Marion Gunn.

The College Scholarship Award, Miss Lois McDougald.

The J. T. Williams Award, Rev. A. N. Gibson.

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Prize, Miss Ruth Robbins.

The E. J. Pierce Memorial Prize, Miss Lois McDougald.

The Laissez-Faire Hobby Prize, Mr. Benjamin Covington.

The U. B. Bertrand Memorial Prize, Rev. J. H. Miller.

The Rev. J. W. Eichelberger Memorial Pride, Rev. A. W. Lawson.

The College Achivement Award, Private Troy McCall, Jr.

The Camera Club Competetion Awards Miss Sarah Reeves, Mr. Frank Williams.

Dr. Robeson Delivers Baccalaureate Sermon

Dr. Benjamin C. Robeson, pastor of Mother Zion Church, New York, was the preacher at the very solemn and beautiful baccalaureate services held at Livingstone College, Sunday, May 23. Dr. Robeson is one of the most dynamic preachers in the connection and everywhere there was heard favorable comment that he gave at Livingstone one of the best sermons ever heard on the commencement occasion. The full text of his message will be published in the Star of Zion.

The Livingstone College Alumni Association, Dr. James W. Eichelberger, president, held its annual meeting and banquet in the college dining hall Monday, May 24. A very striking and interesting feature of the meeting was a reunion of the class of 1893, only three members of which were able to be present at the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation from Livingstone. Those present were: Dr. Aetius A. Crooke, Dr. Solomon L. Fuller and Dr. George H. Wilkerson.

JUN 3 1943

Ex-Congressman Mitchell At Acorn Graduation

ALCORN, Miss.—Arthur W. Mitchell, former Chicago Congressman, delivered the principal address at the 73rd annual commencement of Acorn A. and M. college last week.

Mitchell talked about the times we are facing, the responsibilities the war has imposed upon us, the importance of the Allies' winning the war, and what the young people should hope for.

The speaker told the forty-seven graduates to go out into the world with success as their goal.

JUN 3 1943

Diplomas To 212 At Va. State Awards

PETERSBURG, Va. — (ANP)— The 58th annual commencement of Virginia State college was held on Thursday, diplomas and degrees were awarded 212 persons, including 153 receiving the M. S. degree; 38 the A. B. degree and 11 the two year normal school diploma.

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, who spoke on the subject, 'Creating a Basis for a People's War." He urged the graduates to keep their vision clear, remain optimistic, fight the good fight in peace as well as in war, and to devote themselves to the success of the United Nations program.

JUN 3 1943

3 Soldiers Among 32 St. Aug. Grads

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH, N.C. — Three soldiers were among the thirty-two graduates to receive degrees at the seventy-sixth commencement of St. Augustine College on Wednesday.

Present at the exercises was Technician Fifth Grade Leon R. Constant of Raleigh. Receiving degrees in absentia were Pvts. Robert I. Alexander of Concord, N.C., and Howard B. Pullen, Jr., of Raleigh.

JUN 5 1943

Lanier Speaks

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, acting president of Hampton Institute, who cited the need for missionaries in the rural areas in the fields of business, trade, agriculture, and in the professions.

He warned the graduates against following the present tendency of educated people to separate themselves from the interests of the masses.

Dr. Edson E. Blackman of Charlotte, president of the alumni association, announced the awarding of the alumni flag to Private Pullen. In his absence, the flag was presented to his mother, Mrs. Howard B. Pullen, Sr.

JUN 5 1943

The baccalaureate service was held on Sunday, May 23, with the Rev. George M. Plaskett, alumnus of the school and rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Orange, N.J., as the speaker.

The list of graduates follows:

† Magna Cum Laude * Cum Laude

BACHELOR OF ARTS

North Carolina

Robert I. Alexander, Concord; Leon R. Constant and Howard B. Pullen, Jr., Raleigh; Annie E. Crowell, Monroe; Beulah C. Davis, Wilmington, Mary M. Gray, Williamston, Victor M. Hall, Winston-Salem; Lusynthia P. Johnson, Wilson; Edith A. Mask, Hamlet; Hattie P. Thornton, Warrenton; Sylvia H. Torrence, Wilmington;

Pennsylvania

Rebecca S. Blake, Philadelphia: Viola R. Currie, Pittsburgh; and *Violetta D. Edwards, Pottsville;

New York

†Rebecca H. Burrell, Stapleton, L.I.; *Helen J. McClaude, Marcellus; Norman F. Procope, and Emma T. Williams, New York City;

Others States

Quo Vadis Brown, Rockville, Md.; Bernice E. Cartwright, Miami, Fla.; †Clara A. Clark, Orlando, Fla.; Reginald H. Kent, Lucenburg, Va.; Ruth M. Matthews, Withams, Va.; Helen M. Roberts, Pineville, S.C.; Thelma E. Stewart, Alcoa, Tenn.; Juanita E. Tarleton, Sumter, S.C.;

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

North Carolina

Minnie D. Baker, New Bern; *Hannah M. Diggs, Winston-Salem; Winifred L. Evans and Cora E. Slade, Raleigh;

Others States

Vernon C. Peters, New York City; *Lloyd A. Quarterman, Charlottesville, Va.

Delaware State Awards Degrees To Twenty-Nine

DOVER Del. — W. W. Laird, president of the State Board of Welfare, addressed the graduates of Delaware State at the 51st annual commencement.

CONFERS DEGREES

President Howard D. Gregg conferred 29 degrees, 5 of which were conferred in absentia to member of the class now in the armed forces of the country.

Mrs. Ella Weston Henson was awarded the bachelor's degree 40 years after her graduation from the high school department and 17 years after completing the normal course at this institution.

Certificates were awarded to 8 students who completed the engineering, science, management war training course in chemistry and chemical technology. These certificates were granted by the University of Delaware for instruction given at Delaware State College by the members of its division of Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

JUN 5 1943

General Education Board Underwrites N. C. Project

Atlanta Daily World

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (SNS) — The significant findings of the Bennett College summer health camp for underprivileged children have resulted in an appropriation from the General Education Board to assure the continuance of the project for three years, it was announced here by President David D. Jones following the completion of the second summer camp held at the college.

JUL 24 1943

The grant now makes possible continued experimentation and study of a control group of twenty children throughout the year instead of six weeks during the summer session as was the case in the previous two years.

The summer health camps have been held on the campus in connection with the health school sponsored by the North Carolina School Coordinating Health Service and the General Education Board. Its aims were to give teachers in the health school an opportunity to make a practical approach to problems of health and nutrition and to observe the results of health theories in actual use.

The selection of children for the project was from schools of the city after careful examination by city nurses, city doctors and public school teachers. They range in age from 8 to 13.

Examinations revealed defects with frequencies as follow: postural 16; defective tonsils, 13; eyestrain, 3; defective teeth 13; foot defects, 7; enlarged cervical glands, 2; congenital syphilis, 1; anemia (60 per cent and below) 18; mild skin infections, 3; mentally retarded, 2; mild heart defect, undersized for age, slight limp, rickets and enlarg-

JUL 10 1943

in the physical conditon of children were observed in personality and facial expressions, particularly in the two mental defectives.

When the fall term opens, the health camp will be housed in a cottage on the campus being renovated for this use. Here the twenty children will spend their day and follow a similar routine as in the summer health camp. There will be also regular instruction in the elementary subjects.

Besides the community's children the health camp will increase the opportunity for Bennett students to observe and work with children of other ages. The college operates a nursery school for children, up-to-date nursery school students, future sociologists, psychologists, social workers, home-makers may observe and study the methods and procedures in child welfare and development.

JUL 10 1943

couraged to take the second of any of the foods. Already the third helpings of any of the foods. Three dentists from the division of the State Board of Health were members of the child's staff and cleaned every teeth and made other necessary corrections in addition to giving instruction in oral hygiene. Other demonstrable improvements in the fall term opens, the camp will be housed in a cottage on the campus being renovated for this use. Here the twenty children will spend their day and follow a similar routine as in the summer health camp. There will be also regular instruction in the elementary subjects.

Besides the community's children the health camp will increase the opportunity for Bennett students to observe and work with children of other ages. The college operates a nursery school for children, up-to-date nursery school students, future sociologists, psychologists, social workers, home-makers may observe and study the methods and procedures in child welfare and development.

JUL 10 1943

The gain in weight of each child ranging from one-half to six and one-fourth pounds, attested to the success of the project in feeding of oral hygiene of the State Board Furthermore. All children were en-

18d-1943
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh. Pa.

Graduate At Mid-Year Ceremony

FEB 20 1943

FEB 20 1943

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18—The Atlanta University School of Social Work has just graduated its first mid-year class, as a result of the accelerated program, initiated during the war emergency, the exercises this afternoon. whereby students can begin and end their training periods during the summer and at the beginning of the second semester of each academic year.

The mid-year graduating class was composed of: Alyce L. Christian, Washington, D.C.; Nellie Emerson Driskell, Atlanta, Ga.; Harriett C. Duckett, Phipadelphia, Pa.; H. Maryland Gear, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Olivia Emily Hebert, Langston, Oklahoma; Effie L. Hildreth, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Thomas Baker Jones, Lawnside, N. J.; Lillian N. D. Reed, Philadelphia, Pa., and Juanita Josephine Small, Yonkers, N. Y.

Hampton Ends 75th Birthday Celebration

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Hampton, Va., April 12.—Hampton Institute, one of the Nation's foremost Negro institutions of higher learning, concludes a four-day celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary this afternoon with commencement exercises at which President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce University spoke.

It was the seventy-third commencement program of the school which was founded by Brig. Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong on April 1, 1868. APR 1 3 1943

General Armstrong, who was a white man, was eulogized in an anniversary baccalaureate sermon yesterday by President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University. The speaker said General Armstrong and other members of his race gave their funds and efforts toward the uplift of former slaves and their children and toward a better understanding between the races.

"You and I have got to do what these (founders) did," Dr. Johnson said. "There is no room for us except on their side. APR 1 3 1943

The widow of General Armstrong was honored Sunday afternoon at the annual alumni dinner held by the graduates. She attended the affair with her son, Lieut. Comdr. Daniel Armstrong of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, who is a trustee of the institute.

Dedication of a service flag to 457 Hampton alumni known to be with the armed forces marked vespers conducted by members of the graduating class Sunday evening. On the flag were four gold stars for those men known to have died while in the service. APR 1 3 1943

Marie McIver, North Carolina State supervisor of colored elementary schools, was awarded the 1943 alumni award of Hampton Institute this afternoon.

New York Age
New York, N. Y

Dr. C. H. Wesley To Be Graduation Speaker At Howard University

APR 10 1943

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, will deliver the annual commencement address at Hampton Institute on Monday, April 12, bringing to a close the combined commencement and seventy-fifth anniversary program, scheduled to begin at the college on Thursday, April 8. Dr. Wesley will speak in Ogden Hall at 2 p.m. when about 170 graduates are to receive degrees and diplomas.

President Mordecai Johnson, of Howard University, the other major speaker to be heard on the week-end program, will deliver the seventy-fifth anniversary and baccalaureate sermon in Memorial Church at 11 o'clock on Sunday, April 11.

Because of various wartime contingencies, the anniversary-commencement program has been considerably modified since its original plans were outlined, Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier said in announcing final details.

The events scheduled will serve simply to commemorate the achievements of Hampton Institute since it was founded three-quarters of a century ago by Brigadier General Samuel Chapman Armstrong. They will also coincide with the time of the Spring meeting of the board of trustees and the annual alumni reunion.

APR 10 1943

Regret has been expressed by Institute officials that the college, which is housing and feeding several hundred army and navy trainees in addition to its regular student body, will be able to accommodate only a very limited number of out-of-town guests during the weekend.

APR 3 1943

New York Age
New York, N. Y

Wilberforce Graduation Speeded Up To April 27

APR 27 1943

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—As part of the general program of accelerated education to which Wilberforce University has fully committed itself and to meet the request of the government to take, as soon as possible, 400 inductee under the Army Specialized Training Program, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, announces that the annual bacalaureate sermon will be delivered on Sunday, April 25, and that the commencement exercises will be held on Tuesday, April 27.

APR 27 1943

To facilitate the prorgram of acceleration, Wilberforce University has changed from the semester system to the quarter system, and will hold a regular one quarter summer school, beginning the first week in June of this year. This will complete a year round period of instruction.

APR 27 1943

There has been no summer school at Wilberforce since 1932.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C

Livingstone College Commencement

We are very greatly interested in and impressed by the announcements of the forthcoming commencement at Livingstone College, both as to the speakers on the commencement program and the other important events that will occur at that time. We have special reference to the dedication of the Price Memorial building.

It is of very particular significance that Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the General Education Board, of New York, is to give the commencement address. Dr. Davis, who was so largely responsible for the granting of the $75,000, which made possible the completion of the Price Memorial building, will have an opportunity to personally inspect the work which has been done; and he will also have the chance to determine what the future possibilities of the College are. We naturally hope he will be favorably impressed, we have no doubt that he will be, not only with the way we have used the funds which his Board granted the College, but that he by his visit to the college might have a favorable disposition if and when we bring up the matter of endowment.

Dr. Benjamin C. Robeson, who is to give the baccalaureate sermon, is one of the most capable and resourceful ministers in Zion Methodism. Although his work as pastor of Mother Zion Church, where he succeeded the late Bishop J. W. Brown, has been, perhaps, his most outstanding achievement, his pastorate at First Church, Los Angeles; his work as Chaplain in the Army, and his long pastorate at Paterson, together with his known record for courageous and frank expression in the church, have marked him as one of the truly great men of the church and ministry of America.

The date of commencement is earlier this year than usual, in keeping with the rule of most schools and colleges, adopted for the duration. The student body has been reduced by inductions and war employment, and the graduation class will probably be smaller than in many years. But this commencement will undoubtedly be very largely attended, because constituents of the church and alumni of the college will be very anxious to view the completed Price Memorial building.

APR 24 1943

Hampton Hears Howard And Wilberforce Heads

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—President Mordecai Johnson of Howard university, and President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce university appeared at Hampton institute, last week-end as major speakers in the 75th anniversary celebration of the college, which was founded three-quarters of a century ago by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong.

Addresses by the distinguished heads of two of America's oldest Negro educational institutions drew capacity audiences to Memorial church and Ogden hall at Hampton, where they spoke on Sunday and Monday, respectively. They also brought to a close the four-day anniversary observance of the college.

Dr. Johnson, delivering the anniversary baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, paid eloquent tribute to members of the white race who pioneered in the field of Negro education after the war between the states. Dr. Welsey, speaking at the college commencement exercises, urged members of the graduating class to emulate General Armstrong in meeting the war and peace-time problems of the present era with courage and idealism.

Calls Race a Myth

Dr. Wesley also told the 129 graduates and 39 other seniors who will complete their college education this summer to "believe in yourselves and get out of your minds the feelings of inferiority which have been unfairly imposed upon the Negro.

"This thing called race," he said, "has no biological foundation. Science has proved that it is a myth, that attainment is based upon individual ability and not upon cultural opportunity. The idea of racial inferiority or superiority must end, both in the thinking of white peple and in our own

Founder's Wife Present

At the commencement exercises, Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier presented certificates and diplomas to the graduates, who also received autographed copies of Armstrong's "Ideas on Life" from the wife of the institute founder, who was a guest of the college throughout the observance.

Miss Marie McIver, '34, of Raleigh, N. C., received the Hampton institute alumni award at the exercises, for her outstanding work as state supervisor of Negro elementary school in North Carolina. Other awards announced

APR 23 1943

Mrs. Armstrong

were:

The James E. Gregg prize, to Miss Ruby R. McGee, a sophomore of Denver, Colo., and Miss Ophelia M. Penn, a senior of Beckley, W. Va., for making the best use of their opportunities in the division of home economics.

The James E. Gregg prize, to Hayward Torrence of Mooresville, N. C., a senior in the department of forging welding, for making the best use of his opportunities in the division of trades and industries. Honorable mention for this prize went to Fletcher B. Walden of Franklin, Va., senior in the bricklaying department.

The Pi Lambda Theta scholarships, to Miss Doris E. Gillmore of White Plains, N. Y., a sophomore in the division of education, and to Miss Sarah M. Liston of Knoxville, a junior in the division of home economics. The scholarships were awarded by women on the Hampton institute faculty who are members of Pi Lambda Theta, a national honorary scholarship society.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C

Hampton Names Graduation Speaker

Special Dispatch to The Post

Hampton Institute, Va., March 30.—Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, will deliver the annual commencement address at Hampton Institute on April 12. About 170 graduates are to receive degrees and diplomas.

President Mordecai Johnson, of Howard University, the other major speaker to be heard on the week-end program, will deliver the seventy-fifth anniversary and baccalaureate sermon in Memorial Church at 11 o'clock on Sunday, April 11.

Jackson, Miss., News
March 19 1943

FINCH TO ADDRESS NEGRO GRADUATES

Students at the Mid-way Negro Vocational School near Harpersville will hear Anslem J. Finch of Brandon deliver the commencement address to the graduating class on Friday night, April 2.

Prof. E. L. Posey of the negro teachers association in Newton county announces that the annual county-wide graduating exercises of the grammar school in Newton county will be held on Friday night, March 26 in the Newton county training school. Approximately 100 graduates will receive diplomas. Anslem Finch will also be commencement speaker at this graduation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Robeson Commencement Speaker At Morehouse

Four Classes Are Scheduled To Hold Reunions This Year

According to an announcement from the office of President Benjamin E. Mays, Paul Robeson, internationally famous baritone and actor, will be the commencement speaker at Morehouse College at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 2, in Sale Hall Chapel. These exercises will bring to a close the four days of events which have been planned for the commencement season of '43. The announcement also stated that this year reunions will be held for the classes of 1903, 1913, 1923, and 1933.

The commencement speaker has achieved prominence in four realms of the entertainment world: the theatre, the motion picture, the concert stage, and radio. He has been a frequent visitor to college campuses, and he is known by thousands of college students all over the country.

Educated at Rutgers College and Columbia University, Mr. Robeson has been honored with the L. H. D. degree by Hamilton College. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he was a four letter man at Rutgers, and in 1918 he was picked by Walter Camp as All-American end.

The first of the commencement events at Morehouse will be the President's Reception to the graduating classes on Saturday, May 29 from eight until ten p. m. at Morgan Hall. Spelman College. On Sunday, May 30, at three p. m., Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary, Colored Work Dept., of the YMCA, will preach the baccalaureate sermon in Sisters Chapel; and from five until seven p. m. President and Mrs. Mays will be at home to the seniors, the faculty, alumni, and friends. Monday morning, June 1, at eight o'clock, the senior breakfast will be held in the University Dining Hall; and at three p. m. class day exercises will be held in Sale Hall Chapel. Climaxing the events of the day will be the annual alumni and senior meeting and reception at 8:00 p. m. in the Robert Hall Lounge.

Impressive Demonstrations At Piney Woods Commencement

PINEY WOODS, Miss., May 13—A mammoth crowd turned out at Piney Woods college to witness the impressive commencement exercises in which representatives from various classes including agriculture, mechanics, music, home economics, electricity and nursing competed in interesting demonstrations and received their diplomas for the completion of work in the respective courses.

IOWA UNIVERSITY WOMAN SPEAKS

The principal commencement address was delivered by Dr. Zilpha Emma Chandler, of Upper University of Iowa, outstanding white institution of that state, who lauded the achievements of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver in their respective fields. Dr. Chandler said, "Truly, Dr. Carver and Booker T. Washington were angels of God. We cannot deny this fact. They spoke to God and God spoke to them. Dr. Carver asked God about the peanut and God talked to him."

LARGE CLASS IS GRADUATED

The general theme of the commencement was "Education for Service."

Graduates from nearly every state in the South were represented, with two blind students among the recipients of coveted diplomas from the High School department. Presentations were made by Mrs. McBride of the State Department for the Blind. Assisting with the presentations were Miss McGilvra, YMCA workers; and Miss F. O. Alexander, of Jackson college.

Many notables including Mrs. Jacob L. Reddix, wife of President Jacob L. Reddix, Jackson college; Miss Davis, and Miss Bettye Mae Jack, graduate of Piney Woods and Jeannes college, now teaching in Scott County; W. W. Blackburn, editor of Teachers' Journal, and scores of other citizens from throughout the state were present at the event.

Music was under the supervision of Mrs. Bertha Dishman and Dr. Grant Perrin, who accomplished a job characteristic of Piney Wood tradition.

Robert Durr, Piney Woods graduate, made a brief talk before a crowded audience at the chapel. He is now located in Birmingham.

Shining machinery and immaculate equipment were evidences of the splendid training program in force at the institution.

New York Age
New York, N. Y

Elaborate Program To Be Planned For N. C. College's Graduation

DURHAM, N. C.—The most elaborate commencement program in the progressive history of the North Carolina College for Negroes will begin on Sunday, May 30th, with the baccalaureate sermon to be preached by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University. Dr. Wesley will be heard in the B. N. Duke Auditorium at 5:30 p. m.

On the following day, Monday, May 31, Hon. Sumner Wells, Under Secretary of State will deliver the commencement address in the auditorium at 10:45 a. m. Other participants at the exercises will include Governor J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina, who will deliver diplomas to the graduate and professional students, and Dr. Robert L. Flowers, president of Duke University and for the past 30 years, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College.

Dr. James E. Shepard, president of America's only state-supported College of Liberal Arts and Sciences for Negroes, announced the schedule of events for this year's commencement exercises last Saturday afternoon at which time he revealed the fact that for the first time since inauguarating the School of Law, there will be graduate from that department.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

WILBERFORCE HAD COLORFUL COMMENCEMENT WITH EMPHASIS ON MILITARY

Lt. Colonel Campbell C. Johnson Delivered Commencement Address

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—Lt. Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, Executive Assistant, National Headquarters, Selective Service, Washington, D. C., delivered the annual commencement address at Wilberforce University on Tuesday, of this week, May 4, at the eightieth commencement exercises. Dean León Ransom, S. S. Booker, and President Wesley were other speakers. The commencement program began on April 29 with the Annual Speaking Contest and continued with the graduating exercises of the University High School on April 30, at which time Mr. S. S. Booker, Executive Secretary of the Youngstown Y. M. C. A. delivered the address.

The baccalaureate address was delivered by President Charles H. Wesley on last Sunday, May 2 in Jones Auditorium at 10:30 A. M. The Annual Alumni Program was held on Monday, May 3, at 8:00 P. M., with Dr. Leon Ransom, Dean of the Howard University Law School, Class '03, delivering the address. Colonel Johnson spoke in Jones Memorial Chapel, Shorter Hall, at 10:30 A. M. to about 88 graduates who received bachelor degrees. ROTC officers served as ushers.

This commencement was the first one under the accelerated program for the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Education and Industrial Arts. There were nine men who have completed the Senior ROTC course and will be sent to officers' training camps in order to complete the requirements for the award of commission in the United States Army. A colorful commencement with emphasis upon attainments in the military field was characterized this historic academic occasion held in the midst of war.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

226 Students To Graduate From Howard

Howard University will graduate 226 students at commencement exercises this afternoon at 5:45 o'clock on the university campus. Besides the 226 graduates, 11 students will receive certificates for work in oral hygiene and social

Maj. Thad L. Hungate, former chairman of the board of trustees, will be awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and a graduated with honors: The following students will be pronounced by Dr. Fred S. Buschmeyer, Mount Pleasant Congregational Church.

Bachelor of Arts (magna cum laude)—Elaine C. Brazier.
Bachelor of Arts (magna cum laude)—Mary M. Cannady, Catherine E. Lewis, Theresa O. Berry, Gladys E. Canegata, Vera D. Doby, George L. Jones, Lula M. Lloyd H. Reed, Myrtle E. Thorne, Albert W. Winthrop, George B. Winkle, Jr., Mary B. Logan, Catherine J. E. Roett, Gene G. Thompson, Orville F. Crutchfield, Henry Bachelor of Arts (cum laude)—Grace J. C. Hunter.

18d-1943

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
June 1, 1943

NEGRO COLLEGE HEARS WELLES

Undersecretary Of State Addresses Graduates Of North Carolina School.

DURHAM, May 31.—(AP)—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles today in his address to the graduating class of the North Carolina College for Negroes asserted his faith in the Constitution of the United States as a living organ capable of adjustments to the future needs of the American people.

Speaking directly to the large number of graduates, Welles admonished them as follows: "It is to you, and to your comrades in arms, that this sorely stricken world looks with confident trust for its redemption. If you, of this generation, in all of the lands where the love of freedom is the supreme value, refuse to permit yourselves to be divided in war or in peace, you can forge that new world of which mankind has so long dreamed—a world which is free from war and in which men and women can live out their lives in security, in happiness, and in peace."

"I am deeply appreciative of the privilege you have granted me of delivering this commencement address to the North Carolina College for Negroes," Welles said in opening.

"No citizen of the United States, who is afforded the opportunity, in these days, of speaking to a graduating class of one of our universities or colleges, can accept that honor without a very deep sense of gratitude, and without a very profound feeling of humility," Welles declared.

Columbia, S. C., State
May 30, 1943

SC State Awards Diplomas to 140 Monday, May 31

Orangeburg, May 29—One hundred and forty candidates for graduation will receive diplomas and degrees at commencement exercises to be held at South Carolina State college, Monday, May 31.

Dr. Charles Stewart, Portsmouth, Va., distinguished clergyman, author and lecturer will preach the baccalaureate sermon Sunday May 30 at 4:00 p. m.

Dr. Frederick Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute delivers the graduation day address on Monday May 31 at 11:00 a. m.

President M. F. Whitaker will confer the degrees on the one hundred forty candidates from seven divisions and departments of the college. Eleven of these candidates for degrees are now serving in the armed services.

Columbia, S. C., Record
May 19, 1943

Allen University To Graduate A Class of 60

By HERBERT W. BUAMGARDNER

The pre-commencement season started at Allen University last Thursday with the home economics demonstration. Friday night the music department presented in recital Edith Ann Smiley, and Howard Whitmire, panist and organist and baritone, respectively. Sunday afternoon the university choir was presented in its final program of the year.

Tuesday night of the current week, the senior class presented a play, written by the faculty advisor, Prof. Frederick H. Dedmond, titled "Triple Victory." The play was written around local and global conditions as they affect the Negro. The personages characterized were President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Wendell Willkie, Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, Mary McLeod Bethune, Paul Robeson, Ethel Waters, and Adolph Hitler. The play was well received.

At 8:30 tonight in the university auditorium a Bible reading contest will be held. Tomorrow night at Bishops Memorial A. M. E. Church, Washington street between Pine and Oak, senior consecration services will be held. The Rev. Dr. I. H. Alston, dean of the Dickerson Theological Seminary, Allen University, will deliver the communal message.

Saturday afternoon the senior class day exercises will be staged on the university campus at 6:30. Joint baccalaureate services will be held with Benedict College in the latter's auditorium at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The speaker will will be the Rev. H. W. Long of Florence. The literary societies will be addressed by the Rev. J. C. Cooxum Monday night; the religious societies, by Dr. D. W. Wilson, Tuesday night, and the alumni, by Rev. Hale B. Thompson, Wednesday night.

At 10:30 Thursday morning, the graduation exercises will be held in the university auditorium. Degrees will be awarded to more than 60.

The address to the graduating classes will be delivered by Dr. Mordecal Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C. Incidentally, Dr. Johnson is the first Negro head the "Capstone of Negro Education" has ever had, and it has enjoyed its greatest season of prosperity under his direction. Dr. Johnson received his first degree at Atlanta Baptist (now Morehouse) College, Atlanta. His theological and other graduate degrees were received at Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, New York, and Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The public is extended an invitation to attend all these exercises.

Columbia, S. C., State
May 28, 1943

Dr. Johnson Talks To Graduating Classes at Allen

Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C., told the graduating classes of Allen university in the annual message to the candidates for degrees ,that the essence of life is candor.

The speaker portrayed to his youthful auditors the life of an humble Negro farmer who had secured a government loan in order to carry on the activities to which he was accustomed. He chose this individual as his subject because of his having been placed on a committee to go to Mississippi and investigate the reasons back of the success attained by this farmer who had consistently repaid his government loans, and had shown evidence of greater successes.

Degrees were conferred by President Samuel Richard Higgins. Prizes were awarded to Clifford Taylor, Mabel Butler, Sullivan Ruff, Jacob Holmes, Frazelia Corley, Maudest Drayton, Esther Quarels, Joye M. Peguese, Mary Whitener, Blondell Walker, Edith Smiley, Wallace Crumlin, and Maude Carolina.

President Higgins announced that a campaign had been launched by the African Methodist church in South Carolina to raise $50,000 to clear the school of indebtedness by February 1, 1945. In view of the fact that more than $27,000 were reported by the church constituency at the meeting of the trustees Wednesday, the bishop, president, trustees, ministry and laity are optimistic to the extent that they believe that instead of reporting $50,000 at that time the total will be thousands of dollars in excess of that amount.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Reunion Part Of Graduation

College Outlines Commencement Plan

MAY 29 1943

One of the major highlights of Alabama State Teachers College commencement calendar will be the reunion program which is scheduled for Saturday at 3 o'clock, in Tullibody auditorium.

The reunion program this year will be centered around all members of classes of "3's." The honor graduate for this year will be Rev. Edward M. Jones from the class of 1883, and who is at present pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church on West Jeff Davis Avenue. Rev. Jones will give some highlights of the class of '83. The office of Alumni Relations has heard from James Julian, of the class of 1893, a former resident of this city, and who now resides in Greencastle, Ind., he has stated that he would put forth his very best effort to be present and represent the class which graduated from State a half century ago. James Julian is a retired postal clerk and is the father of Dr. Percy Julian, the eminent scientist and international authority on the soy bean.

The principal speaker for the reunion will be Grand Secretary James E. Kelley of the class of 1903. Kelley was elected grand secretary of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World in 1928, and has held that office since that time. Music for the entire occasion will be rendered by the college band and choir under the direction of Professor Frederick Hall.

President Irene B. West of the National Alumni Association will welcome the graduates of 1943 into the association. Response will be made by William Morris, president of the high school class, and Curtis Grubbs, president of the college class.

MAY 29 1943

To Unveil Bust

Professor Isaac Hathaway, one of America's most eminent sculptors and who is head of the department of art and ceramics at Tuskegee Institute was authorized to model a full life antique bronze colored bust of President H. Councill Trenholm, and have the bust ready to be unveiled on Alumni Reunion Day of 1943. Professor Hathaway has been working extremely hard on this job for the past several months in order to have this job completed on schedule.

The unveiling ceermony will be part two of the Reunion program. The bust committee has done an excellent job in making contacts with alumni members and friends informing them of the project and inviting them to become a part of this project in honor of the president of the institution. President Ethel Broadnax of this local chapter, and Secretary Arthur Mae Norris along with Principal Theodore Smiley of the Booker-Washington High School will participate in the unveiling ceremonies. Many other features will be included on this program. All Alumni members and friends are invited to attend this occasion.

Atlanta, Ga.,
May 30, 1

Negro Schools To Hold Joint Rites on Sunday

Commencement activities for the Atlanta University System will begin Sunday at 3 p. m. with a joint baccalaureate service for Atlanta University, Morehouse College Spelman College and the Atlanta University School of Social Work in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior Negro secretary for the National Council Y. M. C. A., will preach.

Atlanta University's commencement exercises will be held Monday at 5 p. m. in the Library Quadrangle. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, will speak. Degrees of master of arts, master of science, master of social work and bachelor of science in library service will be conferred on a class of 83.

Paul Robeson, Negro baritone and stage star, will speak at the graduation program for Morehouse College Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. in Sale Hall Chapel. A class of 44 will graduate.

Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, dean of students at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y., will speak at the Spelman College commencement exercises Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. in Sisters Chapel. Degrees will be conferred upon a class of 64.

Atlanta

Atlanta U. to Hear Two Noted Speakers

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior Negro secretary of the National Council Y. M. C. A., will preach the baccalaureate sermon at 3 p. m. Sunday to the Atlanta University System, including Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College in Sisters Chapel.

Dr. Ralph E. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., dean of students at Brooklyn College, will deliver the commencement address to the Week at Knoxville College, will Leonard F. Spelman College graduating class be sessions of the Board of Trus- Cowan, and at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, June 2. tees, Wednesday and Thursday. The inaugural of Dr. William Baccalaureate sermon Sunday at Lloyd Imes as the sixth president of Knoxville College will take place Friday. Saturday at 4 p. m. the Alumni will meet, and a reception at the home of President and Mrs. Imes for graduates, parents and faculty will follow.

Trustee Meet Starts Knox College Commencement

Dean H. Liston, said yesterday. The annual sermon to the Christian Student Organizations Knoxvillians on the board are: will be preached Sunday morning by the Rev. B. O. Evans and F. Hurley, Carl A. President Imes will deliver the and J. L. Cary.

7:30 p. m.

Official representatives from the following colleges and universities will be present:

Chicago University, Princeton University, Yale University, Muskingum College, Smith College, Talladega College, Maryville College, Oberlin College, Virginia

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
May 21 1943

"Like ships that have gone down at sea
When heaven was all tranquility."

The commencement speaker May 31 at the North Carolina College for Negroes, in Durham, will be Sumner Welles, under secretary of state of the United States, one of the world's leading figures at this moment in history. Who says the Negro has not progressed. A factor in the progress in this instance is the nature and point of view of James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina college. Stalwart, self-respecting, fine-mannered and sound, he knows that progress for his race is an evolution and that those (white or black, North or South) who try to make it a revolution defeat it more than they further it. He knows, too, that the white man and the black simply have to get along with each other in this country, especially below the Potomac, and that there is a natural good will between the two which relates to the final answer even if it doesn't make it.

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

BENNETT GRADUATES 57 ANNOUNCES $12,000 GIFT

GREENSBORO, N. C.— Fifty-seven students from fourteen states and the District of Columbia received diplomas and heard an address by Dr. J. M. Seabrook, president of Fayetteville Teachers College at the seventieth annual commencement of Bennett College held here Monday May 24.

Highlighting the exercises was the announcement by President David D. Jones of the gift of $12,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Nan Gordon Smith of Fayetteville, former student of the college and wife of the late Dr. E. E. Smith.

JUN 1943

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 28, 1943

Governor Arnall Is To Deliver Address at Shorter on Monday

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

ROME, Ga., May 27.—A meeting of the board of trustees will be a feature of the three-day commencement program at Shorter College Saturday, May 29, through May 31. Governor Ellis Arnall and Dr. Arthur Jackson, of Atlanta, will be principal speakers on this seventieth commencement occasion.

Graduation exercises are scheduled for Monday morning, at which time Governor Arnall will deliver the commencement address.

First in the series of Saturday activities will be a meeting of the board of trustees at 11 a. m. Alumnae of the college will hold their annual general meeting in the Little Theater Saturday morning. Mrs. Lydia Dixon Sheppard, of Rome, is president, and Miss Louise Bennet, of Shorter College, is alumnae secretary.

Class day exercises with the traditional daisy chain procession by the sophomores is scheduled for Saturday afternoon in the Rockery. Frances Warnock, of Atlanta, senior class president, will have charge. The May Queen, Emily Guinn, of LaGrange, will be crowned on the campus following the class day program.

The annual commencement play will be presented Saturday night, according to Mrs. Allie Hayes Richardson, head of the speech department.

Sunday morning, May 30, Dr. Jackson, pastor of the Morningside Baptist church, Atlanta, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon in the First Baptist church, Rome. Dr. Jackson is secertary of the Georgia Baptist Foundation.

The music department of the college, under the direction of Wilbur Rowand, will present a musical program Sunday night in Brookes chapel.

Awarding of diplomas is scheduled for the graduating exercises Monday at 10:30 a. m. Dr. Paul M. Cousins will preside at this program and Dean Everett Porter will announce at this time the girls to whom awards and degrees are to be given.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

College Commencement Headed By Prominent Speakers

Commencement exercises have been announced at the following colleges:

A and T, at Greensboro, N. C., presented a four-day commemoration of its forty-fifth annual commencement, May 21, 22, 23, and 24. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, delivered the baccalaureate sermon, May 23.

Dillard University, New Orleans, will observe its eighth annual commencement, Wednesday, June 2, at 6 p.m., with Rev. Robert E. Jones, bishop of the New Orleans and Columbus areas of the Methodist church delivering the address.

ARCHBISHOP AT SOUTHERN

Archbishop Francis Rummell of New Orleans was commencement speaker at graduation exercises at Southern University, Scotlandville, La., Wednesday, May 26.

All of the commencement activities at West Virginia State College were combined into one program, with Dr. Channing H. Tobias of New York as speaker, Sunday, May 23. All of the senior men called to the armed forces during the current month of May were graduated in absentia.

President Mordecai Johnson of Howard was the speaker at Allen University, Columbia, S. C., Thursday, May 27.

SUMNER WELLES AT N. C.

The Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, will be the commencement speaker at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., Monday, May 31, at 10:45 a.m.

St. Augustine's, Raleigh, N. C., presented Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, acting president of Hampton Institute, at the Auggie commencement, Wednesday, May 26.

Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., will hold its commencement, Monday, June 7, with the address by Rev. C. C. Alleyne, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

MAY 29 1943

ROBESON AT MOREHOUSE

Paul Robeson, internationally

MAY 29 1943

Nashville Tenn.
Banner

May 19, 1943

Negro Baptist Seminary Slates Commencement

The American Baptist Theological Seminary will hold its nineteenth annual commencement exercises on Sunday and Monday, May 23 and 24, in the Seminary Chapel, White's Creek Road.

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Dr. D. A. Jackson of Knoxville, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church (Negro) and secretary of the Tennessee State Convention (Negro) on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Charles W. Pope, executive secretary of the Tennessee Baptist State Executive Mission Board, will deliver the commencement address Monday night at 8 o'clock.

The Seminary is fostered jointly by the Southern Baptist Convention and the National Baptist Convention, Inc., U.S.A., for the education of Negro ministers, missionaries and religious workers.

Degrees to Afro-Amer Sixty-four at Spelman

Baltimore, Maryland

JUN 12 1943

ATLANTA, Ga. — Bachelor of arts degrees were conferred upon forty-eight young women and bachelor of science upon sixteen when Spelman College held commencement exercises, here, on Wednesday.

Brooklyn Dean Speaks

The graduation address was delivered by Ralph P. Bridgman, white, dean of students at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Other participants on the program were the Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, the Rev. Stuart R. Oglesby, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, the Spelman College Glee Club under direction of Willis L. James, Mrs. Naomah Maise, pianist, and President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University.

The speaker was introduced by President Florence M. Read of Spelman.

Honor Graduates

The four students to graduate with high honors were Misses Doris A. Blayton of Atlanta; Florence Brown Irving of Raleigh, N.C.; Helen Robinson of Lackawanna, N.Y., and Helen E. Rice of Allendale, S.C.

Others to receive diplomas were:

Bachelor of arts: Rubie P. Battie of Cedartown, Ga.; Martha E. Brock of Montezuma, Ga.; Lois M. Brown of Macon, Ga.; Geraldine L. Clark of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Thelma C. Collins of Marianna, Ark.; Sadye A. Conley of Atlanta;

Ruth V. Counts of Columbia, S.C.; Moelle E. Dailey of Cedartown, Ga.; Ada M. Edwards of Atlanta; Mary C. Funderburg of Monticello, Ga.; Eleanor V. Gaines of Atlanta; Alberta E. Gent of Florence, Ala.; Beatrice Goldsby of Detroit, Mich.; Mary L. Hall of Waycross, Ga.;

Edith R. Harper of Aiken, S.C.; Candace V. Hillsman of Athens, Ga.; Lavada U. Johnson, Louise D. Johnson, Susie and Eula Jones of Atlanta; Vera E. Kendrick of Savannah, Ga.; Eleanor M. Latimer of LaGrange, Ga.; Celestine McCord of Hayneville, Ala.; Elizabeth E. McEwen of Oxford, Miss.; Annabelle S. McGregor of Dayton, O.;

Antoinette Mainor of Chicago, Ill.; Carleatha J. Modest of Lakeland, Fla.; Annie J. Moore of Atlanta; Margaret I. Moore of Birmingham, Ala.; Melzetta E. Peterson of Atlanta;

Carol A. Phillips of NYC; Agnes L. Roper of Cedartown, Ga.; Anna L. Ross of Coumbus, O.; Ida M. V. Russell of Anderson, S.C.; Juanita C. Samuels of Atlanta; Georgia N. Smith of Albany, Ga.;

Lula F. Smith of Buford, Ga.; Gloriad A. Starks of Washington, D.C.; June V. Strong of Memphis, Tenn.; Edna A. Truitt of Atlanta; Madrid B. Turner of McIntosh, Ga.; Alma L. Vaughn, Austella M. Walden, Ernest M. Wallace and Elois E. Williams of Atlanta, and Minnie D. Williams of Columbus, Ga.

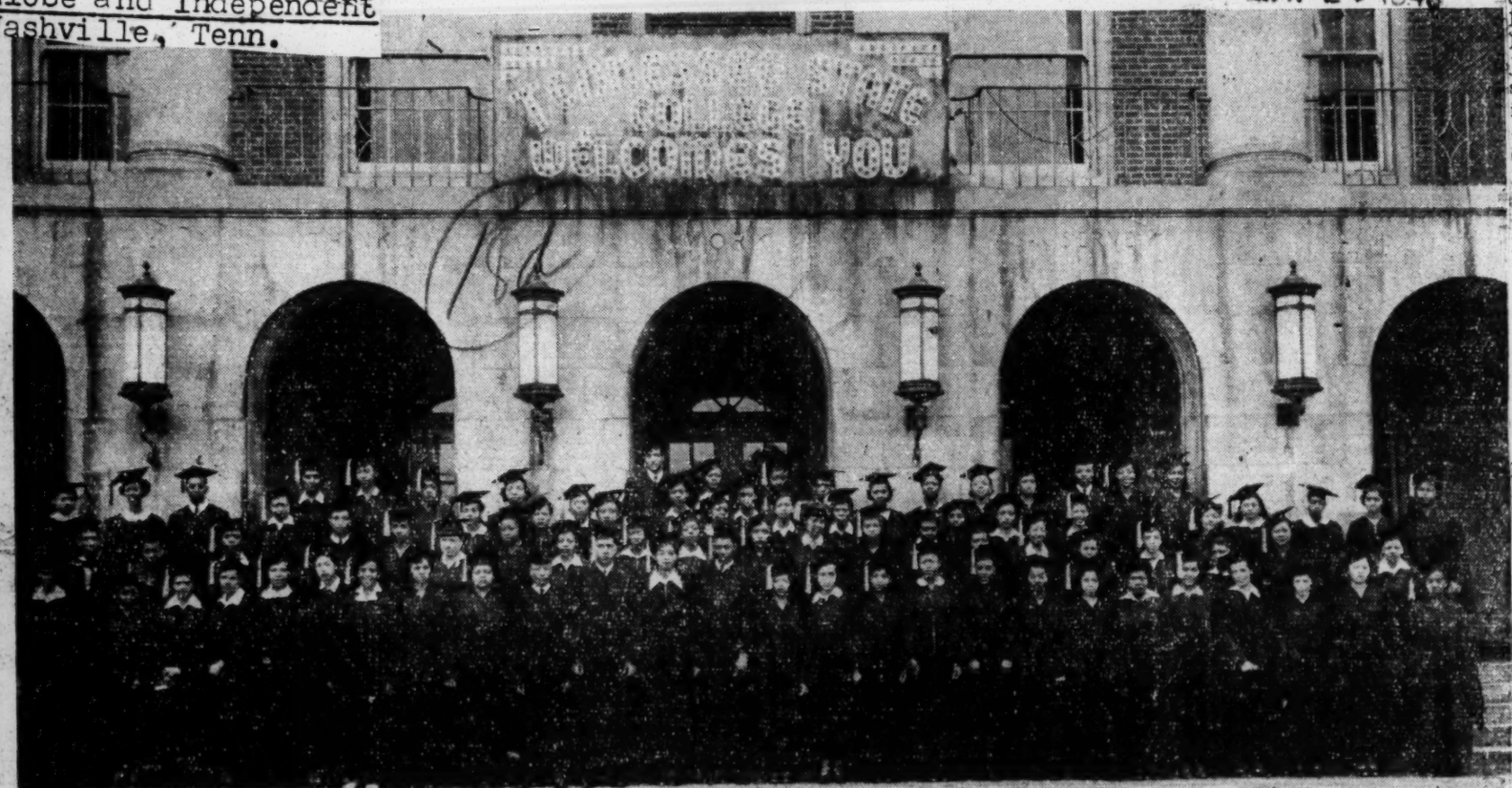
Bachelor of science: Lydia H. Brown of Atlanta; Trudie O. Brunson of Marietta, Ga.; Minnie L. Davis of Jacksonville, Fla.; Opal H. Dixon of Newman, Ga.; Mary A. Gay of Atlanta; Marilyn E. Green of Orangeburg, S.C.;

Lizzie M. Jones of Atlanta; Malissa Kilgore of Brevard, N.C.; Anna L. Lanon of Paris, Ky.; Marechal N. Reid of Mildred I. Saffold of Montgomery, Ala.; Mary E. Thomas of Albany, Ga. Alice B. Turner of McIntosh, Ga.; Miriam T. Washington of Pensacola, Fla., and Mary J. Yancey of Atlanta.

18d-1943

128 Seniors Are in the 1943 Graduating Class at A. and I. State College

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
MAY 28 1943



Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

34 Nashvillians To End College Careers Monday

MAY 28 1943

Gov. Prentice Cooper Will Award Bachelor of Science Degrees to Seniors; Many Achieve High Scholarship Honors

MAY 28 1943

Although this year's class is not the la gest in the history of the Institut on, some of the members of the class have made outstanding records.

MAY 28 1943

The honor students are Miss Ethel Holland, Birmingham, Alabama; Miss Mazarene Terrell, Chicago, Illinois; and Miss' Emma Wiley, Somerville, Tennessee.

One hundred and twenty persons comprise the class, representing nineteen states, the District of Columbia and the Republic of Panama. The class advisers are Miss Eunice Matthew and Dean George W. Gore, Jr.

MAY 28 1943

Special exercises by the class include a Class Night program on Friday, May 28, and Baccalaureate Sunday School on Sunday, May 30, at 9 a. m. The Baccalaureate Address will be given by Dr. Henry Allen Boyd on Sunday at 3:30 p. m. His subject will be "God's Gift to Man." The Commencement Address will be given Monday, May 31, at 10:00 a. m. by Dr. S. C. Garrison, President of George Peabody College for Teachers, who will speak from the subject "Democracy and Service."

Three seniors achieved the coveted honor of MAGNA CUM LAUDE (with high distinction) and 24 achieved CUM LAUDE (with distinction) in the class of 127 that will be awarded degrees at Tennessee A. and I. State College on Monday, May 31. The degrees will be awarded by Gov. Prentice Cooper.

There are thirty-four Nashvillians in this year's graduating class, most of whom are graduates of Pearl High School.

MAY 28 1943

The three "With High Distinction" graduates are Ethel Mae Holland of Birmingham, Ala.; Mazarene Terrell of Chicago and Emma Lee Wiley of Somerville, Tenn.

The 24 "With Distinction" graduates are as follows: Susie Lowe Belcher, Eugene T. Carothers, Mary Frances Kellum, Lethia J. Porterfield, and Frances Lucile Toalston, all of Nashville; also, Nora Ollino Bates, Castalian Springs; Gladys Marie Burgess Algood, Hazo William Carter, Carthage; Roena Marie Henry, Knoxville; Melvin Elizabeth Hughes, Jonesboro; Clara Evelyn Levelle, Woodlawn; Sara Elizabeth Payne, Memphis; Jessie May Weede, Clarksville; Robert Hosea Whitman, Winchester; Ulyess Wilhoite, Tullahoma; Valcour Etoile Williams Shelbyville, and Eva Mayberry Wilson of Gallatin. Also Frances Louise Curry, Milwaukee, Wis.; Chequita Lolita Dunscomb, Evansville, Ind.; Effie Nola Finley, Batesville, Ark.; Jesse Wadsworth Miller, Falcon Miss.; Bertha Lee Parker, Bowling Green, Ky.; Rena Ethel Thorbourne, Panama City, Panama; Abbie Dilcy Vinson, Paris, Ky.

FROM NASHVILLE

Mildred Etta Allen, Edith Clarissa Bailey, Lucy Bell, Myrtle Blackman, Elizabeth Brooks, Hermine Vivian Brooks, Trevania Alice Buford, Lera Delores Bugg, Hattie Beatrice Caldwell, Gladys Eleese Carothers, Annie Laura Chester, Helen Elizabeth Cox, Irene Perkins Grinstead, Pearl Hermes Coleman.

Carrie Levy Hightower, Robbie Branche Law, Janie Juanita Madry, Lela Belle Moore, Margaret Holland Neal, Beulah Mae Newsom, Bessie Mai Patton, Ada Elizabeth Powell, Essie Mae Pratt, Sadie Mai Roland, Anita Cecil Smith, Marian Scruggs Tharpe, Thelma Elizabeth Thomas, Lena Douglass Wakefield, Elizabeth White, Calvin Bable Wilson, Elizabeth Wynn and Catherine Yever Worde.

MAY 28 1943

FROM TENNESSEE

Lillian Burem Armstrong, Rogersville; Myrna Elizabeth Avant, Murfreesboro; Emelene Branham, Castalian Springs; Annie Bell Clayton, Murfreesboro; Lillian Lavelle Cox, Memphis; Marie Gernedia Dupree, Jackson; Martha Corinne Edmondson, Coltewah; LaVerne Epps, Covington; James Edward Farrell, Mt. Pleasant; Pauline Hartsfield, Cowan; Tillie Melvina Hawthorne, Ripley; Agnes Bridges Hayes, Huntingdon; Wilma Jean Hennings, Denmark; Climmie Louise Holmes, Kerville; Marsh Samuel Houston, Pulaski; Jean Blondell Ingram, Mercer; Sarah Ellen Love, Athens; Stella McKissack, Springfield; Mary Delilah Marsh, Humbolt; Essie B. Parram, Whiteville; Lucy Maryetta Reynolds, Pulaski; Annie Mary Rucker, Murfreesboro; Freneze Elizabeth Rutherford, Mt. Juliet; Mary Alice Scott, Springfield; Alma Rebecca Tall, Morris Chapel; Marion George Taylor, Arlington; Dorsey West, Dyer; Frank Arthur Williams, Memphis; Elma Willis, Springfield; Mazell Coneva Willis, Springfield; Alberta Wright, Franklin.

FROM OTHER STATES

Georgia Rozita Buckner, Chicago; Bertha Lee Calvert, East St. Louis, Ill.; Clarence Samuel Carter, Jersey City, N. J.; Edna Duncan Cooper, Columbia, S. C.; Rosa Davis, Washington, D. C.; Josephine Frances Davis, Galveston, Texas; Hattie Edith Dennard, Fort Smith, Ark.; Martha Edna Dumas, Kimbrough, Ala.; Mary Eloise Elmore, Lexington, Ky.; Maxine Evelyn Garnes, Columbus, Ohio; Thomas Clymph, Gaffney, S. C.; Christine Frances Hawkins, Florence, Ala.; Helen Hashbrouck Hawkins, Edenton, N. C.

MAY 28 1943

Desmond Normagene House, Chicago, Ill.; Bertha Benetta Hymes, Fort Smith, Ark.; Freddie Beatrice Johnson, Monroe, La.; Artemisia Jones, Lexington, Ky.; Edwin Carribea Jones, Little Rock, Ark.; Frank Caswell Jones, Jackson, Miss.; Willie Mae Jones, East St. Louis, Ill.; Lorene Annabelle Lewis, Omaha, Neb.; Iona Marie Little, East St Louis, Ill.; Ruth Myrian Lee Aliquippa, Pa.

MAY 28 1943

Eugene Lathy Mobley, Birmingham, Ala.; Maxine Charlotte Mouldon, Palo Alto, Calif.; Ellen Owens, Metropolis, Ill.; Martha Murrell Parker, Gainsville, Fla.; Guy William Phillips, Franklin, Ky.; Doris Jean Ready, Wilmington, N. C.; Helen Catherine Robinson, Miami, Fla.; Myrtis Martelle Simpson, Pensacola, Fla.; Cecelia Hazel Streeter, Birmingham, Ala.; Joseph Nelson Stevens, Mobile, Ala.; Joanna Strong, Birmingham, Ala.; Clintona Mae Thompson, Birmingham, Ala.; Carrie Mae Wiley, Herndon, Ky.; Marie Alfreda Williams, Savannah, Ga.

New York Times

New York, N. Y.

Goucher College's Pres. To Speak At Morgan's Graduation

BALTIMORE, Md. —The Commencement exercises of Morgan State College will be held at 6:30 p. m., on Monday, May 31. The exercises will be held in the address will be delivered by Dr. Allan Robertson, President of Goucher College in Baltimore.

There are 70 candidates for the Bachelor's degree. The exercises will be held on the lawn between Cummings and Woolford Halls if the weather permits; otherwise, the Colege Assembly Hall.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Haitian Diplomat To Speak At Langston Commencement

MAY 22 1943

MAY 22 1943

LANGSTON, Okla.— (ANP) — From Haiti, the Negro republic which Toussaint L'Ouverture emancipated, comes Dantes Bellegarde, a distinguished citizen and diplomat, who will deliver the commencement address to the Langston University graduating classes May 26.

M. Bellegrade has occupied almost every responsible governmental and diplomatic post in the Haitian republic except the presidency. Dr. A. D. Bellegarde, professor of French at Langston, is the son of the distinguished Haitian.

J. C. Smith Honors Three; Graduates 104

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

JUN 5 1943

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Two ministers and W. L. Young, president of Park College, Parkville, Mo., received honorary degrees at the recent Johnson C. Smith commencement exercises.

The doctor of divinity degree was conferred on the Revs. Herman S. Davis, principal of Mary Potter Academy, Oxford, N.C., and Y. S. Thompson of Elizabeth, N.J., Smith alumni. President Young received the doctor of laws degree.

2 Finish in Theology

Two students finished the school of theology and 102 others from twelve States received bachelor's degrees. The list of graduates follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS
MAGNA CUM LAUDE

Celeste J. Anderson, Charlotte, N.C.

CUM LAUDE

Lloyd T. Balche, Palm Beach, Fla.; Chester N. Bryant, Kinston, N.C.; Nettie M. Jones, Gastonia, N.C.; Anne E. Lino, James W. Toomer, Charlotte, N.C.; Harry L. Palmer, High Point, N.C.; Pearl N. Singleton, Charleston, S.C.; Charles T. Walker, Jr., Neptune, N.J.; Laura H. Walker, Reidsville, N.C.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
SUMMA CUM LAUDE

George A. Lowe, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mabel R. Parker, Carthage, N.C.

CUM LAUDE

LeRoy W. Bowers, Orange, N.J.; Lillian M. Howze, Wadesboro, N.C.; Rosa P. Lawyer, Charlotte, N.C.; Mary J. Mitchell and Rebecca A. Toatley, Winsboro, S.C.; Esther E. Young, Raleigh.

North Carolina

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Carrie B. Alexander, Mary E. Anderson, Katherine A. Ardrey, and Hannah S. Bogle, Charlotte; Sara E. Bryan, Lumberton; Elliott V. Clemmons, Southport; William J. Crisp, Marion; Mrs. Della M. Culmer, Monroe;

Lula C. Davis, Gastonia; James O. Erwin, Marion; Lillie J. Ferguson, Charlotte; William A. Hawkins, Cleveland; Harold P. Hayley, Concord; John C. Henderson, Winston-Salem; Marian A. Jefferson, Monroe; Julia S. Johnson and Mrs. Mayme D. King, Charlotte; Helen L. Lawrence, Wilmington;

Sallie Ledbetter, Mrs. Amy E. Lutz, and William M. Mack, Jr., Charlotte; Garland A. Malone, Mebane; Margaret A. Maxwell, Carrie A. Means, John C. Miller, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Murphy, Charlotte;

Zetta J. Pinkston, Mooresville; Blondola O. Powell, Charlotte; Myrtle E. Pryor, Gastonia; James S. Reid and Mrs. Inez N. Roberts, Charlotte; Richard C. Scriven, Maxton; Louise M. Spencer, Concord; Frances A. Stevenson, Marion F. Stokes, and James W. Toatley, Charlotte;

Mrs. Carrie C. Vinning, Gastonia; Mrs. Dorothy A. Webber, Kings Mountain; Mrs. Carrie D. Wilson, Concord; Mrs. Missouri B. Wilson, Asheville; Mrs. Isabelle G. Wilkins and Mrs. Ovella F. Withers, Gastonia.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Jerry J. Amos, Oxford; John L. Ardrey, Charlotte; Clara R. Brown, Carthage; Erdman R. Bryant, Kinston; James C. Clemmons, Katie L. Craig, and Walter T. Davidson, Charlotte; Warren S. Foster, Shelby; Bernard K. Goins, Carthage; Gerald Hart, Charlotte; Andrew J. McGhee, Oxford; Maude N. McMullen, Concord; Edward P. Newlin, Graham.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY

John D. Peterson, Statesville.

South Carolina

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Sara R. Dunlap, Columbia; John M. Ellis, Due West; Larrie J. Foster, Chesterfield; Lillian V. Gilmore, Spartanburg; Willie M. King, Chester; Dorothy E. Pogue, Sumter; Robert G. Toatley, Rock Hill.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Nash V. Scott, Columbia; Lucia F. Taylor, Abbeville.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY

Samuel M. Moore, Blackstock.

New York

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Theodore E. Greene, Rachel P. Macomson, New York City; Kenneth S. Powell, New Rochelle.

New Jersey

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Jack S. Brayboy, Vineland; Lionel F. Willoughby, Englewood.

From Other States

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Eddie L. Brown, Munnerlyn, Ga.; Evalee Evans, Thomasville, Ga.; Charles R. Jackson, Columbus, Ohio; Richard J. Jackson, Bristol, Conn.; Althea F. Marbury, Anniston, Ala.; Ida A. Mizell, Norfolk, Va.; Helen L. Murray, Washington, D.C.; Irma L. Nowlin, Roanoke, Va.; Reginald E. Williams, Gainesville, Fla.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Dodson M. Curry, Birmingham, Ala.; Calmeze H. Dudley, Roanoke, Va.; Lyburn J. Grey, Roanoke, Va.; William A. Jones, Springfield, Mass.; Thelma M. Shepperson, Roanoke, Va.

Race Baiting and Reaction to Follow War, Rabbi Warns H.U.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Commencement Speaker Predicts Renewal of Minority Persecution

JUN 5 1943

WASHINGTON — Addressing approximately 3,000 parents and friends and 247 graduates at Howard University's commencement exercises Friday, Rabbi Abba H. Silver warned that we must beware of the race-baiting which will surely follow the war.

"We should be forewarned and forearmed," he cautioned. "The dictators in the old world have used minorities in their dirty game of politics and aggression. They aroused and capitalized upon the historic hatreds and suspicions of groups in order to ride into power.

"The reactionaries and the Fascist-minded individuals and groups in this country have also attempted to exploit these prejudices against minorities in an effort to destroy the solidarity of our people and to undermine our free institutions. They will become very active again the day after the armistice.

Klan Revival Recalled

Recalling the post-war revival of the Ku Klux Klan, the speaker continued:

"In the severe adjustment which will follow the war in our country and which will entail periods of inflation, depression and large-scale unemployment everybody will be looking for scapegoats

JUN 12 1943

"Some have theirs already well tethered in their backyards. The hope, of course, is that these things happened after the last war and may therefore put Americans on their guard against their recurrence.

Will Need Spiritual Fortitude

"Religion hopes that this war will mark the end of the persecution of races and minorities the exploitation of hates, the total submergence of the individual to the State and the narrow nationalism which have made international life ugly, mean and cruel.

"Religion is hoping that the hard tasks of peace will evoke at least some of those virtues which fighting men evidence in war—courage, resoluteness, self-sacrifice and unity. For we shall have need of an even higher order of spiritual fortitude, of faith and vision, after the war, if we are to conserve those values for which our country is fighting today, and for which brave men will die."

JUN 12 1943

2 Get Honorary Degrees

For his "major contribution in the field of bibliography," Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute was awarded an honorary doctor of letters degree by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard; and Major Thad Lewis Hungate, white, former chairman of the board of trustees of the college, was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree for being an "eminent benefactor" to the colored people.

JUN 12 1943

A total of 247 graduates received their bachelor of arts, science, laws, medical, dental, musical, social work and engineering degrees from the hands of Dr. Johnson during the exercises.

The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Fred S. Buschmeyer, pastor, Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church. Music was by the University Choir, and benediction by the Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, pastor, John Wesley AME Zion Church.

Degrees were awarded as follows:

A.B. Summa Cum Laude

Elaine C. Brazier

A.B. Magna Cum Laude

Mary M. Cannady	Albert W. Winthrop
Catherine E. Lewis	Geo. B. Winzie, Jr.
Lloyd H. Reed	Mary B. Wormley
Myrtle E. Thorne	

A.B. Cum Laude

Grace C. Bell	Harriett D. Pearson
Doris H. Brown	Charlotte Pinkett
Hugh W. Goodwin	Doris B. Reynolds
Mary Jo Greene	Wm. H. Settle
Corona M. Groves	Jean W. Spinner
Nadine W. Harris	Dorothy C. Steele
Ella F. Johnson	Dorothy I. Stokes
A. Lewis, Jr.	Julia R. Thompson
James C. Lightfoot	Beatrice F. Turner
Yvonne V. Owens	

B.S. Cum Laude

Theresa O. Berry	Catherine J. Roett
Gladys B. Cantey	Gene G. Thompson
Vera D. Dobbins	O. L. Critchfield
George L. Jones	Henry J. C. Hunter
Lula M. B. Logan	

Bachelor of Arts

Anita E. Alleyne	Doris C. Houston
Goldie I. Arnold	Maisie G. Hunter
*Olga B. Baynard	Gertrude C. James
Jennie M. Beatty	Pauline A. Kelley
Grace Billingsley	O'Neal W. Koger
Idamaye Boardley	Jo L. Lattimore
Harold T. Branch	Alfreda L. Madison
Patricia T. Burnett	Alpha H. Moore
Mabel L. Carter	Alban Radix
Ellis A. Christian	Percy E. Ricks
Esther V. Dillard	Sandra D. Roane
Edgar D. Draper	Hattie W. Robinson
Lewis Giles, Jr.	Chas. L. Saunders
Mary E. Grady	Lena O. Toms
Gracie L. Hawkins	Patricia Vines
G. St. Clair Hayes	Elizabeth Warrick
Billie Henderson	Arthur G. Williams
Anne M. Hines	Anna M. Woolfork
Lila J. Hinton	

*As of August 8, 1941

Bachelor of Science

Nora E. Andrews	Marilyn C. Jones
Barbara G. Battle	C. O. Justiniani
G. A. Birchette	Violet J. Kennedy
Wirrion L. Bomar	Juanita B. Lacey
Adina E. Bowen	Justine C. McNeill
J. E. Bowman, Jr.	Emwood Z. Odom
Rachel L. Carroll	Oscar E. Patin
Anthony R. Donfor	Gladys W. Pinderhughes
Noel A. Dansbury	
Helene E. Downing	Joan L. Robinson
D. S. Edwards	Va. M. Russell
Della G. Emanuel	Charlotte E. Seawell
Henry A. Fletcher	
Albert L. Gaskins	F. D. Smith
E. W. Gordon	Mollye D. Swanson
Wm. S. Harps	Elmer A. Taylor
L. W. Harris	Grace E. Thompson
Oscar A. Howell	Karolyn M. Walker
Henry J. Hunter	Edna DeV. White
W. F. Jackson	Flossie N. Whitlock
Delores Johnson	R. C. Williams

A.B. in Education

T. A. Heathman	Rudella G. Smith
Eva R. Nickens	Mary A. Tanner
Ella W. Parker	Corrine H. Williams

Bachelor of Music

Kathryn H. Boyden — Mabel B. Jackson

Bachelor of School Music

Frances Lorraine Drye

B.S. in Civil Engineering

Elvin N. Jeffers — Melvin W. Coles

B.S. in Electrical Engineering

Esmond C. Bond — P. A. Francois

B.S. in Mechanical Engineering

Henley B. Johnson — Leroy F. Florant

Hardy Liston, Jr. — Cum Laude

Edw. E. Smith

Bachelor of Divinity

A. A. Banks, Jr.	M. L. Porter, Jr
Earl R. Boone	James O. Powell
L. V. Booth	Robt. L. Rollins
R. F. Harvey	Martin L. Simmons
Jerry A. More, Jr.	A. N. White, Jr.
Adolph Parom	

Bachelor of Laws

Shirley F. Carter	G. E. Graves, Jr.
E. H. Clarke, Jr.	John D. Johnson
Francisco Corneiro	Lynwood E. Smith

Certificate in Law

Joseph A. Brown — Thomas H. Wyche

Doctor of Medicine

Hugh Browne	C. A. Pinderhughes
A. E. Calloway	Polly A. Prince
Wm. C. Calloway	Milton F. Quander
R. A. Dobson, Jr.	Cyril A. Riley
A. W. Friedman	J. Robertson, Jr.
V. F. Goldson	R. E. Sinderbrand
Wm. P. Goodwin	David M. Solomon
Joseph J. Higgs	Ralph W. Smith
Chas. C. Hunt	Ellis E. Toney, Jr.
A. L. Johnson, Jr.	C. DeW. Watts
T. H. Johnson	O. H. Whiting, Jr.
E. J. McCampbell	E. A. Williams
Mary E. Norment	E. V. Wiltshire

Doctor of Dental Surgery

A. L. Friedenthal	Albert H. Cephas
Wm. O. Bunch, Jr.	Drexel B. Harris
Wm. A. Mitchell	Ivan G. Fraser
James E. Page	Samanto Quain
Wendel L. Price	Diggs F. Smith
H. St. J. Brawley	Jose A. Mercado
A. St. Shakespeare	Marvin M. Fisk
James J. Jones, Jr.	Wallace T. Moore
George W. Biram	James F. Cameron

Certificate in Oral Hygiene

Elizabeth C. Johns — VerMelle Mason

Hazel V. Lee

B.S. in Pharmacy

Howard L. Burley	U. C. Shepherd
Frank L. Colbert	B. W. Wilson
E. T. Gidings	Mary E. Wingate
Frances I. Madison	

Master of Arts

Jessie L. C. Adams	M. Naomi Mitcham
James E. Allen	Edna W. Payton
Jean C. Anglin	Elizabeth Reeves
Lester V. Baker	Willis T. Richie
Dorothy Campbell	Inez I. Selden
Andrew Fowler	Oliver W. Staves
Alcibia R. Guthrie	Ardella C. Ware
E. R. Hawkins	Martha H. Winston
Beulah H. Melchor	Arturo Alers

M.A. in Social Work

Idella Tyler Tiggett

Master of Science

A. E. Brandon, Jr. — K. G. DeHaney

Harold Delaney — Ullment L. James

Certificate in Social Work

Anthony B. Chase — Elsa N. Smith

Louise E. Hill — Ruby S. Ward

Elizabeth Mitcham — Grace W. Wilkinson

Norma F. Pinkney — Willis P. Worsely

The list of new internes at Freedmen's Hospital follows:

Medical

Hugh Brown, Boston; Vernon F. Goldson, Jamaica, B.W.I.; Charles E. Greenlee, Arthur L. Johnson, Baltimore; Theodore Johnson, Flushing, N.Y.; Telfourd J. Pierce, Charles A. Pinderhughes, Baltimore; David M. Solomon; Polly Ann Prince, N.Y.C.; Cyril Riley, Barbados, B.W.I.; Charles D. Watts, Atlanta, Ga.; Emerson A. Williams, Houston, Texas; Egbert V. Wiltshire, Chicago; Listervelt Oscar H. Whiting.

1st-1943

Commencement Speaker Warns Against Laziness

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Tall, scholarly Dr. Robert Brooks, of New Orleans, in commencement address Tuesday morning at Clark College, called on the graduates to interest themselves in helping to form a new pattern for this war-torn world.

"It is a gloomy world you are about to face," he declared, "but it is up to you to go out and help make the necessary changes."

He advised them against having fear of barriers and obstacles and cautioned them not to allow laziness to overtake them.

"By trusting in God you can make your life a success," he declared.

AUDITORIUM FILLED

Davage auditorium in the administration building of the college was filled to capacity for the commencement exercises. Dr. D. H. Stanton read the scripture, Dr. C. A. Talbert said the prayer, the Clark chorus rendered touching music and benediction was delivered by Dr. E. M. Hurley.

Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark, in presenting Dr. Brooks to the audience, termed him "a product of Methodism."

JUN 3 1943

Dr. Brooks is editor of the Christian Advocate, Central Edition, Methodist Church.

DEGREES AWARDED

Four members of the graduating class are now in the Army. They are David William Arbor, Arthur Ferrell, Charles B. McFheeters and A. Morris Stokes. Each of the young men was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Vivian Goode Smith, valedictorian, and Anna Edwards Jackson, salutatorian, received the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Others awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree were:

Ruby Abbott, Norman M. Baker, Henry Hardy Backstrom, Valdonia Barnes, Bettie Arlette Bell, Valena Vashti Benton, Margaret Ruth Blanchet, Alice Ruth Brown, Lulabelle Smith Butler, Elizabeth S. Comeaux, Mary Frances Cureton, Frances Willard Davis, Peter T. Fletcher, Wilmer John Gholston, Opal Neil Gordon, Juanita Hale, Geraldine Harmon, Thelma Lewis Heard, Lois Olivia Hollond, Ella Mae Jackson, Gladys Mae Jackson, Archie D. Jones, Emma Louise Lagon, Marie Alice Lawrence, Hettie Will Lee, Harriett Louise Lewis, Gloria Marguerite McGhee, Willie Mae Nelson, Annie Louise Pierce, M. Margaret Randolph, Ruth Jackson Reese, Ellise Regulus, Helen Virginia Rice, Estelle Steward Robinson, Marjorie Frances Sherard, Alfred J. Smith, Mae Lizzie Stevens, Charles S. Stinson, Lois Vivian Walker, Corine Vivian Williams and Nellie C. Wolfe.

JUN 3 1943

Three seniors were awarded the Bachelor of Science degree. They were Ephraim A. Grier, Jr., Arthur J. Lacey, Jr., and Carey Leonard Redrick.

The Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics was awarded to Crusader Caldwell and Roberta Wainwright.

5 Honored at Graduation at Allen U.

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Five persons received honorary degrees and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, spoke during the seventy-third annual commencement at Allen University May 27.

JUN 5 1943

Mrs. Susie L. Flipper was awarded the doctor of laws degree in the humanities and doctor of divinity degrees went to the Revs. J. W. P. Collier, Henry D. Ramsey, Charles Glover, and William Jackson.

Dr. Johnson, who was introduced by President Samuel R. Higgins, reminded his hearers that "one's greatest ambition in life should be to make his living without taking advantage of any human being."

Urges Individual Integrity

Declaring that there should be individual integrity in relation to the way one makes a living, the speaker pointed out that "farmers don't apologize for the way they look on the streets, for they know they have laid a hold on the foundation of human dignity and self-respect."

He admonished the graduates not to "be dependent on their parents but to wake up in the morning with complete responsibility of life upon yourselves, inheriting only a sense of self-reliance from your parents."

JUN 5 1943

Other speakers, in addition to Dr. Johnson, were President Higgins, the deans of the schools of theology and liberal arts, and Bishop J. S. Flipper, chancellor of the college and presiding prelate of the Seventh Episcopal District of the AME Church.

57 Students from 14 States Finish Bennett

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

GREENSBORO, N.C.—Fifty-seven students from fourteen States and the District of Columbia received degrees at the seventieth annual commencement of Bennett College held here Monday.

JUN 5 1943

The exercises were highlighted by the address of President J. W. Seabrook of Fayetteville Teachers' College and the announcement of a gift of $12,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Nan Goode Smith of Fayetteville.

G.E.B. Official Speaks

President Seabrook admonished the graduates that the significance of the college "depends upon what you are and what you do to advance mankind along the path of progress."

Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the General Education Board, delivered the baccalaureate address to the class Sunday.

The list of graduates follows:

NORTH CAROLINA

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Leola Balknight, Concord; Mary C. Bell, Leaksville; Georgia Brooks, Lumberton; Helen Brown, Southern Pines; Nora Callicut, Leaksville; Lucille Edwards and Ruth Galloway, Greensboro; Lucille Hall, Thomasville; Pearl J. Harris, Wilkesboro; Gwendolyn Hogans, Charlotte; Johnetta Holloway, Durham;

Candis Johnson, Kannapolis; Euphemia Johnson, Greensboro; Thomasene Kirkland, Chapel Hill; Inez Lawhon, High Point; Melba Lea, Yanceyville; Frances Lindsey, Greensboro; Louise Parker, Sunbury;

Vivian Plunkett, Wadesboro; Edith D. Reid, Statesville; Maye Tyson, Charlotte; Ruby Williamson, Ruffin; Hattie Williamson and Lucille Lewis, Clinton.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Edna Brinson, Dudley; Queen Hester, Roxboro; Minnie Miller, Salisbury; Beatrice Moore, Hickory; Annie Valentine, Weldon; Lucy Waddell, Sanford; Mary Whitfield, Greenville; Virginia Reid, High Point.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Helen McLure, Camden; Ruth Everett, Columbia; Mary Sims, Union; Ida L. Jenkins, Spartanburg.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Laura Allston, Darlington.

VIRGINIA

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Mary Gregory, Skipworth; Rosa Lomax, Lynchburg; Alease Nevitt, Danville; Mary Randolph, Bristol; Edith Whiteman, Danville.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Gloria Jackson, Charlottesville.

OTHER STATES

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Helen Cobb, Buffalo, N.Y.; Virginia Holder, Newark, N.J.; Marian McLaughlin, Freeport, L.I.; Valena Minor, Cleveland, Ohio; Victoria Morrison, New York; Helene Jacobs, Bridgeport, Conn.; Orinda White, Columbus, Ohio; Mirian White, Jacksonville, Fla.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Wilma Gorham, Washington, D.C.; Frances Fonvielle, Savannah, Ga.; Thadamalee Nelson, Marshall, Tex.; Gwendolyn Scales, Miami, Fla.; Margaret E. Tornton, Darby, Penn.; Geraldine Nesby, Freeport, Ill.

JUN 5 1943

To receive degrees at the end of the summer session are Daisy Alexander, Montclair, N.J.; Helen Clarke, Washington, D.C.; Kathryn Dowdell, Hartford, Conn.; Maxine Lawson, Wilmington, Del.; Joan Perkins, Charlottesville, Va.; Fannie Strickland, Clinton; and Helen Trent, Roanoke, Va.

140 Graduates Get Degrees at S.C. State

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ORANGEBURG, S.C.—Dr. F. D. Patterson delivered the commencement address at South Carolina State College Monday, May 31, when degrees were conferred on 140 graduates.

JUN 5 1943

During special exercises Friday, the Benjamin E. Mays award, to the graduate with the highest scholastic honor, was presented to Miss Florence C. Sulton. Other honor graduates were Misses Everette C. Roberts, Naomi L. Garrett, Madeline A. Claggett, and Frances Simkins.

A service flag for more than 250 South Carolina State students in the armed forces and a flag for students who have joined the WAAC were presented by the YWCA at these exercises. The following scholarships were presented:

Scholarship Winners

From the South Carolina State College Club of New York City $100, to Miss Margaret Bennett junior, and another of $50 to Henry Holden for outstanding ability in athletics;

From the South Carolina State College Club of Washington, $50, to Miss Frances Wallace, sophomore; from the South Carolina State College Club of Philadelphia, $25, to Miss Sallie Barno, freshman;

JUN 5 1943

From Beta Sigma Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, to Misses Lilease Rogers and Juanita Vaughn; from the graduate Deltas of Orangeburg, to Miss Ella M. Bell; from Alpha Xi Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, to Miss Wilhelmina Myers; from Alpha Lambda Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, to Jacob Tingman.

The list of graduates follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS

R. A. Bartelle	Gertie Dean
Queen E. Belton	Edith Nix
W. E. Blanchard	N. W. Parker
Daniel L. DeLoatch	Sonya M. Pierce
E. M. Drummonds	Justine L. Perry
Mary M. Durham	Otis W. Sabb
Ruby M. Gaines	Annie M. Thompson
Naomi L. Garrett	Inez Walton
Mildred C. Handy	Mildred Washington
Mary E. Jackson	M. R. Williams
F. A. L. Jenkins	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Mary C. Chapman	Julia B. Rosemond
Lewis E. Fuller	B. B. Simmons
James Gibbs	Havoud E. Tolbert
Jas. J. McDuffie	

B.S. IN EDUCATION

Grace J. Ballard	Jas. E. McCollom
Ruth J. Blacknell	Mildred G. Mance
Annie E. Brogden	Teresa R. Mangum
Evelyn H. Brooks	Doris T. Myers
Janiece Brown	E. J. Pendarvis
R. A. C. Brown	James R. Oliver
M. A. Clagett	M. J. Pinckney
M. J. Clarkson	Mable G. Pogue
Annie L. Edwards	Mary R. Pressley
Elnorist Evans	Everett Ray
Lottie P. Gaffney	Mary L. Reeder
Orrie Frederick	Mable H. Reid
Hollaray Holder	Edward C. Roberts
F. L. [illegible]	Mamie E. Scipio
Geo. R. Jackson	Janey Sherman
Caroline V. James	G. W. Singleton
Godfrey B. James	Thelma Sparks
Mary A. Jefferson	Georgia A. Stewart
Mary E. Johnson	Florence C. Sulton
Sudie L. Jones	Hazel L. Thomas
Berlena V. Jordan	Lucile P. Toatley
Hattie A. Kelly	K. W. Watson
Frankie P. Lang	Lula E. Weir
Fannie M. Lattimore	Lovely M. White
Johnnie M. Lee	B. G. Williams
Eloise B. Levan	Frances H. Williams
Wilma D. Long	Edna Williamson

B.S. IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

G. D. Bryant	Roland Geiger
Daphne E. Coleman	Everett Spillman
Mary E. Fordham	Paul L. Williams
Willie G. Gaston	

B.S. IN AGRICULTURE

James Francis	Allison McCottry
Tippyrone Bailey	Jos. J. Mitchell
Robert E. Cooper	Richard Nance
F. Eugene Barnwell	James O. Smith
Fred Leven, Jr.	Robert L. Williams

B.S. IN HOME ECONOMICS

Mary E. Barnett	Sarah E. Johnson
M. E. Bookman	Florence L. Jones
Thelma Brown	Lillie M. Matthew
E. Cleveland	Lottie A. Mitchell
Emma D. Cooper	P. Y. Moreland
Sarah A. Davis	Lillie B. Rodgers
Mattie Dingle	Naomi V. Shuler
A. D. Gardner	Frances E. Simkins
Velma R. Garner	C. A. Simmons
R. S. Geiger	Mable L. Springs
Annie E. Gibson	Mildred L. Stewart
Hallie B. Hampton	Vivian A. Taylor
Ethel M. Harper	Beulah L. Williams
V. M. Jennings	Flossie R. Williams
	Hattie E. Zeigler

B.S. IN ENGINEERING

Earlie C. Bethea	Cleveland McDuffie
Graham A. Blue	Randolph Perry
Robert A. DuRante	L. R. Pinckney
Benj. L. Hall, Jr.	Otis Redenburg
Isaac J. Jones	Albert J. Rhue
James W. Lindsay	Wm. P. Williams
John E. McCall	Charles R. Young

46 Get Degrees at Livingstone; 6 Are Honorary

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

SALISBURY, N.C. — Six outstanding graduates received honorary degrees along with the class of forty graduates at the sixty-first annual commencement exercises of Livingstone College held May 25, with Dr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board as speaker.

JUN 5 1943

Honorary doctor of divinity degrees went to the Revs. George F. Hall, Greensboro, N.C.; William W. Long, Durham, N.C.; David C. Lynch, D.C.; Matthew S. Rudd, Elizabeth City, N.C., and David P. Thomas of Chicago.

The doctor of science degree was awarded to Dr. Solomon Fuller of Framingham, Mass., eminent psychiatrist and emeritus professor of neurology at Boston University.

Dedicate Memorial Building

Other highlights included the dedication of the Price Memorial Building on the campus in honor of Dr. Joseph Charles Price, founder and first president of the college, and the unveiling of a bust of him in the lobby by his grandson, Richard Cherrill.

Speakers included Bishop P. A. Wallace, the Rev. E. B. Watson, Dr. N. C. Newbold, Dr. David D. Jones, Mrs. Annie Hauser, and President Trent.

Dr. W. J. Trent, present head of the institution.

Those influences are of great importance as native Africa stands on the eve of a great development."

JUN 5 1943

Dr. DuBois To Be Graduation Speaker At Fla. A. and M.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla —(SNS)— Dr. W. E. B DuBois of Atlanta University, will be the commencement address to the 1942-43 graduating class of the Florida A. and M. College for Negroes, it was announced during the week by Dr. J. R. Valien, president.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MAY 31 1943

Dr. DuBois will be the first Negro to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the institution. Other degrees conferred will be Doctor of Science and Doctor of Letters.

Bachelor of Arts

Charlotte R. Coles, Kelly M. Mumford, Nettie S. Samuels, Naomi R. Shuford, and Mattie Smarr.

Bachelor of Science

Frances M. Parham, E. Ponds, Beatrice C. Powe, Alma L. Ross, Julia E. Rouse, Lydia M. Staton; Corinne E. Sumner, Jimmie L. Tabor, Mary P. Torrence, Lauraeln Williams, Lucille B. Bingham, Etta C. Callahan, Ollie L. Carr, Mary Davis, Minnie Lee Fitzgerald, Edmonia K. Hall, Lucille B. Hamilton, Eleanor T. B. Johnson, Calvin L. Kirkland, Mamie A. Krider, Fannie L. McCallum, Callie Montgomery, Russell M. Staton.

M College, Monday, May 31. Fifty-seven students divisionally distributed as follows—Agriculture 4, Education 9, Home Economics 1, Liberal Arts and Sciences 29, Mechanic Arts 3 and Nurse Training 1, will be presented to President R. E. Lee by the Deans of the Divisions for the awarding of degrees.

Forty-five students from the various divisions will receive the Bachelor of Science degree and twelve students from the Division of Liberal Arts and Sciences will receive the Bachelor of Arts degree.

MEHARRY GRADUATES HEAR DR. DIXON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUN 12 1943

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 24—Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the College of Dentistry, Howard university, addressed the graduates of Meharry Medical college here Sunday, June 6, in the Fisk Memorial chapel.

Raphael E. Tisdale was the leading prize winner among the medical students, winning three of the five C. V. Mosby awards for excellence in certain medical subjects, and was the recipient of the Charles Nelson Gold Medal for attaining the highest general average for the entire four years in medicine.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

*John Wesley Aleaxnder, Anthony Wayne Beal, Adrian Alfonso Bonner, *Thomas H. Brewer, Jr., William H. Bruce, Jr., Jerome B. Bryant, Jr., *James S. Byas, Ethelbert McDonald Carrington Jr., Neill Orlanda Crosslin, Henry L. Dale, Colbert S. Davis II, Robert E. Dawson, Alonzo Douglas, Ross S. Douthard, Jr., Cleon A. Flowers, Selbels R. Green Jr., Charles E. Greenlee, Clarence Wm. Greer, *Anderson A. Griffin, *Joseph H. Hayes, William C. Hines, James Wm. Hubert, Sidney K. Johnson, Marion Sams Johnson, Rupert A. LaCaille, Jerry Conrad Luck, Eleanor L. Makel, James D. Mitchell, Boliver B. Mitchell, Benajmin F. Murphy, Emile C. Nash, Milford J. Odom, Atwell B. Pride, Lonnie T. Reid, *James H. Robinson, Jr., *Ian Richard St. Hill, William C. Shanks Jr., David M. Spotwood, Curtis B. Sprott, *Raphael E. Tisdale, Carr A. Treherne, Samuel B. Wagner, William C. Wade, Charles J. Walker, Julius S. White, Howard W. Williams, *Lee L. Williams, Listervelt S. Winfree, *Charels H. Wright.

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY

William H. Allen Jr., Jackson L. Burnside, *Clarence R. Hogan, *Clarence R. Lewis, Jr., Freeman A. Sheppard, Alexander W. West II, Kathryn L. White, Kenneth Neil O. Wray.

CERTIFICATE IN X-RAY

Bernice L. Rogers, D.H.

DIPLOMAS IN NURSING

Elsie C. Dutton, Mary I. Frazier, Patsie L. Hardaway, Doris M. Johnson, Geraldine E. Lee, Anna B. McQuarry, Laurie Martin, Boris A. Thomas, Mary E. Whatley.

CLINICAL LABORATORY

Greta Gay Jones, Alma E. Miller.

*—Honor students.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

JUN 12 1943

28 Get Degrees at Del. State

DOVER, Del.—Those who expect to succeed today must observe the things necessary to be done and then act, W. W. Laird president of the State Welfare Board, told the twenty-eight graduates at Del. State College's fifty first commencement, Monday.

Challenging his audience to "build a system to prevent the recurrence of those conditions which make war," the speaker said, "The man who gets the most done is the man who sees the most to do."

"You were born at the right time to see the most to do," he added, "See that you see it, see that you do it."

Dr. Howard D. Gregg, president of the college, conferred degrees on the graduates, five of whom are now serving with the armed forces.

Musical selections were sung by the Women's Glee Club, Miss Katherine Bessillieu, a junior, and Mrs. Marie Fraser, contralto.

Among the several hundred persons who attended the exercises were Congressman Earle D. Willey, Harry V. Holloway, State superintendent of public instruction; Judge Elwood F. Melson, Dr. William W. M. Henry, Dr. Conwell Banton, E. V. Keith, all members of the board; Miss Dorothy Fassett, superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls.

The list of graduates follows:

Bachelor of Arts

Edward A. King — Francis W Waters†
Doris G. Morgan* — Robert H Williams

B.S. in Elementary Eduiation

Eva A. Baynard — James A. Johnson†
Mildred Bedford** — Victoria L. Johnson
Carrie L. Blackson — Marceleate Lynch
Va. M. Coverdale — Agnes Norwood**
Mamie B. Greene — Lula E Richards
Gladys M Guy — Sara E. Stanton
Edith J. Hardcastle — F. D. Thomas†
Ella W. O. Henson — Jacqueline E. Yates
Elizabeth Holland**

B.S. in Agriculture

Alonzo H. Shockley, Jr.†
William A. Turner, Jr.†

JUN 12 1943

Twenty-Four Get Degrees From Claflin

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier

ORANGEBURG, S. C., June 17—Bishop L. H. King, superintendent of the Atlantic Coast area, delivered the commencement address recently at Claflin college where 24 graduates received Bachelor of Arts degrees. The speaker discussed "Education as a Process."

The following persons were awarded degrees: Hattie Ella Ashe, Gertna Atkinson, Clemmie Elizabeth Barnes, Angus Lloyd Cave, Ethel Mae Cooper, Sarah Francis Vovington, Peggye Patricia Davis, Virginia Marian Gibson, Rosa Mae Gordon, Essie Mae Graham, Henry Alonzo Hildebrand and Amy Lee Larrence.

Ezra G. Livingston, Edith Hurlong McTear, Julius C. McTear, Eula Lee Matthews, Sarah Louise Palmer, Luella Doris Sabb, John E. Spears, Odessa Lee Stevens, Alma Elain Stubbs, Vivian Anna Watson, Charles Wesley Wiggins and Lillian Wines.

Dr. E. C. McLeod, president of Wiley college received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

JUN 12 1943

W.Va. State's Graduation Held in 1 Hour

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

INSTITUTE, W.Va. — The commencement address at the streamlined—one hour long—exercises for the eighty-five graduates at West Virginia State College May 23, was delivered by Dr. Channing H. Tobias and the baccalaureate address by Dr. John W. Davis, president.

JUN 5 1943

The college combined its baccalaureate and commencement programs, it was reported, to conserve time and to enable as many war workers as possible to attend the ceremonies without losing time from their jobs.

Other platform guests who gave brief addresses were Governor M. M. Neely, Dr. W. W. Trent, State superintendent of schools; H. Smith Jones, member of the State board of education, and Mrs. Lucie M. Fountaine, president of the alumni association.

Among Others Presented

Among others presented were: Arthur B. Koontz, Mrs. William E. Chilton, Miss Winifred Newman, Dr. J. V. Cayins, U. H. Prunty, Dr. Philip G. Cashen, Dr. R. E. Hyde, A. J. Gibson, J. M. Ellis, W. W. Sanders, Fleming Jones, A. H. Calloway, and Carl T. Hairston.

JUN 5 1943

Dr. Tobias pointed out to the graduates the fact that they must prepare for the responsibilities of a postwar world so as to aid in solving the difficult problems of post-war reconstruction.

Governor Neely issued a challenge to the class, stating that "the best work in every field has not been done. The best talent and brain to accomplish it has not been discovered so the responsibility rests with you to render the needed service."

Fort Valley Grads Hear Forrester Washington

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

JUN 5 1943

FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE, June 17—In a unique graduation exercise in which the baccalaureate and commencement events were combined, 27 Fort Valley State college graduates heard Forrester Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, encourage them to make personality adjustments. An earlier graduation was held in March for nine seniors, six of whom went immediately into the armed services.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond announced the gift to the institution of $21,000 by the General Education board. Of this amount $3,700 is to be used for the purchase of equipment in biology and for the future development of a station for biological research with the co-operation of leading Negro colleges to be located at Camp John Hope. Another grant of $9,800 is to finance a three-year co-operative program of education for production in co-operation with the Peach County Board of Education. An additional grant of $7,500 is to be used for the general expansion of the institution.

GRADS LISTED

Graduates included: Hilda B. Beall, Dublin, Ga.; Jestina Bradberry Moultrie, Ga.; Paul Butler, Eatonton, Ga.; John Cheeves, Macon, Ga.; Clarice L. Clay, Muskogee, Okla.; Vernice V. Clay, Muskogee, Ga.; Gerald B. Davis, Fort Valley, Ga.; Ella Louise Duncan, Fort Valley, Ga.; Martha Easley, Waycross, Ga.; Nellie L. Ford, Andersonville, Ga.; John Graham Jr., Donaldsonville, Ga.; Ruby L. Grier, Stovall, Ga.; Margaree Hines, LaGrange, Ga.; Edna Maude Holloday, Barnesville, Ga.; Wyona C. Holliday, Darien, Ga.; Genevieve I. Jackson, Forsyth, Ga.; Jessie V. Jones, Vienna, Ga.; Louise Kimbrough, Douglas, Ga.; Robert E. Lyles, Columbus, Ga.; Leon Lomax, Atlanta, Ga.; Exarene McAfee, Fort Valley, Ga.; Willie James Malone, Waycross, Ga.; Constance B. Mathis, Macon, Ga.; Mattie P. Mathis, Fitzgerald, Ga.; Nellie Mathis, Dubling, Ga.; Rutha M. Merriweather, Pelham, Ga.; Joseph C. Mitchell, Albany, Ga.; Burnice V. Porter, Montezuma, Ga.; Cornya Reynolds, Brunswick, Ga.; Horace Tate, Elberton, Ga.; Amelia Verdell, Heardmont, Ga.; Nicholas Walker, Atlanta, Ga.; Geraldine J. Ware, Macon, Ga.; Susie G. Warren, Valdosta, Ga.; Harry A. Waters, Donaldsonville, Ga.; Esther M. West, Montezuma, Ga.; Olive G. Williams, Macon, Ga.; Richie Dean Williams, Macon, Ga.

JUN 5 1943

212 Va. State Grads Hear Dr. C. Wesley

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

PETERSBURG, Va. — Liberal arts degrees were awarded to 201 graduates, while eleven others received two-year normal school diplomas during the fifty-eighth annual commencement held at Virginia State College May 27.

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, who spoke on "Creating a Basis for a People's War," emphasizing the fact that freedom is never a gift, but it must be fought for.

"In a democracy," he declared, "one should know his Bill of Rights as well as his bill of duties," urged the graduates to "keep your vision clear, remain optimistic, fight the good fight in peace as well as in war, and devote yourselves to the success of the nation in its program for victory at home and abroad."

Speaker Given Degree

Dr. Wesley was given the honorary degree of doctor of laws, which was conferred upon him by Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State superintendent of public instruction.

Dr. Lancaster also awarded a certificate of merit to Thomas C. Tyler, dairyman and outstanding farmer of Fauquier County.

Music for the occasion was provided by the Women's Symphonic Choir, under the direction of J. Harold Montague. The processional and recessional were played by the Little Symphony Orchestra, directed by Wesley A. Howard.

JUN 5 1943

Platform guests included Dr. Lancaster, Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State supervisor of secondary education, and Dr. J. L. Blair Buck, State director of teacher education. President Luther H. Foster awarded the diplomas and conferred the degrees.

The absence of young men was noticeable as the senior class lost many of its male members to the army during the year, especially when the enlisted reserve was called up. One uniformed graduate, Corp. Henry W. Griffin of Petersburg, was present.

201 Liberal Arts Grads

Of the 201 liberal arts graduates, 153 received the B.S. degree, 38 were awarded A.B. degrees and 10 were recipients of the M.S. degree. Eighteen candidates graduated with distinction in the following departments:

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION — Clarence C. Gray, 3rd, Drakes Branch.
HOME ECONOMICS — Margaret L. Baughn, Crouch; Amanda B. Crump, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Josephine T. Robinson, Tappahannock.
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION — Ruby J. James, Petersburg; Mary N. Olds, Norfolk; Opal L. Parker, Suffolk; Virginia V. Stokes, Yonkers, N.Y., and Constance M. White, Norfolk.
FINE ARTS—Wilhelmena R. Davenport, Woods Cross Roads.
BIOLOGY—Herbert W. Harvey, Youngstown, Ohio.
HISTORY—Curtis C. Carson, Teressa A. Griffin.
FRENCH—William M. Logan, Petersburg.
ENGLISH—Maddie D. Vann, Suffolk.
SOCIOLOGY—Muriel D. White, Buffalo.

JUN 5 1943

18d-1943

75th ANNIVERSARY AT HAMPTON

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

MAY 1 1943 AT THE GRAVE OF ARMSTRONG MAY 1 1943

Tribute to General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder of Hampton Institute, paid in a special commemoration held in the Institute cemetery, as part of Hampton's 75th anniversary celebration. Shown near the distinguished educator's grave are, left to right: Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, senior member of the board of trustees, Dean F. P. Kittrell, Mrs. Armstrong, widow of the founder, Acting President R. O'Hara Lenier, and President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University, who delivered an Anniversary-Baccalaureate address just before the commemoration service.

MAY 1 1943

WELLES TO SPEAK AT NEGRO SCHOOL

Commencement Program to Be Held at North Carolina College May 30-31

Durham, May 5.—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, will deliver the commencement address at North Carolina College for Negroes here May 31 at 10:45 a. m.

President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberterforce University, Ohio, will preach the baccalaureate address May 30 at 3:30 p. m.

Dr. R. L. Flowers, president of Duke University and chairman of the board of trustees of North Carolina College, will present diplomas to undergraduates and Governor Broughton will deliver diplomas to graduate and professional students.

For the first time in the history of the college, there will be a graduate from the department of law. There will be approximately 100 graduates from all departments.

Columbia, S. C. Record
March 15, 1943

State College Lists Speakers

ORANGEBURG, March 15.—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and the Rev. Charles E. Stewart, pastor of A. M. E. Church, Portsmouth, Va., will be the principal speakers at the commencement of South Carolina State College May 30 and 31, according to an announcement by President Miller F. Whitaker.

The Rev. Charles Stewart, who will preach the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, May 30, is a clergyman, author and lecturer. He is in demand as speaker for young people's movements and a prominent clergyman of the A. M. E. Church.

Dr. Patterson will deliver the commencement address on Monday, May 31. He is an outstanding educational leader and for the past year has spent much time away from his administrative duties at Tuskegee, speaking in interest of the war drive as a special government representative.

The commencement program has been streamlined this year. The baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Stewart and the graduation day address by Dr. Patterson are highlight features of the program.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 18 1943

Voorhees College Sets Commencement Program

Denmark, May 17.—Special: At 11 o'clock Tuesday the trustees of the Voorhees Junior college will meet in regular annual session. The Right Rev. A. S. Thomas, D. D., chairman of the board.; the Right Rev. J. J. Gravatt, D. D., vice chairman of the board, and the Rev. Charles S. Seymour, of Aiken, secretary of the board, will be present together with the members of the board from many parts of South Carolina. The American Church Institute for Negroes, New York City, will be represented by the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patton, director of the institute. Voorhees since 1924 has been run by the Episcopal dioceses of South Carolina and Upper South Carolina in collaboration with the American Church Institute for Negroes.

On Sunday, May 23, at 8 p. m., the graduation sermon will be delivered by the Rev. S. R. Higgins, president of Allan university, Columbia. The junior college night will be Monday, May 24; high school night, Tuesday May 25, and the annual oratorical night, Wednesday, May 26; on Thursday, May 27, at 1:30 p. m., the Right Rev. J. J. Gravatt, D. D., will make the address to the graduation classes.

Columbia, S. C. Record
May 26, 1943

Allen Finals Set Thursday

Morning Exercises Will Be Held At Negro College Here

By H. W. BAUMGARDNER

Thursday morning, May 27, at 10:30 o'clock commencement exercises will be held in the auditorium at Allen University. A previous article stated that the exercises would be held at night. This was an error. The speaker for the occasion will be Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson of Howard University, Washington, D. C. Dr. Johnson's formal education was acquired at Morehouse College, Atlanta; Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester New York; and Harvard University. He is the first Negro to guide the destiny of the government-supported Negro university.

The largest college class in the history of Allen University will receive degrees in the arts, sciences, and home economics. President Samuel R. Higgins is rounding out his fourth year as president of the institution. He is credited by his constituency as one of the leading educators in this area. He was elected to the post after the death of Dr. Eugene Howard McGill, who died in office. Before coming to Allen, President Higgins was principal of Burke High School, Charleston.

The alumni associaiton is meeting this afternoon in the auditorium of the Flipper Library. The address to the association will be delivered by the Rev. Hale B. Thompson, '17, of Charlotte, N. C., in the university chapel at 8:30 this evening.

The degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon Mrs. Joseph S. Flipper, wife of Bishop Joseph S. Flipper, presiding bishop over the Seventh Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church, under whose auspices Allen University is operated. The trustees are holding their annual meeting today at the university.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
June 4, 1943

Diplomas Awarded 64 in Exercises At Spelman College

Sixty-four young women were graduated at Spelman College commencement exercises Thursday, with Ralph P. Bridgman, dean of students at Brooklyn College, as principal speaker. Dean Bridgman was introduced to the audience by President Florence M. Read, of Spelman College.

Recipients of degrees were:

BACHELOR OF ARTS: Rubie Pearl Battle, Doris Ada Blayton, Martha Elizabeth Brock, Lois Marie Brown, Geraldine Lari Clark, Thelma Camille Collins, Sadye Alyce Conley, Ruth Vermelle Counts, Mozelle Eunice Dailey, Ada Miller Edwards, Mary Chase Funderburg, Eleanor Vencintia Gaines, Mary Lee Hall, Edith Rose Harper, Candace Victoria Hillsman, Florence Brown Irving, Lavada Usher Johnson, Louise Delphine Johnson, Susie Eula Jones, Vera Elizabeth Kendrick, Eleanor Melliniese Latimer, Celestine McCord, Elizabeth Earle McEwen, Annabelle Smith McGregor, Antoinette Mainor, Carleatha Jeannette Modest, Annie Jewell Moore, Margret Iola Moore, Melzetta Elizabeth Peterson, Carol Alston Phillips, Helen Robinson, Agnes Louise Roper, Anna Louise Ross, Ida Mae Virginia Russell, Georgia Nelle Smith, Juanita Cerssiejoe Samuels, Lula Faye Smith, Gloria Audrey Starks, June Violet Strong, Edna Alston Truitt, Madrid Boyd Turner, Alma Louise Vaughan, Austella Mossell Walden, Ernestine Marie Wallace, Eloise Eugenia Williams, Minnie Dorothy Williams.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: Lydia Henrietta Brown, Trudie Odessa Brunson, Minnie Lee Davis, Opal Henrietta Dixon, Mary Alston Gay, Marilyn Eugenia Green, Lizzie Mae Jones, Malissa Kilgore, Anna Louise Lanon, Marechal Neil Reed, Helen E. Rice, Mildred Ione Saffold, Mary Emma Thomas, Alice Beatrice Hagans Turner, Miriam Tena Washington and Mary Juliette Yancey.

The four students to graduate with high honors were Doris Ada Blayton, Florence Brown Irving, Helen Robinson and Helen E. Rice. The two students to finish with honors were Gloria Audrey Starks and Alma Louise Vaughan.

May 15, 1943

Nashville Tenn Banner

Fisk University Commencement Exercises Open

The sixty-ninth annual commencement exercises at Fisk University opened today with alumni meetings this morning and senior class day ceremonies scheduled this afternoon. The commencement address will be delivered Monday morning by Dr. W. W. Charters, director of the bureau of training, War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.

The General Alumni Association and its executive committee held their sessions this morning at the chemistry building. Following the senior class day exercises at 3 o'clock this afternoon, President and Mrs. Thomas E. Jones and the Nashville Fisk Club will be hosts at a reception at 4 o'clock for the senior class, commencement guests, alumni and faculty.

At 8 o'clock this evening, the Fisk music department will present its annual recital in the Memorial Chapel.

Dr. Henry N. Wieman, Divinity School, University of Chicago, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in the Memorial Chapel, followed by the alumni dinner at 1:15 p. m. in Jubilee Hall. At 4:15 p. m. the annual Cravath Memorial Service will be conducted in the chapel and at 8 p. m. the alumni will meet with James E. Stamps, president, delivering the principal address.

The commencement exercises on Monday will be held in Fisk Memorial Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 4, 1943

NEGRO GRADUATES HEAR SPEECH BY CLYDE ERWIN

Diplomas Go to 151 Graduates at Fayetteville State Teachers College

Fayetteville, June 3.—The responsibility of the public school teacher in the preservation of the American cosmopolitan democratic philosophy was emphasized by Clyde A. Erwin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who delivered the address at the 65th annual commencement exercises of Fayetteville State Teachers College yesterday morning.

Picturing America as a land into which have poured the representative of all the races and nations of the world, and which has been benefitted by the humanistic cultures of all nations, Erwin called upon the graduating class to make secure the way of life which this country has developed.

Diplomas were awarded to 151 graduates by Richard M. Lilly, acting chairman of the board of trustees. At the same time each graduate was presented with a Bible by Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross of Charlotte, on behalf of the American Bible Society. President J. W. Seabrook presided and Erwin was introduced by A. B. Wilkins, superintendent of Cumberland County Schools. Mayor F. Scott McFayden was introduced for brief greetings and tribute was paid to John H. Cook and Col. Terry A. Lyon, trustees who are serving in the Army; and to Mrs. Nannie Goode Smith, Edward Evans, Robert R. Taylor, and the Rev. J. G. Smith, all friends of the institution who died during the past year.

The top scholastic honor, the E. E. Smith Memorial Award went to Mary Elizabeth Watson Fleming of Louisa, Va. and second honors went to Delphine Elizabeth Hester of Morehead City. Other honor graduates were Vivian Undine Davis of Nashville, Hattie Carleton Dobbins of Teachey, Charlotte Louise Haynes of Wilmington, Rosa Lee Hurst of Wilmington, Mamie Lee Norris of Greenville, Geneva Virginia Rogers of Kittrell, Cora Evelyn Steele of Southern Pines, Gertie Farmer Wilds of Fayetteville, and Irene A. Williams of Magnolia.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

ATLANTA U. TO HAVE TWO NOTED SPEAKERS

ATLANTA, Ga. — Two distinguished Negro Americans will be guest speakers at Atlanta University during the commencement week which will be celebrated May 29 from 31. Dr. Channing H. Tobias will speak at the baccalaureate sermon May 30.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune will be the graduation exercise speaker on May 31.

MAY 29 1943

Columbia, S. C. State
May 25, 1943

Benedict College Commencement Held Tuesday

The seventy-third annual commencement of Benedict college will take place Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

The ministerial department of the institution closed Wednesday night. This department has grown wonderfully during the present year. The enrollment of preachers has advanced from 30 to 65. Dr. R. C. Campbell, pastor of the First Baptist church of Columbia, delivered a most excellent address Wednesday night to the students and visitors.

The English department gave a play Thursday night, Rip Van Winkle, in three acts.

The high point for the remainder of the commencement schedule is the baccalaureate sermon Sunday afternoon at four. This will be presented by the Rev. H. W. Long, D.D., pastor of Macedonia Baptist church, Darlington, S. C. This will be a joint occasion between Allen university and Benedict college. The services will be held in Antiadel chapel at Benedict college.

The alumni association will meet Monday afternoon at 4 and the class program will be given at 8 o'clock Monday night.

The commencement program proper will take place at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. Degrees will be confered upon 65. President B. E. Mays of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., will give the commencement address.

The public is invited to attend these exercises.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
May 30, 1943

Dr. Tobias Speaks Today at Spelman

Joint baccalaureate services will be held at 3 p. m. today in Sisters chapel, Spelman College, for Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Spelman College, with Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary for colored work of the National Y. M. C. A. preaching the sermon.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro affairs of National Youth Administration, will be the commencement speaker at Atlanta University at 5 p. m. Monday. Paul Robeson, famous singer and stage star, will speak at Morehouse College Tuesday. Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, dean of Brooklyn (N. Y.) College, will speak at Spelman Wednesday.

Dr. Sanford Speaks At Albany College

ALBANY, Ga., May 27.—(AP)—In a commencement address at the Albany State College for Negroes, Chancellor S. V. Sanford, of the State University System, asserted that the present educational program fails to encourage youth to stay on farms and that rural boys and girls should be "taught to love rural life."

He termed the farm "the foundation of the nation," but said "neither our high schools nor our colleges provide the type of education to induce youth to stay on the farm."

He continued: "A nation will prosper more and more and will be made secure if farming is made an easier field in which to succeed.

"Farming does not mean producing a crop year after year, it means maintaining the soil and improving its fertility. It means farm diversification and varied sources of income. It means home production of essential food as a means of reducing overhead cost.

"The prime aim of agriculture is no longer the supply of food: that smacks of the machine age. We must grow agricultural crops for industrial uses."

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
May 31, 1943

College to Honor Negro Leaders Here

Atlanta University was to confer honorary degrees of doctor of laws on four distinguished Negroes at the university's 76 commencement exercises Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Eighty-three graduates were to receive degrees.

Those to be honored were Brig. General Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro Army officer; Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration and president of the Bethune-Cookman College; Walter F. White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Richard R. Wright, president of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FISK AWARDS 73 DEGREES

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP)—With impressive ceremonies, Fisk university celebrated Monday morning its 69th annual commencement with the awarding of 73 degrees, 42

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
June 1, 1943

Atlanta U. Gives Degrees to 87

Atlanta University conferred the honorary doctor of laws degree upon four Negro leaders and 83 graduate and professional degrees in its seventy-sixth commencement exercises Monday.

President Rufus E. Clement bestowed the honorary degrees upon Mary McLeod Bethune, director of thte Negro division of the National Youth Administration; Walter Francis White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Richard Robert Wright, president of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, and Atlanta's oldest living college graduate; and Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, whose degree was awarded in absentia.

The following students received degrees:

Nancy Velma Berry, Brainard Standins Burch, Pearlie Mae Craft, Annelle Hoover, Antoine Hugo Jackson, Emerson Mae Land, Mack Henry Martin Jr., Jency Hubert Reeves, Mary Cecelia Robinson, William Nathaniel Smith, Fannie Louise Spearman, William Bartelle Wicker, Ruth Thomas Jackson, Annette Earline Pinkston.

Clarence Frederick Griffith, Doris Melissa Gaskill, Althea Valeria Morton, Julia Beatrice McIver, Felix Lawson Paul, Gladys Irene Ransom, Beatrice Louise Stith, Jane Porter Edmonds, Ruth Mae Bronson, Wilmoth Carter, Leland Felton Foster, Moddie Decker Roberts, Naomi Thorpe, India Dazerine Elston, Frazie James Miller Jr., Ruth Mae Watson.

Xenophon Lamar Neal, Susie Mae Nelson, Rachel Hortense Warren, Dorothy McFadden Clarke, Helen Clark Eagleson, Lucius Henry Martin, Edith Mae Arnold, Dorothy Reeves Blair, Helen Delthea Bruce, Dorothy Josephine Bullock, Verta Yvonne Carter, Alyce Lucille Christian, Jeanne Atkins Daniels, Phillys Carolyn Durrah.

Inez Hauser Fuller, Esther Fannie Granton, Gracie Lee Hewell, Edna Ethel Heyliger, Loretta Ethel Hicks, Ouida Birdeen Hudson, James Eldridge Hunter, Thomas Baker Jones, Helen Beatrice Kelly, Llewellyn Hudnell Lawrence, Ruby Antonio Mosley, Elizabeth Ruth Patton, Mary Elizabeth Randolph, Carrie Lucille Rodgers, Juanita Josephine Small.

Elizabeth Evelyn Spencer, Mary Cornelia Strange, Alfred Marie Taylor, Lottie Marjorie Thomas, Mary Agnes Yerwood, John Allen Young, Olivia Emily Hebert, Ruby Chapelle Boyd, Zelda Aloha Brown, Penelope Laconia Bullock, Rose Patricia Doggett.

Hilda Bernice Furlonge, Mae Shivers Johnson, Mattie Previous Lowman, Hiawatha Hortense Morrow, Conseulla Beverlyrae Patty, Kathryn Marie Penn, Jennie Della Pritchard, Blanche Laura Rogers, Velma Mae Singleton, Gwendolyn Marcelle Smith, Louisa Gertrude Smith, Jimmizine Beth Taylor and Lossie Slade Weldon.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
June 1, 1943

Robeson To Talk To Negro Seniors

Paul Robeson, internationally famous Negro baritone, will be the commencement speaker at the Morehouse College graduation exercises at 10 a.m. today in Sale Hall chapel.

A concert, radio, opera and movie star, Robeson has toured Europe, Russia and the United States, and is equally known for his interpretation of operatic as well as spiritual music.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
May 23, 1943

Dr. Bridgman Will Address Spelman Class

Dr. Ralph P. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the commencement sermon for the Spelman College graduating class at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, June 2, and Dr. Channing Tobias, one of the nation's leading Negroes, will bring baccalaureate sermons to Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College classes at 3 p. m. Sunday, May 30, in Sisters' chapel, as the three Negro institutions near the close of their current terms.

Dr. Bridgman is dean of students at Brooklyn College and director of personnel there. Dr. Tobias is affiliated with the national Y. M. C. A. organization and in 1940 was appointed a member of the national advisory committee of Selective Service.

Commencement exercises for the institutions of the Atlanta university system get under way on Thursday of this week, with receptions and other events scheduled.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
June 3, 1943

Spelman Told World's Need Of Leadership

The world sorely needs leaders who are responsible to the people and whose aggression is directed into constructive social action, Spelman College graduates were told at commencement exercises yesterday.

The speaker was Ralph P. Bridgeman, dean of students at Brooklyn College, New York, who was introduced by Florence M. Read, school president.

Bachelor of arts degrees were awarded 48 young women, and 16 received the bachelor of science degree. Doris Ada Blayton, Florence Brown Irving, Helen Robinson and Helen E. Rice graduated with high honors, and Floria Audrey Starks and Alma Louise Vaughan with honors.

Robeson to Deliver Morehouse Speech

Paul Robeson, famous Negro baritone and actor, will deliver the commencement address at Morehouse College at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, June 2, President Benjamin E. Mays announced Saturday. The address will bring to a close four days of commencement events.

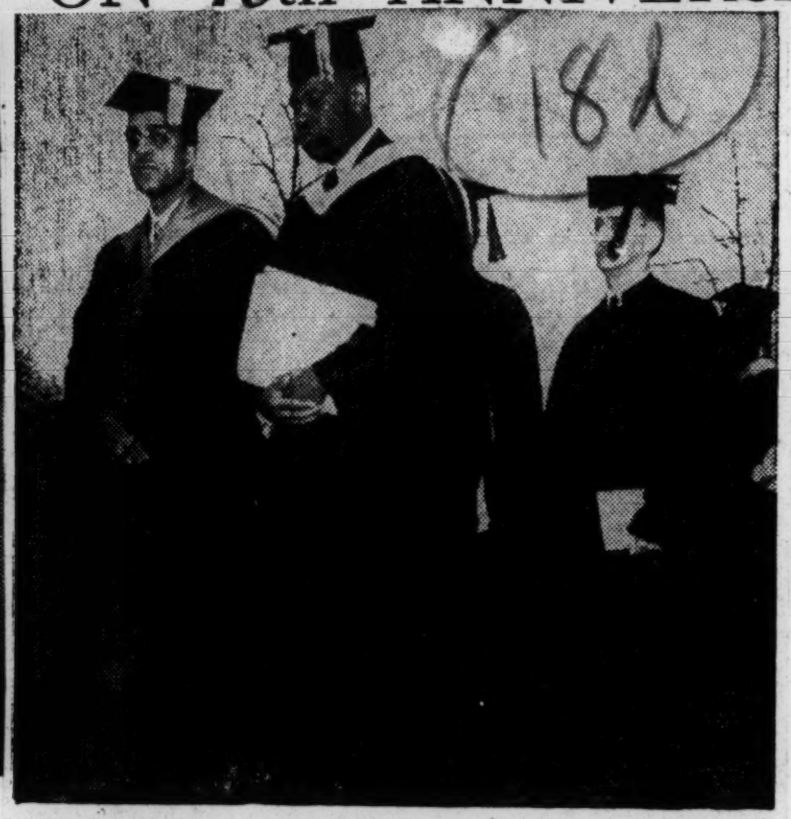
Educated at Rutgers College and Columbia University, Robeson has been starred in "Emperor Jones," "Porgy," "Showboat," "All God's Chillun" and many other productions on the stage in this country and England, and in the movies.

18d-1943

HAMPTON HONORS FOUNDER ON 75th ANNIVERSARY

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

The unveiling of a heroic-sized bust of Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who founded Hampton institute in 1868, was one of the highlights of the recent seventy-fifth anniversary celebration at the college. It was sculptured by John T. Biggers, second-year art student from Gastonia, N. C., who is shown above, on the right, with his mother and Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld, head of the College Art center. On the left are Lieut. Com., Daniel Armstrong, son of the great educator; Mrs. William H. Scoville, his daughter; Samuel A. Scoville, his grandson, and Mrs. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, his wife.—Parker photo.



Acting President R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton institute and President H. Wesley of Wilberforce university in the academic procession for the seventy-second annual commencement exercises at Hampton, when Dr. Wesley delivered an address on "Youth Faces War and Peace."

Charles S. Isham, chairman of the electricity department at Hampton institute, was re-elected financial secretary of the Hampton Alumni association at its recent reunion. Isham, who has also been re-appointed to his post at Hampton for the coming year, is shown above talking with Dr. Channing Tobias, member of the Hampton Institute board of trustees, who was an anniversary guest.

Daniel Payne College Closes Banner Season

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

JUN 19 1943

MOBILE, Ala., June 17—The most successful year in the history of Daniel Payne college came to a close during the week of May 31-June 3, on the beautiful campus of 27 acres, in Woodlawn, one of the finest surburbs of Birmingham, Ala., adjacent to the $15,000,000 U. S. Government Airport.

Bishop D. Ward Nichols, LL.D., the able chancellor, who was greatly assisted by his colleague, Bishop George E. Curry of the Twelfth Episcopal district, presided.

COMPETANT LEADER

Bishop Curry, through honest leadership, kindness and excellent administrative guidance has raised over $32,000, paid Shorter college out of debt, a debt of $25,000, and left $15,000 in the bank!

Bishop S. L. Greene is another fine leader who is able to "Pay a college out of debt."

Bishop Curry came to congratulate Bishop Nichols. In March, Bishop Nichols and the committee paid off the second mortgage on Daniel Payne college; the balance was over $8,000; the mortgage was over 15 years old.

RAISES $21,000

On Founders' Day he led Alabama in its greatest educational rally, raising over $21,000. The bishop, 17 presiding elders, and 14 pastors gave $100 each.

The Easter reports saw over $3,000 reported. At commencement, another $3,000 was reported. This makes a grand total of over $26,000 in the past five months—with no threats, no "Episcopal big stick."

When Bishop Nichols came to Alabama, Daniel Payne college owed $83,000; now, the debt is but $33,000. Bishop Nichols' honesty, kindness, fairness and "common touch" have reduced the indebtedness $50,000 in three years. And he emphatically declares that he will return to Alabama for another four years.

Mrs. F. Bailey Nichols has been the latent reason; she is a fine personality, and she, too, has that common touch.

FINE MESSAGES

Dr. A. O. Wilson, LL.D., pastor, St. James AME church, New Orleans, La., delivered an acceptable baccalaureate sermon Sunday, May 31, in the spacious auditorium of Fountain hall. Dr. Wilson's sermon was a tributary of the "Living Stream."

Dr. A. E. Williams, erudite pastor of Metropolitan AME church, Mobile, delivered the annual sermon to the school of theology. Dr. Williams is a brilliant thinker and has a very fine delivery.

The trustee board meeting was perhaps the most largely attended in the history of the school. Twenty-two presiding elders, 200 pastors, over 1,000 loyal members were on hand as the Trustees paid in $785 in annual trustee dues.

Bishop Nichols highly commended his brethren for the fine spirit of co-operation.

DR. MAYS ADVISES AN IRON CLAD CHARACTER AS SECRET OF SUCCESS

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

First Journalism School Graduate Is Clarence Long, Jr.

Sixty-one graduates were awarded degrees in the arts and sciences, law and journalism at the 77th Annual Commencement Convocation of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., June 7, 1943. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, delivered the Commencement address.

Setting forth in his address the things which he would do if he were graduating into the war-torn world of 1943, Mr. Mays outlined a course of action which stirred his hearers to a volume and sincerity of applause seldom accorded a commencement speaker. He diagnosed most of the world's ills as being caused mainly by moral and ethical corruption and declared that as a graduate he would first "build an iron clad, steel-girded, rock ribbed character." Pointing to the achievements of men who refused to be hampered by youth, socio-economic, or racial background, Mays declared further: "I would not despise my youth; I would not be ashamed of my background." He cautioned the graduates finally to look upon their vocations, not as merely, but as callings and

Shelton Brown, Thomas Sebastian Ernest Brown, Ethel Lee Essie Mary Alice (McFerren) Garrett, Delo Gray, Elsie Mae Harold, Thelma Clantee Harris, Hortense Dolores Holloway, Gloria Swanson Houston, Irene Barnett Mason, Henriette Anne Pickett, Mazari Cecile (Gilbert) Mae Walton, Samuel Ross Reynolds, Lena Rivers Smith, Nolene Elizabeth Stark, Dorothy Wright.

Bachelor of Science

Dorothy Agins, Floyd Edward Baker, Wilbert LeRoy Bartlett, Thomas Edison Bonner, Claudine Rosa Crawford, Claude Attuck Everhart, Laverine Dorarinda Favors, James Othel Garrett, John Wesley Hartfield II, Ella Erneil Hill, Greta James, Bertha Mae Lindsey, Wendell Lewis Marshall, John Christopher Oliver, George Herbert Outlaw, Willie Odessa (Porter) Randol, Robert Clarence Sharp, Ruby Small, George Bernard Thompson, Bertran Frederick Wallace.

Bachelor of Science in Education

Vera Boykin, Grace Ethel Edmondson, Louis Kenneth Harris, Ernestine Haugh, Dorothy Mae Hayden, Julia Pastine Hicks, Lorrayne Beverly Hinton, Betty Jeanne Kellye, Eva Jeannette Love, Eunice Inez Meriweather, Ida Mae Morris, Katherine Idabelle Nash, James Arthur Turner, Jr., LaMar Andrew Wallace, Carolyn Loretta White.

Bachelor of Laws

Richard Ernest Burns, Margaret Berenice Bush, Lula Morgan Howard, William Nathaniel Hutchinson, Scotti Rodrigo Mayo, Edward Lee Patterson, Jr., Frank Alphonso Weathers.

Bachelor of Journalism

Clarence Marcellus Long, Jr.

Make It Plain That We Fight For Liberty, Equality, Freedom, Mrs. Bethune Urges In A. U. Address

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
JUN 1 1943

Four Distinguished Americans Awarded Honorary Degrees

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

Threatening clouds late Monday afternoon gave way to a friendly sun, allowing the 78th commencement exercises of Atlanta University to go down in history as one of the most colorful ever staged by the celebrated institution.

Gathered there in a special section on the green of the spacious campus to witness the impressive ceremonies were 650 soldiers and 35 officers of the Army Administration School, enlisted branch 7. Their commandant, Colonel Carl A. Nesbitt, occupied the speakers' stand.

The commencement this year had an attractive setting. The stately library formed an imposing background; green shrubbery flanked the speakers' platform; spreading trees lined both sides of the attentive audience, and overhead giant airships sliced the clear open space, reminding all during those solemn moments that the entire world is at war.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, proud and eloquent, talked of the Negro and his part in the current world-wide conflict as she delivered a masterful commencement address.

MAKE THE ISSUE PLAIN

"We always have and we shall again join our blood and sinew and resources with our brother Americans in defense of American traditions. But, this time, we have an added responsibility. We must make it plain, at home as well as abroad, just what it is for which we fight," declared Dr. Bethune.

"We must make it ever so plain that we fight to conserve that which is noble in the democratic ideal—that we mean liberty and equality and freedom for all people without regard to race, creed or color or where they live. We must make it evident that when we fight against brutality and lynching in Nazism or Fascism, that we fight brutality and lynching in Mississippi or Illinois; that as we fight for the right of government of, by, and for the people of England and Czechoslovakia, that we fight for it also in Georgia and Alabama; that as we oppose the doctrine of the master race and racism in Germany and Italy, we fight it equally in Florida and California, Michigan and Massachusetts."

Dr Bethune's appearance at Atlanta University Monday was twofold. After delivering the commencement address she and three other distinguished Americans were awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the institution.

HONORARY DEGREES AWARDED

Following Dr. Bethune in receiving the honorary award were Walter Francis White, an alumnus of the university and national secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Richard Robert Wright, banker, historian and oldest living college graduate of Atlanta University, and Brigadier General Benjamin Oliver Davis.

General Davis was on a special military assignment and found it impossible to attend the ceremonies but his degree was awarded in absentia.

Following the exercises, the honored guests were swarmed by autograph-seekers, many of them soldiers.

Eigthy-three degrees were awarded by Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University.

Prayer was said by the Rev. C. Nathaniel Ellis, pastor of Reed Street Baptist Church, and benediction was delivered by the Rev. Joseph A. Smith, pastor of Glenn Memorial Methodist Church.

Commencement music was rendered by the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman chorus, under direction of Prof. Kemper Harreld.

In presenting Dr. Bethune to the graduates and the audience, President Clement termed her "a person who inspires people."

ALL-AMERICAN UNITY URGED

In closing her address, Dr. Bethune said: "To fight successfully this battle, Negroes must unite their combined strength and resources with those of all Americans. Yes, with peoples everywhere, who believe in and practice democracy.

"Together, with the eyes of white and black Americans fixed on the common goal of universal freedom, we will march ahead until the enemies of democracy at home and abroad are put to rout.

"This time the fight is all one, and wherever the enemy raises his head to challenge the true principles of liberty, equality and brotherhood, be it abroad or at home, we must strike him with equal vigor.. We cannot win back the Holy Grail if our armor is besmirched with inequality, greed and race prejudice. And so, we must cry out in the midst of the struggle itself and insist that we cleanse these blots from our shield. In this cause we can thus be the real conservators—the conservers of the principles of our American forefathers.. As one who is a veteran of wars, I commend you to the source of courage, faith and power. Draw heavily on God. He will be your Guide, your Stay and your Protector."

MASTERS DEGREES AWARDED

Twenty-six received the degree of Master of Arts:

EDUCATION — Nancy Velma Berry of Karnack, Texas; Brainard Standing Burch, Atlanta; Pearlie Mae Craft, Atlanta; Annelle Hoover, Columbia, South Carolina; Antoine Hugo Jackson, Bastrop, Louisiana; Emerson Mae Land, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Jack Henry Martin, Jr., Boley, Oklahoma; Jency Hubert Reeves, Mayfield, Georgia; Mary Cecilia Robinson, Atlanta; William Nathaniel Smith, Fort Benning, Georgia; Fannie Louise Spearman, Louisburg, North Carolina, and William Bartelle Wicker, Sanford, North Carolina.

ENGLISH—Ruth Thomas Jackson of Atlanta; Annette Earline Pinkston, Cordora, Tennessee; and Clarence Frederick Griffith of Cordora, Tennessee.

FRENCH—Doris Melissa Gaskill of New York, New York; Althea Valeria Morton of Atlanta; Julia Beatrice McIver of Washington, North Carolina; Felix Lawson Paul of Columbus, Georgia; Gladys Irene Ransom of New York, New York; and Beatrice Louise Stith of Washington, D. C.

HISTORY—Jane Porter Edmonds of Edington, North Carolina.

SOCIOLOGY—Ruth Mae Bronson, Macon, Georgia; Wilmoth Annette Carter, Louisville, Kentucky; Leland Felton Foster, Monroe, Louisiana; Moddie Booker Roberts, Fort Benning, Georgia; Naomi Thorpe, Tuckahoe, New York.

Nine received the degree of Master of Science:

BIOLOGY—India Dazerine Elston of Little Rock, Arkansas; Frazie James Miller, Jr., Natchez, Mississippi; and Ruth Mae Watson, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

CHEMISTRY—Xenophon Lamar Neal of Atlanta; Susie Mae Nelson, Sumter, South Carolina; and Rachel Hortense Warren of Sumter, South Carolina.

MATHEMATICS — Dorothy McFadden Clarke of Hope, Arkansas; Helen Clark Eagleson of Atlanta, and Lucius Henry Martin of Atlanta.

Thirty-one were awarded the degree of Master of Social Work: Edith Mae Arnold of Atlanta; Dorothy Reeves Blair, Atlanta; Helen Dethea Bruce, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Dorothy Josephine Bullock, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Verta Yvonne Carter, Atlanta; Alyce Lucille Christian, Washington, D. C.; Jeanne Atkins Daniels, New York, New York; Phillis Carolyn Durrah, Plainfield, New Jersey; Inez Hauser Fuller, Roanoke, Virginia; Esther Fannie Granton, Washington, D. C.; Gracie Lee Hewell, Atlanta; Edna Ethel Heyliger, New York, New York; Loretta Ethel Hicks, Memphis, Tennessee; Ouida Birdeen Hudson, Longview, Texas; James Eldridge Hunter, Dublin, Georgia; Thomas Baker Jones, Lawnside, New Jersey; Helen Beatrice Kelly, Hackinsack, New Jersey; Llewellyn Hudnell Lawrence, Brooklyn, New York; Ruby Antonio Mosley, New Orleans, La.; Elizabeth Ruth Patton, Atlanta; Mary Elizabeth Randolph, New York, New York; Carrie Lucille Rodgers, Mt. Vernon, New York; Juanita Josephine Small, New York, New York, Elizabeth Evelyn Spencer, Lynchburg, Virginia; Mary Cornelia Strange, Pittsburgh, Pa., Alfred Marie Taylor, Atlanta; Lottie Marjorie Thomas, Winston Salem, N. C.; Mary Agnes Yerwood, Dallas, Texas; John Allen Young, Winston Salem, North Carolina; and Olivia Emily Hebert, Langston, Oklahoma.

Seventeen were awarded the degree of bachelor of science in library service:

Ruby Chappelle Boyd, Philadelphia, Pa.; Zelda Aloha Brown, New Orleans, La.; Penelope Laconia Bullock, Atlanta; Rose Patricia Doggett, Atlantic City, New Jersey; Hilda Bernice Furlonge, Smithfield, N. C.; Mae Shivers Johnson, Baker, Louisiana; Mary Precious Lowman, Fort Valley, Georgia; Hiawatha Hortense Morrow, Jackson, Tennessee; Consuella Beverly Patty, Scottlandville, La.; Kathryn Marie Penn, Monroe, La.; Jennie Della Pritchard, Atlanta; Blanche Laura Rogers, Bricks, North Carolina; Velma May Singleton, Nashville, Tenn.; Gwendolyn Marcelle Smith, Thomasville, Ga.; Louisa Gertrude Smith, Orangeburg, S. C.; Jimmizine Beth Taylor, Little Rock, Arkansas; and Lossie Slade Weldon, East Spencer, North Carolina.

JUN 1943

3750 Degrees Awarded At Missouri College Grads

St. Louis, Mo., June 1 (AP)—Among the 3,756 graduates from the largest number of graduates, the colored graduates from professional 192; South Carolina State College had the largest number of graduates, 25 doctors of medicine. Atlanta University with 140. At-lowing institutions: Colorado, Indiana, Ohio State, Cornell, New York, Wisconsin and Illinois.

There were eight doctors of philosophy scattered among the following institutions: Colorado, Indiana, Ohio State, Cornell, New York, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Of this total, 3,286 received bachelor degrees, including 50 graduated from the medical school, 101 colored graduates, 22 graduated from the dentistry school, 209 the master degree. Seventy-five persons were graduated from the Howard University pharmacy schools, including 25 medicine. Sixty-seven were graduated from Meharry Medical School.

JUN 1943

Equality, He Warns, Is Not Given By Fiat

Journal and Guide

Opportunity For All Is Called A Divine Right

Norfolk, Virginia

JUN 12 1943

DURHAM, N. C. — The people of the United Nations cannot consent to the reestablishment of any system where human being will still be regarded as belonging to "racial or religious minorities," in the post-war world, Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, declared at the commencement exercises of the North Carolina College, at Durham, N. C., on May 31.

Discussing courses to be pursued by the United Nations after victory is achieved, Mr. Welles stated:

"In the kind of world for which we fight, there must cease to exist any need for the use of that accursed term 'racial or religious minority.' If the peoples of the earth are fighting, and dying, to preserve, and to secure, the liberty of the individual under law, is it conceivable that the people of the United Nations can consent to the reestablishment of any system where human being will still be regarded as belonging to such 'minorities?"

"The equality of individuals, like the equality of peoples, cannot in fact be granted by fiat. Equality depends on their own achievements, and upon their own intrinsic orth. But to equality of human rights, and to equality of opportunity, every human being is by Divine right entitled.

"That is the essence of our democratic faith. If that cornerstone is laid in the foundation of the new world of the United Nations, the blot of the concept of minorities upon the fabric of our civilization will be erased."

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The Under Secretary declared that while it may be premature at this stage for this Government to attempt to define with precision and in detail any exact plan of international cooperation upon which the American people would be expected to pass, certain conditions are going inevitably to obtain at the conclusion of the war.

"For a number of years, particularly in Europe," he stated, "social and economic conditions will be in a state of flux. In some of the presently Axis-occupied countries there will be political instability.

"Both in these countries, as well as in the Axis countries, millions will be starving, and other millions must be repatriated to the homes from which they have been driven. Throughout the world there will be a chaotic, and, in some areas, an anarchic, state of affairs."

During this period, Mr. Welles declared, order will have to be maintained by the United Nations. Suggesting that an international organization may be necessary to carry out this task, the Under Secretary listed a few cardinal principles of such an organization:

"There must be, through international agreement, a combination of armed forces made available by the powers which are prepared to do so, which may be used regionally or on a broader scale, and which can, and will, prevent aggression, render international conflict impossible, and, in general, see to it that the peace of the world is maintained inviolate."

JUN 17 1943

He called for "an international tribunal to which international controversies can be referred, and in which international confidence can be safely placed; and an efficient international method for the outlawing of certain kinds of armaments, and for the inspection of all national armaments.

Jeffersonian "Democracy" Is Acclaimed

Singer Renders Selections After Receiving Degree

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

JUN 3 1943

BY CLIFF MACKAY

(WORLD Managing Editor)

This people's war is in every sense a Negro people's war and we must do our utmost in seeing that the reactionaries can never again function importantly and set us back generations after an advance unparalleled by any other branch of the human race, Paul Robeson, internationally famous concert artist told the graduates of Morehouse College Tuesday morning.

The seating capacity of Sale Hall was no match for the hundreds of Atlantans who swarmed the campus to hear and see the noted personality. Loud speakers were rigged up to carry the program to throngs who gathered beneath shade trees below.

The commencement, marking the 76th anniversary of Morehouse, was marked by the conferring of honorary degrees upon the speaker and Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work. The degree doctor of humane letters was awarded Mr. Robeson, while Mr. Washington received the doctor of laws degree.

RENDERS FIVE NUMBERS

Climaxing one of the most colorful closing exercises held at Morehouse was the rendition by Mr. Robeson of five numbers in response to the prolonged applause that greeted him after President B. E. Mays had read with much feeling the citation upon which the honorary degree was based.

The speaker's richly vibrant voice boomed forth in two numbers and after the applause continued, graciously sang three more, including his "Water Boy."

"Today, here in Atlanta, this great center of education in the South, as we face the challenging facts of our imperfect democracy," asserted Mr. Robeson, "my mind turns to a great Southerner—Thomas Jefferson—that apostle of full liberty for all Americans in any part of our land.

"He said, 'We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Jefferson clearly understood these rights pre-supposed and demanded the opportunity for them to become a reality.

"This means that every American should be allowed to obtain the economic security necessary for that decent life. It may secondly the right of individuals to exercise a voice in the conduct of their political affairs to insure that liberty.

"These principles of Jefferson," the speaker declared, "have great meaning today, in that the question of jobs, labor, economic security is an integral part of the problem of use of manpower and development of the production necessary to victory.

"In the United States we all know that this problem of manpower and production is of utmost importance in the winning and the denial of the Jeffersonian, possible shortening of the war—and in no section is this more than in the South. Yet, for one reason or another the skills of colored workers go unused and with this sense of that equality of opportunity, which is serious double sin."

JUN 3 1943

NEGRO WORKERS PROVE WORTH

Wherever given the opportunity, Mr. Robeson asserted, the colored worker has proved his capacity and adaptability. "The struggle of our people for jobs is closely bound with the world-wide struggle of all the common people of economic security."

"This war has shown how people fight for liberties and their promise," the noted singer pointed out, citing the stubborn defense of Stalingrad, the heroic stand of England, the struggle in Tunisia and the fierce underground movement in Norway, Yugoslavia and France.

JUN 3 1943

"The United Nations have recognized here this deeply rooted human aspiration and whatever the attempts of the politicians, I firmly believe the peoples of the world in face of victory will not give ground. The basic issue of this war is the equality of man and all attempts of those who would make it something else will be defeated

Greetings from the board of trustees were brought by Kendall Weisiger, chairman, while President Mays awarded prizes. Invocation was offered by the Rev. Amos Ryce, Jr., pastor of Holsey Temple CME Church, while the Rev. M L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church pronounced the benediction. The Morehouse Glee Club under the direction of Kemper Harreld rendered two selections.

Degrees were conferred upon the following:

Bachelor of Arts: Clarence Luther Anderson, Marshall Burton Arnold, Kenneth Everett Barton, Roy Eugene Boggs, John Alfred Cooper, Jerry Drayton, Felix Evans, Jr., Alexander Fitzgerald, Thomas Herman Graves, Jr., Samuel James Harper, Leo James Henderson, James Romeo Holloway, Paul Lawrence Hyde, Leo Albert Jackson, Farris Thomas Johnson, George Whitte Jordan, Charles Edward Kirkpatrick, Robert Wilson Kitchen, Jr., Harold Wesley Marion, William McKinley Marshall, Stephen Lloyd Maxwell, Vernon Winston McClean, Clarence Irving Moss, Marcus Vaquelin Nelson, Frank Alfred Owens, Samuel Francis Sampson, William Henry Sullivan, Ernest Talbert, John Wilbert Warren, LeRoy Cashus Weaver, Ison Wadell Whatley, Roscoe Jackson White.

Bachelor of Science: Walter James Floyd, David Conrad Gandy, Edward Clarence Lockhart, Houston Lincoln Lumpkin, Jr., Robert Lee McCree, William Jerry Moore, Jr., Clyde Willis Phillips, Louis Vincent Reese, Jr., William Wesley Sawyer, Harvey Bryant Smith, William Morgan Wesley, William Randolph Williams, Jr.

JUN 3 1943

Time Right To Fight Says Prexy

People's Voice

New York, N. Y.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—"The time is always ripe—even in war—to correct a wrong or abolish an injustice," President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College told the summer graduating class of Hampton Institute, Aug. 15, in a baccalaureate sermon at the college.

"Those who say that the time is not ripe, or that a thing cannot be done at a particular time are lazy and complacent, timid and cowardly," he declared.

"What they really mean is that they wish to leave the thing alone, to let fate or God take care of it.

Blame Them

"These are the real enemies of progress. It is they who are responsible when changes come about through revolution and bloodshed which should come about by other means."

In contrast to this group, Dr. Mays cited "the minority who believe that a task can be accomplished and that the time is ripe, that customs and mores, however deeply implanted, can be uprooted without cosmic disorder or the destruction of civilization."

AUG 21 1943

Citing the fate of those following of Moses who did not dare to enter and possess the land of Canaan, preferring slavery in Egypt to freedom in Canaan, Dr. Mays also exhorted the graduating teachers in his audience to "have the strength and courage to do what has to be done in your communities, in spite of the majority who will believe that the time is not ripe. Is an Achievement, Says Dr. Burch

"Freedom," he told them, "is an achievement, not a gift."

Dr. C. E. Burch Addresses 'Skegee Gradutaes

Weekly Review

Birmingham, Ala.

AUG 21 1943

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — "Some Service of Poetry to the People," was the subject of an address delivered by Dr. Charles Eaton Burch, Head of the Department of English at Howard University, to the graduating classes of the Tuskegee Institute Summer Session.

Dr. Burch, who began his early teaching career at Tuskegee Institute, Everett Lee, of the Tuskegee Army Air Field who was a member of more than a quarter of a century ago, is recognized in America, Canada and in Europe as a great and was distinguished as concert master in the Cleveland Institute of Music, and scholar. Symphony Orchestra.

Pre-Commencement activities included a recital by Hazel Harrison, Head of the Department of Music at Howard University, and a delightful song festival highlighted with selections by Cadet

Bachelor of Science in Commercial Dietetics: Joseph Hatcher Evans, Selma; Bachelor of Science in Education, Bellina Moore Goins, Tuscaloosa; Leefondia M. Jefferson, Tuskegee Inst.; Sadie Lee McClellan, Snow Hill; Bessie B. Mason, Armstrong; Mary Lee Thompson, Tuskegee Inst.; Chloe Beatrice Tutt, Marion; Bachelor of Science in Home Economics: Ida Mae Echols, Anniston; Kynette E. Hayes, Rehoboth; Dennie E. Hicks, Tuskegee Inst.; Rose Virginia Lee, Lanette; Albert Moses, Tuskegee Inst.; Mable Patton, Marion; Zethrene E. Rhone, Tuskegee; Princess D. Senior, Phoenix City; Bachelor of Science in Commercial Industries: Herman L. Anderson, Mobile; Arthur James Sawyer, Tuscaloosa. Trade Diploma: Nurse Training: Molonze D. Fenn, Clayton. Following the presentation of the diplomas and conferring of degrees the graduate swere inducted in the Tuskegee General Alumni Assn., by Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Ex. Sec.

Howard's English Prof. Delivers Address at 'Kegee

Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 26.—"Some Services of Poetry to the People," was the subject of an address delivered here tonight by Dr. Charles Eaton Burch, head of the department of English at Howard university, Washington, D. C., to approximately one hundred members of the graduating classes of the Tuskegee Institute 1943 summer session.

Pre - commencement activities included a recital by Hazel Harrison, noted pianist, who is a member of the department of music at Howard university, Washington, D. C., and a song festival given by the members of the summer school session. This delightful song festival was highlighted with several violin selections rendered by Cadet Everett Lee, of the Tuskegee Army Air field.

At public exercises held in Logan hall Wednesday evening Miss Elizabeth K. Johnson, of Bessemer, Ala., president of the Alabama Teachers' club of the 1943 Tuskegee Institute summer session, presented Dr. F. D. Patterson, on behalf of the club members, with a substantial war savings bond for the George Washington Carver memorial fund.

Those who participated in the academic procession assembled at the Booker T. Washington monument. The marshals were J. Julius Flood and Mrs. Ruth West Adams. The chapel ushers were W. T. Shehee, George L. Howell, William Wiley and Capt. R. S. Darnaby. They were assisted by several young men students.

Announcement was made that Dorinda A. Duncan of Monessen, Penn., was the highest honor student; Thomas Saunders of Lockport, Ill., was honor student and that William Howell Jr., was graduating with honors. Howell is from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, presented the heads of the various departments, who in turn presented the candidates for the diplomas and degrees. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, awarded the diplomas and conferred the degrees.

Following the presentation of the diplomas and conferring of the degrees the graduates were inducted into membership in the Tuskegee General Alumni association by Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary.

The music for the commencement programs was furnished by the Tuskegee summer choir.

As the Crow Flies

New York, N. Y.

By W. E. B. DuBOIS

Amsterdam News

On College Graduates

There were in the United State in 1940, 6,491,399 Negroes, 25 year old and over. Of these, 646,000 neve went to school in their lives. Tw million had been in school less tha five years. Two million and a hal had attende grade school from five to eigh years. With a least some high school training were 800,000 while 195,000 had been to college.

DR. DU BOIS

This is the Negro problem which we must face. We must realize that over a third of our adults are uneducated. That five-sixths of us, when we consider the poor schools we attend, the short terms and crowded classes, have not enough education to cope intelligently with modern life.

Intellectual Burden

Reckoning our college graduates at 100,000, the burden on their intelligence, sacrifice and leadership is enormous; allowing as we must, that a large percentage of them are normally as poorly trained, as selfish, as inconsiderate as similarly trained men of any race, we are relying on perhaps 25,000 workers of modern intelligence and character, to think our way out of the wilderness; reinforced by perhaps 50,000 who without formal training, are leading us by natural ability and in-born grit and common sense.

Add to this, the fact that in our native white population of 57,000,000 less than half have a high school or college education, while over four million have spent less than five years in school, and we begin to see that the great problem of this republic is sheer ignorance; that most Americans of any and all colors have not sufficient training to understand what this world is all about; to know its physical and chemical composition; to know its geography and peoples; to realize its history and experience for 5000 years. Small wonder we blunder repeatedly into war and disaster, making the same mistakes again and again.

How can this be? we ask. America is the land of the public school. We have boasted of it. We still boast. But our school system has deteriorated in its very growth and expansion. We give free university education but do not teach the children to read, write and count.

FUNDAMENTAL DISCIPLINE

This is peculiarly true of Negro education. In our universities, our students cannot, in too many instances, read and write intelligently. We have boasted of our education during the last 75 years, but it is fatally lacking in fundamental discipline. This we know. The nation knows it. We need education in the fundamental three Rs. The Negro is a problem, not only because he does not get justice, but because his continuing lack of education hinders him from seeking and obtaining justice.

It is a situation like this that throws a weird light on the recent refusal of the Senate of the United States, to devote to popular education for a year a sum of money equal to what we are spending each day for war. Is the money needed?

What A Nation

Yes! says the nation unanimously. Where is it needed most? In the South, where the people are most ignorant. Of the ignorant masses in the South, which have the worst schools? The Negroes. Where then should the supplementary money be spent in largest proportion? Among the Negroes, says commonsense. But the South insists: As we please and as we have spent. Then says the North, give them no money, unless they promise to spend it equitably among the people black and white; and since we know they won't do this, compel them by law so that they will refuse to accept federal aid for the white people, lest the black share equitably. Therefore kill the bill.

My God! What a nation, north and south!

Annual Survey by The Crisis Shows 3,756 College Graduates in 1943

Jail

Kansas City, Mo

NEW YORK. — A total of 3,756 Negroes were graduated from colleges in the school year 1942-43, according to the 32nd annual education number of The Crisis magazine.

Of this total, 3,286 received the bachelor degree and 209 the master degree. Seventy-five persons were graduated from the Howard University professional schools, including 25 doctors of medicine. Sixty-seven persons were graduated from Meharry Medical school, including 60 doctors of medicine.

There were 101 colored graduates from mixed universities receiving the bachelor degree. Ohio State university had the largest number of graduates, 22.

Among the colored colleges, Virginia State college had the largest number of graduates, 192; South Carolina State college was second with 140. Atlanta university graduated 90 persons with the master degree. There were eight doctors of philosophy scattered among the following institutions: Colorado, Indiana, Ohio State, Cornell, New York, Wisconsin and Illinois.

The Crisis pointed out that this total is not complete since about a dozen of the largest mixed institutions do not keep statistics of graduates according to race. Also Morris Brown College and Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa., October 29-31, it was announced here this week by Mrs. Ruby H. Hurley, NAACP director of youth work.

This will be an instructional conference on what students should know about the fight for the ballot, the crusade for equality in education and the problems of organized labor. It will seek to formulate a program of activity for college students to carry back to their schools and communities. Leaders and consultants of the discussions will be specialists and teachers.

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

Time Is Ripe For Justice Says Mays

Hampton Speaker Tells Class Freedom Is Achievement

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—"The time is always ripe—'even in war'—to correct a wrong or abolish an injustice," President Benjamin E. Mays, of Morehouse College told the summer graduating class of Hampton Institute, last Sunday, at the baccalaureate sermon.

"Those who say that the time is not ripe, or that a thing cannot be done at particular time are lazy and complacent, timid, and cowardly," he declared.

"What they really mean is that they wish to leave the thing alone, to let fate or God take care of it. These are the enemies of progress. It is they who are responsible when changes come about through revolution and bloodshed which should come about by other means."

In addressing his group, Dr. Mays cited, "the minority who believes that a task can be accomplished and that the time is ripe, that customs and mores, however deeply implanted, can be uprooted without cosmic disorder or the destruction of civilization.

"It is from this minority," he said, "that the scientist comes, and the prophet, the few persons who are willing to suffer for their convictions, who have a sense of mission and believe themselves called by destiny or by God to change the face of the earth."

Citing the fate of those followers of Moses who did not dare to enter and possess the land of Canaan, preferring slavery in Egypt to freedom in Canaan, Dr. Mays also exhorted the graduating teachers in his audience to "have the strength to do what has to be done in your communities, in spite of the majority who will believe that the time is not ripe.

"Freedom," he told them, "is an achievement, not a gift. You cannot emancipate a race by writing amendments into the Constitution, or by fiat, or by giving them economic security, or even by dressing them in a cap and gown and giving them a bachelor's or doctor's degree.

"Freedom is of the mind. Social prescription and Jim Crow laws don't matter if we are free in our minds. Even before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, there were slaves who were never slaves, who felt themselves to be free men."

Jasper, Ala. Advertiser
May 12, 1943

High Schools Gain Enrollment While Grade Schools Lose

The percentage of children of school age (6-20) in average daily attendance at the rural schools of Walker County were: white, 62%; negro, 107%, according to a study made by the State Department of Education based on last school year.

Enrollment in this county's rural schools was 75% of the total school census for white children and 122% for negro children. Of these enrollments, the average daily attendance was 84% for whites and 88% for negroes.

(*The percentages of 107 and 122 are that high because of inclusion of negro children from Walker County cities attending the rural schools on which this study was based.)

Although the total enrollment in Alabama's public schools increased in the past 21 years from 563,169 to 674,001, elementary school rolls actually decreased while high school enrollment increased, Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education, revealed today.

Elementary enrollment dropped from 489,731 in the 1920-21 school year to 472,873 in the last school year, while in the same period high school enrollment increased from 73,438 to 201,128, a gain of 174 per cent in 21 years.

School authorities attribute this trend to a smaller number of failures in grade school and the fact that in the past two decades development of the consolidated school has made possible high school attendance by a larger number of pupils.

However, only 65 per cent of the white children of school age and 62 per cent of negro children of school age attend the public schools regularly, according to a study made by the State Department of Education.

Referring to the gain in high school enrollment, Dr. Norton said "This fact is particularly significant because it reveals the great advancement in secondary education and the increase in the financial burden of the school. Secondary education is more expensive than elementary, and all the increase in enrollment has been in that part of the school system which is most expensive to maintain."

Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 4, 1943

Registration In Rural Schools Drops Slightly In Past Year

Decline Of 139 Pupils Shown In Annual Report; Junior High Units Record Gain

Registration in the rural public schools of Etowah County for the past school year was 139 less than for the previous year, according to the report of the county Board of Education made public Saturday.

The total registration for the 1942-1943 session was 8,085 as compared to 8,224 for the previous year.

One of the reasons for this reduction in enrollment was the low birthrate during the worst of the depression years and the other has been the fact that many families moved into urban defense areas for war work.

While the elementary and the senior high grades showed decreased white enrollment, the junior high grades showed an increase. The aggregate attendance this past year was considerably more than that of the previous year, but it was due mostly to the fact that the elementary schools ran nine instead of seven months as had been the custom for many years.

During the past school year the aggregate days attendance in the white elementary schools was 832,618 as compared to 681,755. The aggregate for the white junior high this past year was 295,917 as compared to 273,515.

The aggregate for the white senior high was 137,936 as compared to 145,220 for the previous year.

The aggregate for the Negro elementary schools was 72,694 as compared to 57,129 in 1942.

The white enrollment in the elementary schools for 1942-1943 was 4,992. In the junior high school it was 1,819 and in the senior high it was 864.

Last year the elementary department enrolled 5,104; the junior high 1,721, the senior high 928.

The total Negro registration in the rural part of the county was 420 last year as compared to 461 the previous year.

The daily attendance and the average attendance was better in the 1943 session than in that of 1942.

Attalla, Ala. Reus
Sept. 3, 1943

According to T. J. Campbell, superintendent of the Attalla City Schools, an enrollmest of 539 was recorded at the City School with 267 reported at the Negro school, Tuesday morning. Children were assigned to their class rooms and then dismissed for the rest of the day. Mr. Campbell also stated that children would not be required to stay all day any day this week.

Florence Herald
Ala.
May 14, 1943

High Schools Gain Elementary Lose

Authorities Attribute Situation To Fewer Failures In Grade School

Although the total enrollment in Alabama's public schools increased in the past 21 years from 563,169 to 674,001, elementary school rolls actually decreased while high school enrollment increased, Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education, revealed today.

Elementary enrollment dropped from 489,731 in the 1920-21 school year to 472,873 in the last school year, while in the same period high school enrollment increased from 73,438 to 201,128, a gain of 174 per cent in 21 years.

School authorities attribute this trend to a smaller number of failures in grade school and the fact that in the past two decades development of the consolidated school has made possible high school attendance by a larger number of pupils.

However only 65 per cent of the white children of school age and 62 per cent of negro children of school age attend the public schools regularly, according to a study made by the State Department of Education. The study, based on the last school year, showed that the percentages of children of school age (6-20) in average daily attendance at the rural schools of Lauderdale county were: white, 62 per cent; negro, 55½ per cent.

Enrollment in this county's rural schools was 76 per cent of the total school census for white children and 64 per cent for negro children. Of these enrollments, the average daily attendance was 82 per cent for whites and 87 per cent for negroes.

Referring to the gain in high school enrollment, Dr. Norton said: "This fact is particularly significant because it reveals the great advancement in secondary education and the increase in the financial burden of the schools. Secondary education is more expensive than elementary, and all the increase in enrollment has been in that part of the school system which is most expensive to maintain."

Although the total enrollment in Alabama's public schools increased in the last 21 years from 563,169 to 674,001, elementary school rolls actually decreased, while high school enrollment increased, according to Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education.

Elementary enrollment dropped from 489,731 during the 1920-21 school year to 472,873 in the last school year, while in the same period high school enrollment increased from 73,438 to 201,128.

School authorities attribute this gain to a smaller number of failures in the elementary grades and the fact that in the last two decades development of the consolidated school has made high school attendance possible for a larger number of pupils.

Referring to the high school enrollment gain, Dr. Norton observed: "This fact is particularly significant because it reveals the great advancement in secondary education and the increase in financial burdens of the schools. Secondary education is more expensive than grade school, and all the increase in enrollment has been in that part of the school system which is most expensive to maintain."

One-Third Of School Age Children In State Irregular Attendants

Jefferson Shows 68 Per Cent White And 73 Per Cent Negroes Enrolled

Only 65 per cent of white children and 62 per cent of Negro children of school age in Alabama attend school regularly, according to a study made by the State Department of Education.

The study, based on the last school year, showed percentages of children of school age (6-20) in average daily attendance in the rural schools of Jefferson County as white, 68 per cent, and Negro, 73. Enrollment in this county was 78 per cent of the total school census for white children and 84 per cent for Negroes. Of these average enrollments, the average daily attendance for both whites and Negroes was 87 per cent.

COLBERT RURAL SCHOOLS BEGIN TERM JULY 19

Sheffield (Ala.) Standard & Times
July 2, 1943

Split-Term Is Provided As Measure Of Aid For Labor-starved Farms, Shown

All schools of Colbert county, both white and negro, will open for the 1943-44 term, on Monday, July 19, Robert Hudson, Colbert county superintendent, said recently.

This is the first time in the history of Colbert county that schools will begin a term with two months of summer training. It was necessitated this year, a report from Mr. Hudson's office stated, because of the shortage of labor on the farm, and the fact that in the middle of September, when the harvest is to be gathered, the pupils will have to leave class rooms to help on the farm, necessitating a six weeks vacation.

In order to combat loss of this time during the term, the opening of all county schools is scheduled for Monday, July 19, thus making up for the time out in September. All children in the county are now at liberty to attend school, the report states, owing to the fact that crops are now being laid by, and their work is not needed on the farms.

The county superintendent's office also reports it has had little trouble in securing teachers for the county schools, the report states, both high and grammar schools despite the fact so many young women from the county are in war work. They have a complete staff with the exception of three vacancies, one in English, one in science, and the third in the home economics department. Applicants are now under consideration for all three. All teachers of high school and are teachers of experience.

Conditions Found Good In Most Schools Here

Mobile, Ala. Register
October 21. 1943

Grand Jurors Label Dunbar High Branch As Dangerous And Make Few Recommendations For Others

A grand jury report on the physical condition of school plants in Mobile County reported most of the institutions in good condition, with the exception of the Colored Community Center, and made only a few recommendations for repairs and improvements. Seven schools were found in such fine condition that no recommendations were necessary. They were Murphy High School, Prichard, Barton Academy, Robert E. Lee, Arlington, Oakdale and Leinkauf Schools.

The jury report commented on the crowded conditions of the Murphy and Prichard schools but said they apparently were well organized.

Repairs Are Suggested

The report suggested a paint, asbestor cover for hot air pipes and floor joists of the Yerby School. Plumbing in the boys' lavatory of the Old Shell Road School is not connected, the report said.

A traffic officer, an additional door in the cafeteria, the connection of plumbing in the boys' lavatory, and the trimming of a tree whose limbs were resting on the chimney were recommended for the Crichton School.

An improvement in the water pressure of the Russell School for sanitary purposes also was recommended.

The Colored Community Center, used as a branch of the Dunbar High School, is "in a most deplorable and dangerous condition," the report claimed. The third and fourth floors of the building were littered with paper and other inflammable material, presenting a dangerous fire hazard, the grand jury said. Plaster had fallen in some of the rooms and in one room a place, approximately two by four feet, was found where flooring had broken through.

Rest Room Locked

Coal burning heaters with no stove pipes were found to be the only means of heating some rooms and a door of one of the rooms had fallen off and been taken away. The only rest room was found locked, the jury said, and the key in possession of E. S. Peters, in charge of the building, but at work on a housing project.

There were no electric lights in the building and the only fire escape was on the east side of the building. The only fire alarm was an old-fashioned dinner bell and, during a fire drill while the grand jury was investigating the building, students in one room failed to hear the alarm.

General repairs were recommended if its continued use as a school is contemplated. Dunbar High School was found to be in satisfactory condition.

about OUR TOWN

NEWS-VIEWS-OBSERVATIONS

Cullman, Ala. Tribune
October 21. 1943

ATTENDANCE DOWN — Attendance of white pupils in both Cullman City Schools and Cullman County Schools showed a small decrease in 1943, compared with 1942, according to a report issued by the State Department of Education this week. City School attendance in 1942 was 988, in 1943, 918. Out of 46 cities in the state, only 7 had no negro students, including Cullman. Attendance in Cullman County Schools in 1942 was 7,996, in 1943, 7,791 whites; Negroes, 1942, 127; 1943,135.

SENATE BILL 637

Dr. Howard A. Dawson of the National Education Association is doing a great work in laying the fears of many Alabamians who have heretofore been conscientious objectors to Federal aid for education. The two most repeated objections brought forth by critics have been the fear of Federal control of public schools and the fear of a break-down of the race segregation practiced in all our southern states. In his appearance with Alabama Education Association officials, meeting in Montgomery last week, Dr. Dawson pointed out the fact that we already have limited this Federal aid in certain colleges and vocational schools, and that this Federal support has in no way lessened state control of these institutions.

Dr. Dawson also made the pertinent point that he has two children who attend the public schools in the District of Columbia, where the schools are operated entirely by the Federal government, and that neither of his children has ever been to school with negro children. This particular point should be of interest to Southerners who have not looked with favor upon the matter of Federal support of public schools.

As a matter of plain truth we already have a measure of Federal control of our schools without having financial support; recent Supreme Court decisions have made it obligatory that equal salaries be paid to white and Negro teachers, and that equal opportunities be provided for college attendance regardless of color. No court action has yet decreed that white and colored children must attend the same schools.

Though we do have a degree of Federal control of education, no state has the benefit of funds from the Federal treasury for the support of its public school system. No one can be blamed but the people themselves.

Public education is rapidly approaching a crisis in Alabama. Teachers can ill-afford the financial sacrifice necessary to continue in the profession. Salaries have been increased a mere pittance over the depression low point of ten years ago; the insignificant increases are nowhere near in keeping with the increased cost of living. Consequently more than twice as many teachers left the profession last year as leave under normal condition. When the compilation is made for the current year the people of Alabama are due for a shock. We can only hope that the teaching profession does not get all the censure when our people realize that their children have been short-changed.

For instance the average annual salary paid to teachers, supervisors, and principals in 1941 for New York was $2,591.00. The average for the United States was $1,470.000, while Alabama's average salary for teachers, principals, and supervisors was $744.00. Eigthy per cent of Alabama's classroom teachers get less than twelve hundred dollars per year. Thirty-five per cent get less than six hundred.

Many commercial truck drivers make more money in a month than the average Alabama school teacher receives for a whole year of work. And we defy any intelligent American to defend such a situation.

Unless Congress acts with unprecedented haste to enact into law Senate Bill 637 democracy will have sustained, before a year passes into history, a defeat comparable only to military defeat.

New Teachers Number 31 In Jefferson Co. Schools

Atlanta, Georgia
Daily World

BIRMINGHAM. Ala.—(SNS)—Thirty-one new teachers distributer among 18 schools have been employed in the Jefferson County school system for the school year 1943.

They are as follows: Lula Taylor and Lavonia Cade (Mulga), Susazanna S Hudson and Mildred Meadows (Muscoda), Mary Alice Sims (Old Jonesboro), J. [illegible] Geeter and Wilma B. Spears (Powderly), Marian Calhoun (Pratt), Gertude Faulks (Red Ore) Cora Windbuhs (Riley), Bernice Hatcher (Sloss), Julia P. Hopson (Warrior), Mattie McKenzie (Oxmor), Evelyn O Mitchell and Mary Watts Kyles (Rosedale), Cornelius A. Allen, Preston W. Daniels and Maggie Matherson (Brighton), Early J. McDaniels, Leona V. O'Neal, Ernestine Leggett, Marguerite G. Stewart, Helen Merriwether Grimes (Hoops City), Gladys Tarver (Irondale), Ida D. Smith (Leeds), Catherine Kennedy (Wenonah), Evelyn Coles and Rosalyn Johnson Oden, Arlena Lee (Westfield No. 1), Cassie C. Forrest (Westfield No. 2 and Nellie Paraham Hudson (Zion City).

SEP 10 1943

Montgomery, Ala.

Another Uncle Tom

Washington Tribune

We are extremely sorry that John H. Wilson, a member of the Board of Education, refused to go along with the other two Negro members in denouncing the Board of Trade for rendering to the retired superintendent of schools a jim crow banquet, and Dr. Frank W. Ballou for accepting it.

It isn't often that such racial questions come before the Board, but when they do, it certainly seems that we should put up a united front for those things that we want, and not appear to be divided.

It must have been embarrassing to Major Charles Fearing and Mrs. Velma Williams to bring up this matter, only to have the third Negro member oppose their views, and support the position of the Board of Trade and Dr. Ballou.

Dr. Ballou was being banqueted because the Board of Trade felt he had done a good job as superintendent of the public school system. The Board of Trade was thinking only in terms of what Dr. Ballou was able to do for white schools, and therefore it did not invite any of the Negro officials of the school system to join in that tribute.

We were not surprised that Dr. Ballou didn't decline to accept the invitation, because to do so would have been contrary to all he stood for and espoused during his administration of our school system. He believed in keeping the races separate in the schools, and, of course, he would not have cared to have dined with them at a banquet tendered in his honor.

Accepting $1,400 from the Negro teachers to help finance a pleasure trip for himself and wife, was, of course, another matter, because there is no such thing as colored and white dollars.

Throughout his career as superintendent of schools for the District of Columbia, Dr. Ballou had nothing but contempt for his Negro teachers and officials, and blocked the use of the Central High School auditorium for a concert by Marian Anderson, on the ground that it was a "white" school. In that enterprise,, he was ably supported by John H. Wilson.

His retirement from the school system was a God-send, and why Negro teachers could have been high-pressured into contributing 14 hundred dollars as a token to him is more than we can imagine, because deep in their hearts the only regrets they have is that Dr. Ballou didn't retire long, long ago.

How, in the face of a record like that, a Negro member of the Board can rise to his defense, and at the same time urge that there is a difference between official action of the board and social action, is an act that bears the closest scrutiny.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Board of Education because he is a Negro. Were he white, he would be confined to his law office. He is there to represent the interests of Negroes, in keeping with a custom of long standing of appointing to the Board three Negroes. If he has any views contrary to the views of the Negroes of Washington, he should express them privately, if at all.

That he was expressing the views of "the white folk" is borne out by the fact that only "white folk" endorsed them at the Board meeting.

We want the Justices of the District Court who appoint the Board members to know that Mr. Wilson's reappointment to the Board is not desired by us. If they think they are doing us a favor by reappointing him, they are mistaken. No doubt they will reappoint him, however, because some white people like to hear Negroes make the type of speech Mr. Wilson made.

DEC 18 1943
DEC 25 1943
Washington, D. C.

Inadequate School Facilities Blamed For High Rate Of Negro Rejections By The Army

Age

New York, N. Y.—

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Back at his desk in the headquarters of the Selective Service System after 32 days absence, is Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to Selective Service Director Major General Lewis B. Hershey. He has just completed a 3,400-mile tour of Army induction stations from North Carolina to Louisiana, and been promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonel.

On his tour of induction stations, Colonel Johnson sought answers to these questions: Why the high rate of Negro rejections for failure to pass the Army's minimum intelligence standards? Why the low percentage of those meeting the Army's physical requirement standards?

When interviewed, he had this to say: "I concluded my tour with the conviction that the root of the trouble lies in the inadequate educational facilities available to Negro youth, which results not only in lower intelligence, but also in lower standards of health as a direct consequence.

"Negro youth must be given a chance. Because they have not been given equal opportunities for learning, the Army is paying the penalty. However, the Selective Service has managed, despite these handicaps, to recruit eligible youths to the extent that today Negroes comprise above 10 per cent of the men inducted into the armed forces through the Selective Service System.

Colonel Johnson, a graduate of Howard University, is a member of the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia and of the bar of the District of Columbia [illegible] of North Carolina. His rise in rank began in 1917 when he was promoted to first lieutenant of Infantry; by October 1918 he had risen to the rank of captain, becoming a major in September 1929. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1942, he received his latest elevation on September 21, 1943.

Captain Benson D. Mitchell is assistant to Colonel Johnson. He is a graduate of Howard University

18e-1943

Savannah, Ga., Press
January 1, 1943

NEGROES CONSTRUCT LOG, STONE SCHOOL

DEDICATED AS SYMBOL OF BLACK MAN'S WILLINGNESS

SPARTA, Ga., Jan. (AP).—Built of native logs and stones and set in a farm-covered countryside, a school for negro children was dedicated here today as a "symbol of the black man's willingness to do things for himself."

This was the significance attached to the log cabin structure by Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College at Savannah, who was principal speaker at ceremonies marking dedication of the school and Hancock county's observance of emancipation day.

The five-teacher junior high school was constructed in the last three months by residents of the Warren Chapel negro farming community near here.

Replacing a shack in which three teachers will have instructed children of the community, the new building will serve also as a community center.

"It is an expression of the negro's desire for a larger and fuller participation in the life of our nation," said Hubert in a prepared address.

"Every individual, white and black, should have a chance. This chance will not come without opportunity provided by a good school. * * *

"Hancock county negroes have shown how they can work together, not only by building better schools for themselves, but they are co-operating for better farming and more amicable relations between races.

"Let us in dedicating this building, rededicate and reconsecrate ourselves to the great job of taking what we have and by common sense, hard work, vision, courage and co-operation build for ourselves and our children a finer place in which to live. * * *"

Macon, Ga., News
January 1, 1943

Negro School Of Native Logs Is Dedicated

Sparta Institution Set in Countryside

SPARTA, [AP]—Built of native logs and stones and set in a farm-covered countryside, a school for Negro children was dedicated here today as a "symbol of the black man's willingness to do things for himself."

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* * *

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* * *

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"Let us in dedicating this building, rededicate and reconsecrate ourselves to the great job of taking what we have and by common sense, hard work, vision, courage and co-operation build for ourselves and our children a finer place in which to live.

Fulton Schools'
Atlanta, Ga. Journal

Enrollment Is Off

September 13, 1943

Opening week enrollment for Fulton County schools totaled 20,801 for a decrease of 498 as compared with the corresponding week in 1942, when the total was 21,299, Jere A. Wells, superintendent, disclosed Monday.

Elementary white schools showed an increase in attendance from 12,915 in 1942 to 13,044 in 1943, while the enrollment in white high schools was off 249 from 5,233 last year to 4,989 in1943.

In the Negro county schools elementary enrollment dropped from 2,930 in 1942 to 2,589 in 1943. The high school attendance in the Negro schools went from 171 in 1942 to 184 in 1943.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun
October 6, 1943

Fifty Russell Negro Schools To Open Monday

In addition to routine the Russell county board of education meeting yesterday at 10 a. m. at the courthouse, gave some attention to the operation of Negro schools, 50 in number, scheduled to open Monday, Oct. 11.

An institute for Negro teachers will meet at Russell county courthouse Saturday next at 10 a. m. H. B. Hamner, superintendent of Russell county schools, will have direction.

Phenix City operates three additional Negro schools, two of which have already opened. The third is waiting completion of a new building. This gives Russell county, all told, a total of 53 Negro schools with a total of about 90 teachers.

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Feverish Quest for Teachers Now Going on in Many Counties

The school superintendent in a small Georgia county telephoned to the State Department of Education and asked for Assistant State Superintendent J. I. Allman.

"I've got to have some more teachers," he said. "Do you know where I can find them?"

"What qualifications do you want them to have?" asked Allman.

"I don't want them to have two legs or crutches so they can get around and I want them to be able to see, but I'll waive all else."

Overdrawn? Yes. But Allman, in telling of the conversation said it pointed up the state's acute shortage of teachers as the schools prepare to open for another year.

Feverish Quest.

A feverish quest for teachers is going on in the small rural counties that lack the financial resources to supplement what the state puts up for teachers' salaries. Allman said the opening of some schools, scheduled for this week, had been postponed while the search went on for more teachers.

He predicted, however, that none of the schools would be closed this year because of the shortage of qualified teachers. Instead, he said, a heavy increase in "county-certificate" teachers is likely.

These are teachers who are ineligible for a state certificate, now requiring a minimum of two years' college training, but to whom the counties may issue certificates even though they not only have not attended college but in many instances have not even graduated from high school.

Small Counties Hit.

Last year, Allman said, 763 new county-licensed teachers were employed and he asserted that from 2,000 to 2,500 probably will be this year. The state contributes $50 a month, the minimum, for payment of their salaries.

Echols county, the state's smallest, advised the department in response to a questionnaire that it had 16 vacancies in its teacher allotment of 17. Other reports: Bacon county, 28 vacancies out of an allowance of [illegible] teachers; Bulloch, 27 vacancies out of 31; Houston, 20 vacancies out of 36; Montgomery county, 15 out of 42; and Warren county, 12 out of 33.

E. M. Thompson, superintendent of the Coffee county schools, wrote that although his teacher allotment was 108, he had only 70 teachers under contract.

New Resignations.

"Two principalships in our largest high schools are vacant," he said, "and two of the schools have no high school teachers at all. Almost every mail brings in new resignations and the situation is getting no better in a hurry."

In general, said Allman, the larger the county the fewer the vacancies, because the bigger counties can pay higher salaries. More counties than ever before are offering salary supplements this year, he said, and some are stepping up the bidding by holding out bonuses of an extra month's pay if the teachers will agree to stay throughout the year.

Allman said the department survey indicated a shortage of 1,500 teachers, 10 per cent of Georgia's 15,000 white teachers. He added the problem has not arisen in the Negro schools, which employ about 7,000 teachers.

White School To Get Clark NYA Equipment

Bee (Magazine Section

ATLANTA, Oct. 28—(ANP)—Unless the federal government intervenes, more than a million dollars worth of machinery formerly used to train youthful Negro welders, machinists and metalsmiths at the NYA project located on the old Clark college campus here will pass over to the white technical high school, it was disclosed by the Atlanta Urban league last week.

The league through its secretary, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, shortly after congress had closed the National Youth administration, had made representation to M. D. Mobley, Georgia director of vocational training asking that reserve machinery formerly used at the two Negro projects in Atlanta and Jesup for continued use at Negro schools. Mr. Mobley, Mrs. Hamilton asserted, had agreed to the justice of this arrangement.

Knowledge that the Atlanta Board of Education, which had secured the machinery from the U .S. Treasury procurement officer here, intended sending it to the white high school instead of Booker T. Washington high school, was gained by the league through a former NYA vocational teacher, it was disclosed.

Reminded of his earlier promise, Mobley, according to Mrs. Hamilton, said that he had released the machinery to the Atlanta board on the assumption that all of it would go to the Negro high school.

Chicago, Ill.

Under the board's plan, only the cafeteria equipment would be sent to Wahington high school, while the such technical equipment as lathes, machine shop tools, welding apparatus and sheet metal machinery would be dispatched to the already well-equipped white vocational school.

The plan so alarmed Negro citizens that all four of the Atlanta ministerial associations passed resolutions urging that the school rescind its plan and send the equipment to Washington high school, which at present remains virtually stripped of any trade school facilities. After the protest of Atlanta Trades council, AFL, the school several months ago withdrew the bricklaying course being offered at Washington high school and a few weeks before that closed down the automotive mechanics course.

The NYA project here, before it closed, offered the sole avenue open to Negro boys and girls to acquire knowledge of skilled trades. Many of its graduates are now working all over the nation in shipyards and aviation plants.

The restrictive pattern being followed by the Atlanta Board of Education was seen here the withdrawal of trade courses offering higher pay, only to replace them with courses designed to teach Atlanta's Negro boys and girls how to become hotel porters, maids and cooks. A vigorous protest has been launched with the school board.

18e-1943

ILLINOIS

Hits 'Double Shift' Schools in Chicago

Kansas City Call

DEC 31 1943

CHICAGO — (ANP) — While demanding that School superintendent William H. Johnson make a public explanation of royalties on 15 books published under his name this week, Dr. John A. Lapp took time out to denounce the double-shift system of public schools in colored communities.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Lapp, president of the Citizens School committee revealed that 90 per cent of the Negro children are in double shift schools which exist nowhere in the city and accused the truancy department of being dominated by political preference and patronage.

Supt. Johnson has "little or no knowledge" on subjects contained in school textbooks authorized under his name, charged Dr. Lapp. Textbooks on electricity, forging, welding and other technical subjects were among those authorized by Johnson, Lapp declared.

DEC 31 1943

MICHIGAN

5 Per Cent of Students Resent Negro Instructors

Michigan Daily; Ann Arbor, Mich.

APR 9 1943

By JIM CONANT

Only five per cent of literary school students would raise any objection to a Negro instructor, a Daily poll indicated yesterday. At the same time President Alexander G. Ruthven stated squarely that the University has never made racial distinctions in considering applicants for teaching jobs.

Students in ten classes answered, by secret ballot, the question: **"Would you object to a Negro instructor?"**

Out of 215 students questioned, only 11 answered "yes" while 202 stated that they would have no objection. Two blank ballots were also recorded.

The classes were in the fields of German, physics, mathematics, philosophy, English, and economics. Eight of them, including two sections of freshman English, are on the introductory level.

The least objection came from the 67 philosophy students polled. Included among the 64 "no's" were 14 highly emphatic replies. In these classes there was a strong preponderance of girls. As in the others polled, there were no Negroes present.

Strong feeling was also shown by the other students questioned. "No," read one answer, "I would not object because, after all, they are no different than we." Another asked, "If a man has enough brains to teach me, why should I have any objections?"

The only strong "yes" statement read: **"About the time we get Negro instructors—so long, Michigan."**

President Ruthven, interviewed in connection with yesterday's Daily story, said: "In considering applications for teaching positions, the University has never made distinctions of race, color, and creed, and never will."

Dean Edward H. Kraus of the Literary College commented, "The general opinion is that Negroes can serve to greater advantage in the institutions of their own people. In the case of a Negro applicant here, sympathetic consideration would naturally be given, involving his record and ability."

Campus leaders expressed opinions similar to those of the students polled.

Dick Ford, president of the Union, said: "I feel that everyone ought to have an equal break—that's what we're fighting for. A Negro instructor would certainly be all right by me. Incidentally, I've spent thirteen years in the South."

APR 9 1943

"I believe," Mary June Hastreiter, president of Panhellenic Society, "that professors of the University of Michigan would be chosen for their intelligence, teaching ability, and personal character, regardless of race or creed."

Dave Matthews, captain of Michigan's championship track team, said, "I have no prejudices. When it comes to eating, shows, entertainment, there should be no barriers; and that goes for education and teaching, too. After all, education's supposed to be a process of learning to be broadminded and fair; and if you can't do that, you might as well stop being educated."

Doris Barr, Assembly head, commented, "It seems to me that such a University precedent is the antithesis of the spirit that everyone hopes will dominate the post-war world."

Norton Norris, president of Congress, said, "If a teacher of mine were colored, I would judge him the same as any white teacher."

Nancy Hattersley, W.A.A. president, declared, "Because of the war we are going to have to be broadminded, on campus. Equality should start on campus. This is the beginning of recognizing an individual for what he can do instead of his race or creed."

APR 9 1943

Dick Emery, Interfraternity Council president, said:

"I see no reason to make distinctions, as far as race or color is concerned, on the faculty. If a man is capable that's what counts."

Charlotte Heliker, speaking for the women's cooperative houses, said, "Discrimination against an individual because of his race or religion in selecting the members of the faculty of a college of liberal education is inexcusable."

Bob Ufer, champion quarter-miler, commented, "Anyone who is qualified and meets the requirements should be allowed to teach. After all, that's what we're fighting for."

These campus leaders were interviewed in connection with the statement in yesterday's Daily by Prof. Harry C. Carver that William Claytor, an outstanding Negro mathematician well qualified to teach here, had failed to receive a final recommendation to an instructorship because of his race. The Administration, Prof. Carver believed, would not have stood in the way of Claytor's appointment if the recommendation had gone through.

Oxford, Miss., Eagle
September 23, 1943

Negro Schools To Open Next Month

● Several Meetings Scheduled to Get Schools Operating; To Have Six Months Term This Year

As the negro schools of Lafayette county are preparing to open about October 15th, County Superintendent O. D. Smith in cooperation with the colored teachers has arranged a schedule of activities which are given herewith:

Wednesday, October 13, county conference, ten o'clock A. M. Theursady, October 14, preparation of buildings for school work. Friday, October 15, enrollment of children in all rural schools. Saturday, October 16, check out textbooks from office of county supt. Monday, October 18, regular work begins in all schools.

At the present time there are ten teaching vacancies in negro schools of the county and some of the schools may not be able to open on that account. There will be a six months term this school year and teachers will have an increase in salary over last year.

A new Jeanes agent began work Sept. 15th with the colored schools. She is Ernestine Powell, former agent in Coahoma county and recently employed in the Meridian colored school system. She succeeds Hattie Pearl McGowan, Jeanes agent here the past four years, who resigned to become a member of M. I. college faculty at Holly Springs.

Oxford [illegible] Eagle
October 7, 1943

Negro Schools Begin Soon

Friday, October 15, will mark the date of classification of negro children preparatory to beginning the regular school year on Monday, October 18.

As Supt. Smith made this announcement, he pointed to the existence of 12 teacher vacancies in negro schools in this county, which he hopes to have filled in time to begin the school term.

It may be necessary, he said, to give special examinations in order to qualify sufficient teachers to fill the county's needs, but he is nevertheless still on the lookout for teachers who are interested in teaching during the current school year, who are requested to get in touch with him immediately.

Kosciusko, [illegible] Star-Herald
October 7, 1943

THE COLORED SCHOOLS

The colored schools of Attala county will open October 18, 1943. Plans are being made by the teachers, patrons, and trustees for a good year's work. Efforts are being made to help in the war program.

The pre-school conference and contracting day will be held October 12, at 9 o'clock a.m. in the court house. The teachers are asked to bring their licenses and credits. Plans for the year's work will be made.

Miss Bessell Peeler, acting superintendent of education, is interested in the colored schools and much progress is expected.

Leora McGee Fairley,
Jeanes Supervisor.

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18e-1943

NEW JERSEY

2 Parents Begin Fight In Trenton On Barriers Raised Against Negro Children In Public School System

New York, N. Y. Age

TRENTON, N. J.—In the Supreme Court, Thursday morning, Justice Newton H. Porter granted rules for mandamus to Gladys Hedgepeth, mother of Janet Hedgepeth, and to Berline Williams, mother of Leon Williams, both colored, requiring the Trenton Board of Education to show cause on Oct. 4th, why an alternative or peremptory writ should not issue to admit these children to classes in Junior High School No. 2.

In the case of Janet Hedgepeth, it is alleged that she completed her sixth grade in the Carroll Robbins School, which she had attended from kindergarten, and the Williams boy had attended William G. Cook School from kindergarten.

It is alleged that both mothers applied for permission for those children to go to Junior 2 with their classes, and both being the only colored children in their classes, were assigned to New Lincoln School which is exclusively a colored school, and has a junior high shool department, but carrying only an academic course and a few vocational studies.

The Superintendent of Schools, Paul Loser, advised both mothers in August, that pending final decision of the Board of Education, their children were assigned to said school following repeated requests of the parents, but school opened on the 18th of September with no action on the part of the board.

Held Contrary To Law

The Trenton Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People engaged Attorney Robert Jueen, to present the matter to the court for both parties. In their respective affidavits, the parents allege that their children are excluded from Junior No. 2 on the grounds of color, which is contrary to the school laws of this state; and that the junior high school department at New Lincoln School offers a "circumscribed foreshortened and sub-standard" course, while Junior No. 2 carries all the standard [illegible] recognized grades for a junior high school.

The New Lincoln principal has to supervise the junior high school department as well as kindergarten and six other grades, with no assistant principal in either department. There is no commercial course nor other than academic for 546 junior pupils, who are housed in 18 rooms, two of which are laboratories and unfit for class purposes, The Junior principal has only his junior classes to supervise, being 691 students housed in 22 home rooms.

While Trenton has no recognized separate school system, and colored children living in the various sections of the city are entitled to attend their nearest graded schools, which they do in large numbers it is the actual policy of the Board of Education to direct all such pupils to New Lincoln. Ever since the opening of this school in 1923, has this question been a bone of contention between the Negro parents and the board.

There are four junior high schools in the city, not including New Lincoln, on completion of the sixth grade in any graded school of Trenton, a Negro child is automatically assigned to the the colored junior school. However, Juniors 1, 3 and 4 do have a very few colored students, but Junior 2 has never admitted a Negro student since its inception, so the affidavits allege.

Segregation Admitted

On July 1st last past, a committee from the Trenton Branch of the NAACP, consisting of Dr. Leroy Morris, Roley J. Ross, Father Joseph Ford, Catholic priest, Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth, Payton Manning and Robert Queen, waited on the Board of Education at the Administration Building, and requested an expression of its policy with reference to the placement of colored children in the schools. At that time the board, speaking through Dr. Loser, superintendent of schools said that a policy of segregation had been inaugurated in 1923, or thereabouts, by a prior board, no member of the present board then serving. They then tentatively promised to give an expression in writing as to the continuation of this policy, but no word as to this was ever received.

The members of the Trenton Board of Education are: Dr. Edward J. Jennings, president; Robert C. Belville, secretary; I. Herbert Levy Winfield S. Fell, Charles P. Mossick, William R. Thorne, James W. Dwyer, Mrs. James [illegible]tine, Dr. Walter [illegible]ley and Louis P. Marciante.

Dr. Henry J. Austin is president of the Trenton Branch, NAACP, and Mrs. Madeline Broaddus is secretary.

18e-1943

Hillburn's White Children Go To Private Schools to Avoid Negroes

Call. NEW YORK

Kansas City, Mo

HILLBURN, N. Y.—(ANP)—White children last week left the Hillburn main school to go to private schools, leaving the Negro children who have fought so long against jim crowism in sole possession of the town's main school. The action on the part of Hillburn's white parents affords a chance to win a battle over Hitler here at home reflected one commentator.

By this action, Miss Helen Hayes, actress, said that the white parents of Hillburn missed a "wonderful and exciting experiment in democracy which might very well serve as a guide and a beacon to the whole country."

Miss Hayes is a resident of Rockland county and currently is playing the role of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

New School Life

Eighty-eight Negro children began their new school life in Hillburn at 9 a. m. Monday morning, after State Education Commissioner Stoddard ruled that the big, well-equipped public school was open to all. He said that Negro children need never return to the ramshackle Brook school in the gulley under the highway.

Staff and supplies were waiting for them. But almost to a man, the white parents withdrew their children from the Hillburn main school. Out of 69 white children, one sixth-grader, Joan Krusieski, showed up for school. Joan was from Ramapo, a nearby town where folks aren't so stirred about the school question.

Miss Hayes issued her statement on Sunday, prior to the time that Hillburn parents had fully decided on their action. Her statement said in part:

Opportunity for Experiment in Democracy

"I look forward with hope and prayer to developments in Hillburn. It seems to me that, with all the children now in Hillburn Main school, the people of Hillburn have the opportunity for a wonderful and exciting experiment in democracy which might very well serve as a guide and a beacon to the whole country.

"I am sure that the white people of Hillburn will have the faith in democracy and in the race to meet the situation with tolerance and understanding. Their audience today is as wide as the world."

At the same time that Miss Hayes issued her statement, white parents of Hillburn were conducting a meeting to determine how they could side-step Studdard's ruling. Mrs. Frank Dubrinsky, a white parent who attended the meeting, said that J. Edgar Davidson, president of the local school committee, told the assembled parents:

"I am proud of the way you people are sticking together."

Whites Register Elsewhere

On the following morning as the 88 Negro children entered Main, 40 white girls and boys registered in the Suffern school for boys, a private school just two blocks away from Hillburn Main. The school was formerly located in Suffern, a small community.

During last week, also, about a dozen transfers were made from Hillburn Main to the Sacred Heart Parochial school in Suffern. The pastor, the Rev. Eiliam F. Noonam, said that there was no room in the parochial school for new pupils.

"I don't know where we'll put them," he said. "If any more come, we'll have to build a new classroom."

White parents who might not be able to afford tuition at the private Suffern school need not worry for such will be taken care of, according to Malcolm Stead, a Hillburn house painter who spoke for the white community. Stead said he had been appointed chairman of a new white parent committee which will probably call itself the AWP Association for the Advancement of White People.

Asked if there were a KKK in Hillburn, Stead answered.

"No I wish there was."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

RED DRIVE TO WIN

NEGROES CHARGED

DEC 4 1943

Walter White Says Communists Use Adult Schools in Effort to Influence Opinion

DEC 21 1943

CARVER BOARD UNDER FIRE

DEC 21 1943

Demands for Reorganization Are Pressed—Meeting Is Set for Thursday

18e

Increased efforts by Communists to spread their doctrines among Negroes in this country were reported yesterday by Walter White, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who pointed to the George Washington Carver School in Harlem and to similar institutions in Chicago and Los Angeles as examples of how left-wing elements were attempting to shape Negro opinion.

Recently six directors of the Carver School, organized to provide educational facilities for adult Harlem residents, resigned because they charged the board was under Communist control.

Mr. White attributed these moves by the Communists to the growing importance of the Negro in politics, and explained that it apparently was a new approach to the handling of the Negro problem.

"They are making an unashamed appeal to the Negro vote," he asserted. "They are attempting in these schools to present their doctrines, which the Negroes appraise the same as they do the doctrines of the other political parties."

Mr. White said he did not know the extent of communistic domination in the schools, but added that there certainly was evidence of communist influence.

DEC

This situation has been brought about, Mr. White contended, because the Democrats and Republicans have been using the Negro as a "political football."

"And it should serve as a warning to these two political parties," he added.

Meanwhile, Dr. E. George Payne, dean of New York University School of Education and unofficial leader of the six educators and social workers who resigned on Friday, from the Carver School, urged for the good of the people of Harlem that the school's board of directors act at once to reorganize the institution.

"I don't advocate this because I accuse the present board of being made up of Communists," he said, "but because the people of Harlem believe it to be so. Unless the board does reorganize itself it will find it impossible to carry on."

At the school, which held the last session of the current semester last night, Gwendolyn Bennett, its director, agreed that it should represent the community in all aspects. While not conceding that the school at present was under Communist influence, she said she hoped a non-partisan institution could be developed.

She said that there was no danger of the school's being discontinued because all the students were very enthusiastic about the courses they were taking. Classes are scheduled to reopen in the middle of January.

Dr. Max Yergan, chairman of the board, said that an official statement on the controversy would be made by the board following a meeting Thursday evening at the school, 57 West 125th Street.

Truancy Law Invoked In School Case

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Parents Fined, But Refuse To Accept Segregation

OCT 9 - 1943

HILLBURN, N. Y.—Twenty-two parents who had refused to send their children to a separate school provided for Negro children, and reported to be in a dilapidated condition, were ordered to Children's Court in New City, N. Y., Wednesday, September 29, on charges of having violated the truancy laws, were given $10 suspended fines, and ordered to send their children immediately to "any accredited school" in their town.

CHILDREN REJECTED

In obedience to the court order, on Thursday morning the parents presented their children at the Hillburn main school, where they had been previously rejected under order of J. Edgar Davidson, school board head, who commanded them to take their children to the school provided for them.

OCT 9- 1943

The children are back where they have been for the past ten days, in the improvised "private" school set up under licensed teachers with the aid of the NAACP.

In the meantime, Mr. Davidson and the school board had received a summons from Education Commissioner Stoddard to appear in his office in Albany on Monday to answer protest made to the commissioner on the segregation policy.

MUST GIVE REASONS

Also, it was probably that Mr. Davidson would be as to his reasons refusing registration to the 46 children at Hillburn main school, after the children had been ordered by the court to report to any "accredited" school.

Especially interested in the case are Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney; Judge Hubert Delany, Labor Leader Michael Quill, Councilman A. Clayton Powell, and Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia.

OCT 9-

Students, Like Carver School's Curriculum

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

The George Washington Carver School opened its doors to the public just a little more than a month ago for the express purpose of putting into practice a streamlined conception of adult education designed to meet the needs of the community. That the earnest group of people who spent several months planning for a People's Institute in Harlem was right when it brought to courses because they the very doors of its people the school in the papers," or were type of educational program just "passing by" or were which will make them better able about it by a friend." Trade to cope with the problems of the unions influenced 27 to register; day, and qualified people to teach while 11 each came from church- those courses is justified by the fact that the school already has a registration of 1,200.

NOV 27 1943

Negro Labor Victory Committee; and from the YMCA; college students; three from the Harlem Youth Council to Write Good English and Cultural Contributions of the American Negro trailing only slightly behind. **How to Make a Dress, The World is Smaller Than You told PV this week: "I think it's How fine that such a school that work-**

STUDENTS LIKE SCHOOL

Think, the Art Workshop, the City completely sold on the school. ress, with Mrs. Inez Hicks, 51 E. 129th st., egro His- The students, themselves, are op, and one

ing people can attend is here in Harlem. One of the ladies told me she had already gotten about $5 worth out of the class. (Courses are $2 for an 8-session term). I'm enjoying my class and the lectures on Fridays."

Miss Edna Dow, 54 E. 129th st, declared: "I want to keep coming to the Carver School as long as I can. I'm glad it's near where I live and I can come when I get off from work. I would like to have a certificate from this school that is so fine for the people."

SCHOOL FOR EVERYONE

The Board of Directors, the director of the school, the faculty and many outstanding members of the community are all pleased with the manner in which this new idea in adult education is taking hold of public imagination. A number of their expressions follow:

Dr. Max Yergan, chairman, Board of Directors: "There is a place in the school for any community group or individual who wish to shape its policies and help build its future. This is a real people's institute.

Leonard Covello, chairman, Executive Committee, and principal of the Benjamin Franklin High School in East Harlem: "The Carver School has gotten off to an auspicious start. Negro and white, representing responsible and recognized leaders in all fields have gotten together in the building of an educational institution that would help raise the educational level of the adult population in our community.

"The school is for any individual or any group that wants to participate. It was created as a people's school and will continue to function as such. To me, it has been a heartening experience—to see a school emerge from the cooperative efforts of a group of sincere people who believe in education and not in propaganda. The school is on its way to make a real educational contribution to the people of Harlem."

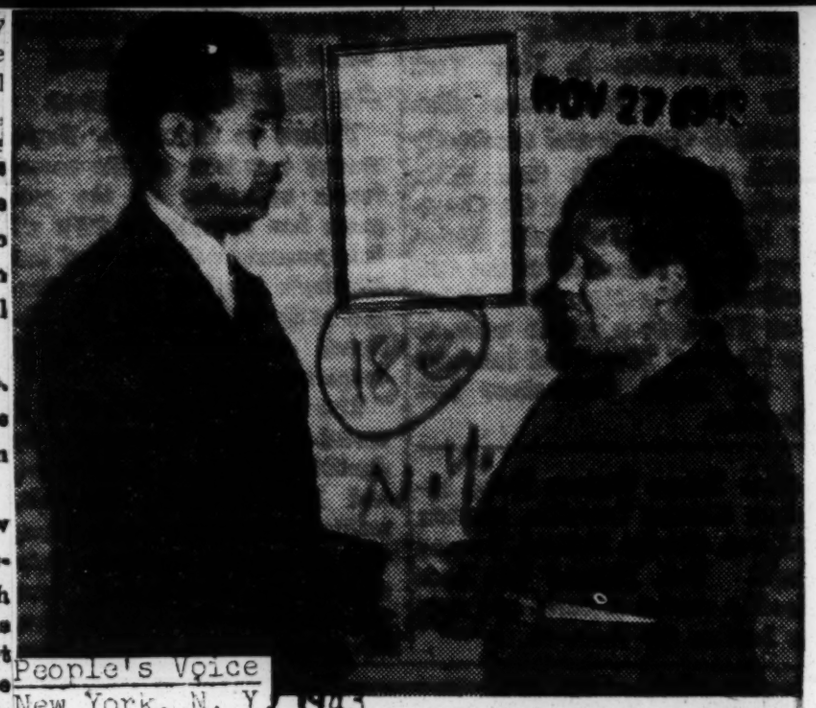
SPIRIT OF CARVER

Gwendolyn Bennett, director, Carver School: "This is an educational institution which we are building to meet the needs of the people of Harlem, A carefully chosen curriculum committee from the Board of Directors will organize the educational program, changing and modifying the courses offered as our experience with the community dictates the need for change. The courses to be offered will be planned in keeping with the best educational principles at all times."

When the school opened, Mrs. Rackham Holt, author of **George Washington Carver, an American Biography**, wrote:

"You may not perhaps know that his (Carver's) specially developed theory of teaching, which he called 'the group method,' was to be the subject of our next book. He did not live to give me sufficient material for that book, nor did he live to see this Institute. But the same spirit that animated him will be with you."

Other congratulatory statements came from such outstanding personalities as Dr. Abraham Ehrenfeld, Langston Hughes, Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, Michael J. Quill, Rev. Shelby Rooks and Samuel Kanter, head of Kanter's Department Store.



People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

AUSTIN CURTIS, now filling the post at Tuskegee Institute left vacant when George Washington Carver died last January, congratulates Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the Harlem people's institute which bears the great scientist's name.

8 TEACHERS HELD UP IN HARLEM SCHOOL

New York Times

NOV 1 0 1943

Youth Threatens Group With Kitchen Knife in P.S. 68, Flees With Six Purses

New York, N. Y.

VICTIMS ARE TERRIFIED

Decline to Give Names for Fear of Reprisals — Hoodlums Take Pupils' Pennies

Harlem police were looking last night for an [illegible]-year-old Negro who, at the point of a large kitchen knife, held up eight women teachers yesterday while they were having luncheon in Public School 68, 127 West 127th Street, and took six pocketbooks containing about $40, ration books and keys.

The youth escaped the school's custodian and several policemen who chased him to the roof of a Seventh Avenue tenement, where he disappeared. Four purses were recovered, two of them with their contents intact and two of them empty.

The teachers were terrified after the hold-up and refused to give their names for fear of "gang" reprisals from children who would suspect them of tattling. So careful were the women to conceal their identities that when a youthful suspect was brought in for identification they crouched behind a large folding screen so that they could see the youth but he could not observe them.

Teachers Were at Luncheon

At 12:30 the teachers were having luncheon on the fourth and top floor of the school's new building, which is four years old. They were seated around a rectangular table in a room 11 by 15 feet. The door, marked "Teachers' Room," was open. The 1,400 children attending fifty-six classes were at home for luncheon, playing in the school yard or eating in the school's lunch room in the basement.

One of the teachers saw the youth prowling outside the room. Using a wall telephone in the room, she notified a clerk in the principal's office. As she hung up the youth entered and the teacher screamed. The youth pulled out the kitchen knife, [illegible] the teacher's throat and ordered all to stand against the wall.

As he snatched up six purses lying on the table, another teacher slipped around him and shouted into the inside phone: "A boy just held us up." The youth fled toward the east wing of the building and the teacher again shouted in the phone: "He's going down Exit 2."

The clerk in the principal's office relayed the information to Joseph Keese, the custodian, who raced for Exit 2. He saw the youth dash into 127th Street, cut through the school yard to 128th Street and head west. He pursued and was joined by a patrolman on duty in the schoolyard, a mounted policeman and a radio car.

The youth ran into a tenement at 2155 Seventh Avenue. On the the roof he discarded four pocketbooks.

Miss Shirley Friedman, principal, said the thug, described as 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighing 125 pounds, could not possibly be a pupil of the school because its children were from kindergarten age up to 12 years. It is a 6B school.

Miss Friedman said the teachers were "really afraid to give their names because hoodlums will get after them."

About three weeks ago, Miss Friedman said, a youth who was not a pupil in the school took a teacher's purse after threatening her with an ice pick. He was caught and arraigned in Children's Court on a charge of trespassing.

Pennies Taken From Pupils

For some months, the principal said, older children from other schools have been taking pennies from her pupils. A week ago she requested that a patrolman be stationed during the lunch hour in the school yard to prevent the penny snatching.

Many parents, Mrs. Friedman said, have complained but they have refused to back up their complaints when an offender was caught.

The hoodlums, according to the principal, stand at the school gate at the lunch hour and demand a cent from any child entering. In most instances the child gives up the penny. If, however, the pupil hasn't a penny he or she is struck and told to make sure to bring a penny the following day.

Mrs. Friedman admitted that Public School 68 has had little trouble of this nature than other schools.

Await Opening Before Starting New Campaign

Age

New York, N. Y.

Overcrowded Classrooms, Lack of Teachers Riled Parents Last Year

Uptown Brooklyn parents eyed the school problem with keen interest this week as time draws near for the opening.

Doubt as to whether the conditions would be any better than those gruesome ones of last year was expressed by numerous parents. During the hectic terms last year, overcrowded classrooms and the lack of teachers caused no little commotion in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, but despite the bevy of protests, the Board of Education continued to "mark time" and when the schools closed their doors for the summer period, these same poor conditions were prevalent.

Mrs. Ada B. Ja[illegible] president of Public School 35's Parent-Teachers' Association, was a power in last year's drive, and she is expected to take up the fight again providing a better system is not initiated.

On numerous occasions last year, third grade students were compelled to sit in with fifth grade students because of the insufficient number of teachers. In a fifth-grade class in Public School 93, Herkimer St. and New York Ave., the students had four different teachers and finally ended with none at all.

Then there was the overcrowded condition where children hardly had space to breathe much less do satisfactory work.

When a committee of representative uptown Brooklyn parents gained an audience with the Board of Education, the Board appeared lackadaisical and at any rate, nothing was done.

So it is with unusually keen interest that the parents in the uptown section of New York's largest borough, are awaiting the outcome of this year's opening. Organizations have already estimated that fight should be waged to have the Board of Education make a thorough investigation of the situation in an effort to remedy it.

AT LONG LAST . . .

FLUSH WITH victories scored over southern boards of education which have maintained different salary levels for white and Negro teachers doing the same grade of work, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at long last has begun the fight closer to home against discriminatory school practices.

Age

New York, N. Y.

In Hillburn, N. Y., and in Trenton, N. J., the NAACP is now turning on the spotlight against conditions in the school systems in those two places which are similar in kind to those obtaining in the South.

In upstate New York, despite the fact that a long-forgotten provision in the state law about maintenance of separate schools for Negroes and whites was repealed in 1938, the authorities at Hillburn, through various subterfuges, have still persisted in maintaining separate elementary schools for the two races.

In Trenton, N.J., while there is no recognized separate school system per se and colored children living in the various sections of the city are entitled to attend the nearest graded schools, which they do in large numbers. it is the actual policy of the board of education to direct all such pupils to the New Lincoln School. Complaint is made by Negroes that the Lincoln School offers a "circumscribed, [illegible] and sub-standard course," and the principal has not only to supervise his junior high school department but also kindergarten and six other grades with no assistant principal in either department.

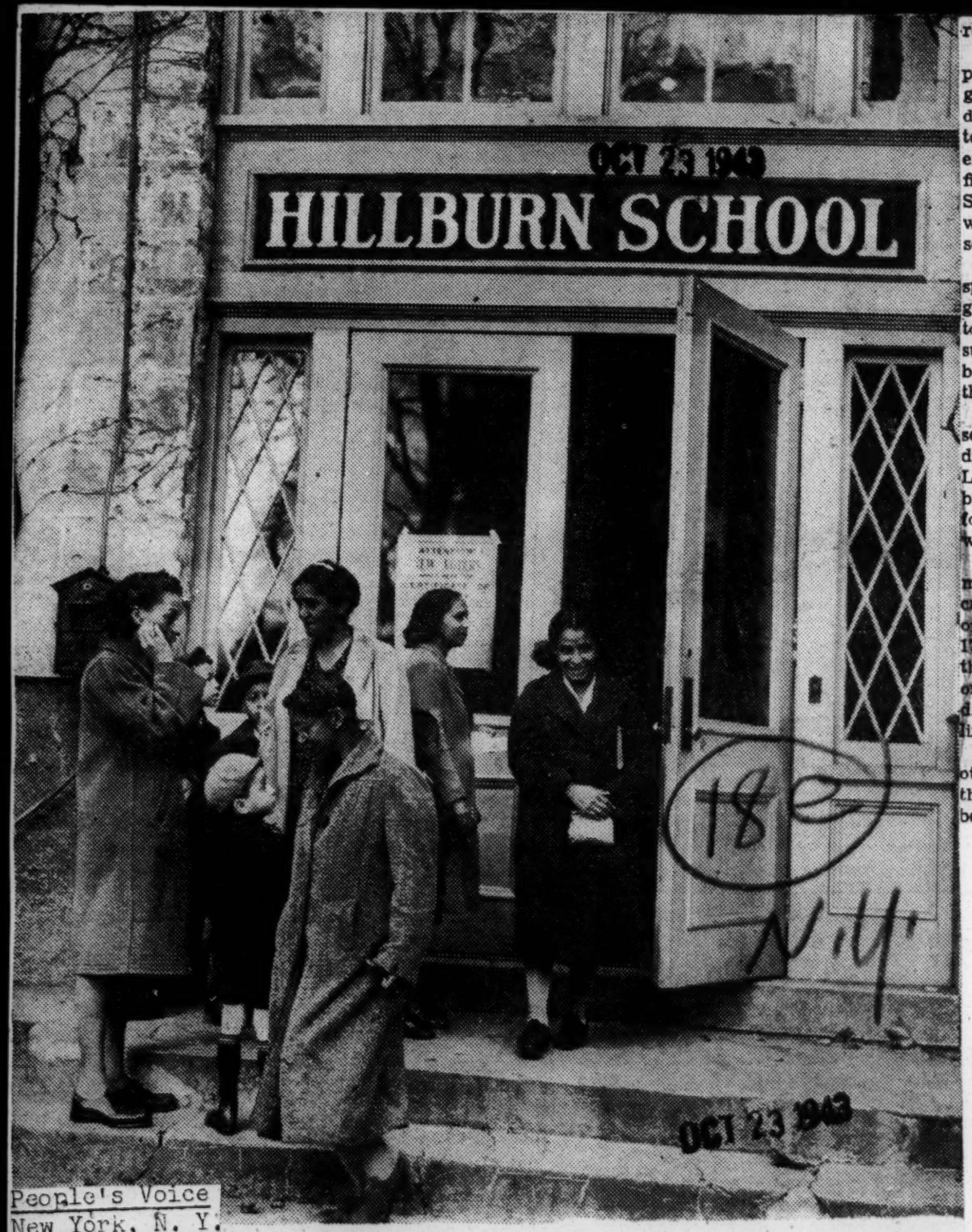
Here in the supposedly enlightened North, such discrimination against Negro students should no longer be tolerated and the NAACP and other civic organizations, which are waging this fight, should have the support of every person, be he white or colored, who professes to believe in democracy. In the South, the fight must continue apace, first to bring the Negro schools to a parity with white schools in segregation mandatory by state laws, and eventually when that has been achieved to abolish the separate systems entirely.

And while all these fights are taking place, some positive action must be commenced about the separate school system in Washington, D.C. The fact that it is the nation's capital makes it even more important, despite the argument that many will raise that Negroes have benefitted by the strict lines drawn between the races. To be true, there are Negro teachers working in higher categories in Washington than they would be in an integrated school system, but does it do the Negro child any good in that city when he must be told that he must go to a Negro school?

Does it do the white child any good, either, when he may be living next door to a Negro playmate and yet they must go to separate schools because of racial differences?

Does it hasten the coming of true democracy to this country when the nation's capital declares to the world that Negroes and whites must not go to the same schools because of racial differences? Does it lessen the feeling among Negroes that they are not first-class citizens generally that they are as long as government policy causes them to be treated like second-rate citizens?

Democracy must either work here in North, South, East and West, or it must be declared another noble experiment. As long as our educational systems, through which the democratic process is supposed to develop, remain separate and unequal, just that long will democracy be nothing more than an idealistic dream, an Utopia—for Negroes.



People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

A VICTORY WORTHY OF THE FIGHT: Parents and children are shown on the steps of the Hillburn school following the victorious conclusion of their rebellion against fascistis despotism that set up false dividing lines whereby the youngsters were denied the use of the modern school paid for by the money of all the taxpayers. This victory was even more important in that the children could witness the triumph of democracy so that their faith in the principles thereof might be strengthened. Here was one of the most important victories against the rising tide of fascism yet scored by the people—Mr. Wallace's "common man."

Hillburn School Admits 33 Negro Pupils, Rejects 55 Others In School Board Fight

Age New York, N. Y.

HILLBURN, N. Y.—Thirty-three Negro pupils were admitted Monday to the Main School formerly attended by white pupils only, while 55 others were told to return to the Brook School in the Negro section of this village in the most recent development of the educational crisis which arose last week when Negro residents protested against continued segregation and discrimination in the Hillburn school system.

All of the 88 Negro pupils, accompanied by their parents, appeared Monday morning at the Main School and were met there by J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Board of Education of Ramapo School District 1. Mr. Davidson said that the 33 pupils living in the Main School district would be admitted, but that those living in the Brook School district would have to return to that school.

Following acceptance of the 33 pupils at the Main School, the group disbanded, but the 55 children not accepted did not go back to the Brook School and their parents indicated that they would fight for admission to the Main School. Since 1880, Negroes and whites here, have attended separate schools.

Protest made by the NAACP's special counsel, Attorney Thurgood Marshall, of New York City, to the State Board of Education, resulted in the following telegram being sent to President Davidson of the Hillburn school district:

"Provision for maintenance of separate schools for colored children repealed by Chapter 134 of Laws of 1938. Necessary for your board to arrange school facilities for both white and colored children without segregation."

Davidson said his school board maintains that its policy is not discriminatory and said that the town of Hillburn is divided by state route 17 and [illegible] Negroes live on the western side, and most whites on the other and that the school district line is divided along those lines.

Indications are that unless the 55 other Negro pupils are accepted at the Main School, court action will be commenced by the NAACP.

Six Directors Quit Board of Harlem School

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK. — Ending a feud that has been brewing since George W. Carver School was organized here two months ago to provide adult education for Harlem residents and to promote interracial unity, six prominent educators and social workers resigned from its board of directors last week.

Leading the exodus from the board, charging communist domination, were Dr. E. George Payne, dean of New York University's school of education; Dr. Alice V. Keliher, associate professor of education at New York University; and Frank E. Karelsen, attorney.

Their resignations were followed in short order by those of Theodore F. Kuper, former law secretary of the board of education; Dr. Leonard Covello, principal of Benjamin Franklin High School, and James W. Wise, research director of the Council Against Intolerance in America.

Charges Made Public

Dr. Payne, who had explained his stand in letters to other board members, after his letter of resignation to Max Yergen, board chairman, had been made public, said that the school as it now stands has a preponderance of "an element accused of being communistic."

Charging that the board is not representative of Harlem, Dr. Payne said that in order to make it more representative, at the last meeting he proposed the election of six persons, several of them known to be anti-Communist, but that the directors failed to agree.

Among those recommended were Walter White, NAACP secretary; Dr. George S. Counts of Teachers' College, Frank Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, and Dr. Horatio Hill, director of the Baptist Education Society.

Board Member

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

MR. JOHN F. MORNING, North Ohio Manager of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, who was elected a member of the School Board of the City of Cleveland Ohio.

J. H. MORNING ELECTED ON OHIO EDUCATION BOARD

Cleveland, Ohio—(Spl.)— A record was made here in this city when the voters went to the polls on November 2nd, upset calculations, repeated tradition and put a member of the race and a brilliant young business man on the school board of this city. One of the leaders in Cleveland in speaking about it said:

"For the second time in the history of the City of Cleveland a Negro, John F. Morning, was elected to the Cleveland Board of Education. In a city-wide campaign he received 60,095 votes at the election on November 2, 1943.

18e-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Judge Aids Mother Who Beat Up Teacher

JAN 9 1943

Brooklyn, N. Y.—(Calvin's News Service)—"We cannot afford to have feelings between racial or religious groups," declared Magistrate Nicholas H. Pinto as he reduced the charge against Mrs. Alice Thompson, Negro mother who beat up her son's white school teacher because she hurt him. Magistrate Pinto reduced her bail to $1,000 her attorney, Assemblymen Fred and paroled her in the custody of Merritt. Then he gave her some judicial advice.

"This is a social problem. This one case, handled properly, can do a great deal to inculcate the proper spirit among our boys and girls in school. Join the Parent-Teacher group of P. S. 93. I suggest also that you ask the principal to permit you to speak before the children there with a view toward creating better understanding and more good will," he said.

Mrs. Thompson had been accused by Mrs. Zelda Meisels, teacher in P. S. 93, of assault. Mrs. Thompson asserted she hit Mrs. Meisels because the teacher had "kicked" her 10-year-old foster son. Bail had originally been set at $5,000. It was reduced to $1,000 by Supreme Court Justice Algernon I. Nova.

JAN 9 1943

Magistrate Pinto agreed with Mrs. Meisels that there must not be assaults on teachers or breaches or school regulations. She in turn, declared she wanted no revenge, but would "like parents to know that they musn't come to class rooms to engage in any discussions, but should go to the principal's office and state their business."

Mrs. Thompson's attorney praised the magistrate for his "humanitarian and social approach" to the case. She pleaded guilty to the disorderly conduct charge. Sentencing was set for January 7th. Magistrate Pinto of Brooklyn Felony Court, suggested the principal of the school be present. Mrs. Thompson lives at 149 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Judge Deals Gently With Defendant Who Assaulted Teacher

JAN 9 - 1943

"We cannot afford to have feelings between racial or religious groups," declared Magistrate Nicholas H. Pinto as he reduced the charge against Mrs. Alice Thompson, Negro mother who beat up her son's white school teacher for allegedly kicking her boy. Magistrate Pinto reduced her bail to $1,000 and paroled her in the custody of her attorney, Assemblyman Fred Morritt. Then he gave her some judicial advice.

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Who Was Delinquent In This Case?--

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

JUN 19 1943

Ann Rivington

Little Eric Coburn, 12-year-old Negro schoolboy in Public School 178, Brooklyn, has learned a lot about juvenile delinquency in the past two weeks.

The trouble started on June 4, when Eric allegedly struck a teacher.

Since that day, Eric has been excluded from class, illegally arrested without a warrant, held like an adult criminal on "assault" charges for $500 bail confined in the Brooklyn "Children's Shelter" for a week. According to his own account, he was beaten with paddles and rods no less than five times while in the shelter.

Now Eric's up against a "record," with six months probation to look forward to. By court decision, he's got to keep right on going to P. S. 178.

If he isn't a delinquent by this time, the credit goes exclusively to Eric and his mother, Violet Coburn, of 2290 Dean St.

THE STORY

Here's the story, as Eric's mother gave it to the Daily Worker—more like an account of Nazi persecution than a record of American education for democracy.

It was during the lunch hour on June 4 that Eric stopped for a drink of water before getting in line. Miss Ada Swan, one of the teachers decided that Eric shouldn't have that drink.

She caught him by the shirt and held on, shouting for the assistant principal.

Eric tried to get away. He told his mother—and the judge—that he merely pushed her arm. Miss Swan said he struck her with a clenched fist.

Eric was told to bring his mother to school the next day. He was frightened and didn't even mention the matter to her when he got home that day.

ARREST BOY

But Miss Swan, and the principal, Dr. Nussey, didn't wait for Mrs. Coburn to come to school. That very afternoon, they sent for Detective Henry Werner, attached to the 73rd Police Precinct, and asked him to "arrest" young Eric.

Detective Werner objected to the unheard-of request, and suggested that the boy's mother be called in.

This was on Friday. The following Tuesday Eric was told to "get out" when he tried to enter his classroom. He went to the principal's office, and here, too, he was "given the gate." Afraid to go home, he hid in the lavatory all morning.

Someone from the school called on Mrs. Coburn that morning.

"She told me," Mrs. Coburn said "that Eric had struck a teacher, and if I didn't come before 12 o'clock she'd have him arrested.

"I went right to see Dr. Nussey. He told me that if Miss Swan didn't get satisfaction she'd have Eric arrested. He called Miss Swan in, and she said the boy had hit her but not hurt her. She told a different story in court."

Miss Swan and Dr. Nussey agreed, according to Mrs. Coburn that if "I would give him what he gave her—they meant beat him—in front of both of them, they'd drop the matter.

JUN 19 1943

"I said I was sorry if the boy was wrong, but beating him wouldn't help. I noticed myself he was awfully stubborn lately, and since he came to this school he got bad grades—nothing but C and D.

"I said if he didn't behave he must need a doctor and would they recommend one. Dr. Mussey said no, there wasn't time for that, what Miss Swan wanted was satisfaction. I said I'd keep him home till I could get a doctor myself."

The next day, while Mrs. Coburn was looking for a doctor, Detective Werner came to the house and took Eric away without a warrant.

Asked about the arrest later, Dr Nussey admitted that the matter had not been handled "discreetly."

PM
New York, N. Y.

Both of Them Are in Underprivileged Area, but That's the Only Similarity

By WILLARD WIENER

School is out and with vacation comes a wave of tales of flagging discipline, youthful delinquency and actual crime committed within New York City school buildings.

JUL 1 1943

Teachers themselves are the authorities for some of the stories which are unquestionably true. For it is a fact that conditions in some New York schools are bad.

Years of miserly treatment of substitute teachers (substitutes being carried on the eligible lists for years at low pay without receiving permanent appointment) have brought their inevitable result.

Years of pinching the recreation-facility pennies have come home with interest—by way of rising delinquency.

Yet in the face of this condition there is the story of one school—one which, by geographical location, might have been a "bad school." It is one of the "model" schools of the city.

All-Negro Student Body

That school is PS 131, in Harlem. Its student body is all-Negro; its principal, Miss Ella Gross, is a progressive white teacher.

The school building is modern. Classes are not overcrowded; the school is not understaffed.

Miss Gross has taught her students to be proud.

"Hold your head up," she tells them. "I'm proud to say that I've never had a She believes that learning should be pref- disciplinary problem with which I have aced by "pride in your people, and been unable to cope."
n the dignity of their accomplishments." She was assigned to the school five years After years of teaching, Miss Gross is ago. On that first day, Miss Gross found a able to say: ed policeman wandering around the

Recalling the incident, she said:
"I showed him the door."
That is the story of one Harlem school.
The reverse of that picture might be found in PS 35, Brooklyn, in the heart of another underprivileged section.

Langston Hughes, poet, is one of the distinguished Negroes who have visited Harlem's PS 113. He is shown with the school's principal, Ella Gross.

Photo by Jack Downey, PM

That school is overcrowded and understaffed.

Some classes are as high as 47 pupils with only 40 seats available.

The school is known as "difficult," and it is almost impossible to get substitutes to serve there.

In the Winter time, the classrooms are so cold that even the ink freezes in inkwells and children are forced to wear hats and coats during class. The heating system has long been inadequate, according to some PS 35 teachers.

The personnel problem in that school is acute. On occasion, as many as six teachers have been absent at one time, without a single substitute being induced to work there.

As a consequence, classes are frequently merged regardless of the size of the classes.

According to teachers assigned there, these are some of the things that have happened in the school:

¶ A boy monitor, about 15, prevented a gang of hoodlums from coming into the free lunchroom. A few days later he was stabbed in the back with an ice pick as he was going to school.

¶ The sheet-metal teacher, a substitute, was threatened by a student wielding a knife. The teacher hung up the keys to the shop and quit. The shop was never reopened.

¶ In one class, one out of three students carried keys to their homes about the neck —"doorkey children." Teachers found it next to impossible to get parents (who were working) to discuss problems involving their children.

Never Supervised

¶ The playground of the school has never been supervised.

¶ In one day, as many as 80 windows have been broken by kids playing in the unsupervised playground.

¶ A bottle was recently thrown at a group of teachers leaving the school.

¶ The school averages one maternity leave a month among students, according to a member of the teaching staff.

¶ Truant officers reporting that "maternity cases," usually note that the absentee "cannot be found."

¶ It was estimated that at least 25 students in the school are on probation from the Children's Court; in one class, three students hold probation cards.

¶ Two weeks before school closed a boy student was found on the street, nearby, beaten into unconsciousness. This case, teachers said, was not reported to the police.

The moral of this story seems to lie in the story of Harlem's PS 113.

One way to combat delinquency in the schools is to provide a wholesome environment, a sufficient number of teachers who are understanding of the problems of the underprivileged—in a word, eliminate overcrowding, correct understaffing, and provide the kind of school building and atmosphere that will be attractive to youngsters.

Delegation Probes Lack of Teachers

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

To halt the demoralization of schools whose classes are being left without teachers, James V. King, president of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, and Dr. Bella Dodd, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, Local 555, led a mass delegation to Commissioner Chatfield of the Board of Education on Monday afternoon. The group, including many representatives from Harlem, presented the following program:

- 1,000 immediate regular appointments to the school system;
- appointment of quota teachers for remedial and guidance work.
- equal pay for equal work for substitutes remaining in the school system;
- reduction of class size to 30 for the duration.

Speaking for parents and teachers representing schools where uncovered classes, doubling-up, and consolidations are daily occurances, Dr. Dodd said:

"Even for peacetime conditions, a thousand new teachers would be a normal need for efficient instruction. Today, with juvenile delinquency rising alarmingly, truancy at a record level, home conditions in a turmoil and the careers of youth revolutionized by the war situation, a vast quota of new teachers is needed."

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Local Parents Hope Probe Hits Uptown

Wants "Poor School Conditions" To Be Revealed; Parents To Fight On

Uptown Brooklyn parents are hoping that the special committee which was created by the National Education Association will investigate the poor school conditions in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section. According to information gleaned by the Brooklyn Amsterdam News, conditions are a trifle better than those of last year, but they are by no means up to standard.

These inquiries will be conducted by a determined drive at a series of private and public parents, the Board of Education hearings which are expected to continue for at least three months. It is expected that some of these hearings will take place in the uptown area.

Teacher Shortage

Lack of teachers and overcrowded school conditions were the chief sources of complaint last year. Then some teachers were reportedly performing their duties in a lackaisical uninteresting manner. classes in the area were said to have been far behind those of respective

Petitions Planned

A gigantic campaign to have the Board of Education launch a special investigation of the five uptown schools is under way. Petitions are being circulated to signatures

A gleam of hope was expressed by parents when they learned that the National Education Association's special committee was going to investigate the city school system. They are also hopeful that the "poor conditions" in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area will be brought to light when the onvestigation is completed.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Teachers Retirement To Ask Revision

and some are going to take their pensions and try new teaching jobs in areas of teaching shortage, such as Connecticut.

applications for The board meeting of Sept. 28 has disclosed today by will be unable to handle more than the 200 or 250 applications, and even this will a record. Mr. Taylor predicted. Other applications coming tions will have to go over the on October and November sessions. However, Mr. Taylor added, this only delay the teachers' board since school checks will ally be paid from the date of effective retirement, in most cases terday.

for defense jobs; quitting because they ough" assignments, in in the Harlem schools.

18e-1943
Clinton, N. C., Independent
May 27, 1943

Colored School Had Good Year

The Sampson County Training School Made Much Progress During Past Year

The Sampson County Training school closed a splendid year of service here on May 13. The enrollment this year was 1,027 students with 842 in daily attendance.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, from the State Department of Education, delivered the commencement address. He commended the Negro people in Clinton and Sampson county for their educational progress and advancement and made a strong appeal to them to go forward. After the close of the commencement exercises, Dr. Newbold went through the local Negro school, observing the exhibits and additional school equipment recently added.

He was highly interested in the progress being made in the Clinton Negro schools. He is director of all Negro public schools for the state.

The industrial departments at the school for both boys and girls are being expanded. Nearly $500 worth of books have been added to the library this school year; $300 worth of these books were given through state funds. A great deal of inside equipment was added this year from student and school funds raised locally.

The school has played as large a part in the war effort this year as its powers would allow. Some of these efforts were as follows:

Aiding the Red Cross, $248.88; aiding in the "metal scrap drive"; aiding students in securing both winter and summer jobs; registering all the Negro people in this vicinity for both processed and meat foods in the rationing program; organizing several courses of study in the school to meet war needs and conditions, as outlined by the State Department of Education; making weekly poster displays to keep students, teachers and the public informed as to war needs, war efforts and war results.

Principal D. A. Thomas states that "even amid the cloudy conditions of war" he is expecting a bigger and better school next term which will open at an early date in September that will be announced later.—Reported.

Music Pupil Attacks Teacher

MAY 15 1943

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—Leroy Lassiter, 16, was convicted last week of simple assault on George Van Hoy Collins, his music teacher. Judge Paul C. West ordered him to to pay cost of court.

Lassiter, an eighth grade student at Washington high school, was charged with kicking Collins down in the classroom and breaking his glasses.

MAY 15 1943

According to Collins, Lassiter was ordered to step out of a lineup of students who were preparing to attend a broadcast, because Lassiter refused to count-off for him. When the boy stepped out of the lineup, he started cursing. Collins went to him and asked what he had said, and then the boy struck him and knocked him down.

MAY 15 1943

In considering the case, Judge West said, "We might as well turn the schools out if a teacher allows children to get away with such conduct. He owed it to the other students that this boy should not be allowed to curse in the classroom."

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
July 18, 1943

Negro Schools Will Open New Term Monday

Negro schools of Mecklenburg county open for the fall term tomorrow. They will suspend later in the summer for a period of several weeks to permit children to aid in picking the cotton crop.

Two white schools — Bain and Clear Creek—began their sessions yesterday. They will also close later for the cotton-picking period.

The remaining white schools of the county begin their sessions on Saturday, August 21. The schools will start on Saturday to permit the children to get their books, schedules, and assignments on that day and be ready to begin actual classroom work the following Monday. It will also get off an additional school day to compensate for the day lost during the Thanksgiving holiday period.

Lamberton, N. C. Robersonian
August 20, 1942

Change In Border Line Of City Negro Schools

By order of the Board of trustees of the Lumberton schools, a slight change in the border line between the Redstone and Thompson (colored) schools has been made, announces Supt. B. E. Lohr.

Beginning with the opening of school on Sept. 2, all Negro children belonging in grades one through seven and who live on the south and west side of Lumber river will be expected to attend the Thompson school. Heretofore some few in these grades living in that part of town have been allowed to attend the Redstone school. Since an elementary school is provided in that area it has been ordered that all children below the eighth grade attend the Thompson school.

Negro children in the eighth grade or in any high school grade, regardless of the section of town or district in which he lives, will attend the Redstone school. Moreover, all elementary children not living in the area referred to above, will be expected to attend Redstone school.

Asheville, N. C., Herald
October 2, 1943

NEGRO SCHOOLS OPEN OCT. 18

Negro schools in Hertford county will open on October 18 instead of October 11, it was announced this week from the school superintendent's office.

Extension of the harvest holiday has been made in order that the children may help in gathering in the last of the crops. It is expected that the majority of the work which they can do will be completed by October 18.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
October 5, 1943

CHOWAN NEGRO SCHOOL WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY

Edenton, Oct. 8.—After having been closed for a month on account of the cotton picking season, W. J. Taylor, superintendent of the county school unit, announced that Negro schools will reopen October 11.

White schools, which have been on half schedule for the same reason, will resume the usual two-session schedule on October 18. The Edenton High School has for three weeks also been observing a short schedule in order to permit students to help harvest the cotton crop and the regular school schedule will go into effect again next Monday morning, according to Supterintendent John A. Holmes.

LOCAL NEWS OF COLORED PEOPLE

Shelby, N. C. Star
October 23, 1943

Zoar Negro School Reopens Wednesday

The Zoar negro school, which has been closed for the cotton-picking season, will re-open next Wednesday, October 27, Superintendent Walter Abernthy said today. The two-teacher school is a part of the city school system.

Mr. Abernethy pointed out that most county schools will re-open Monday, but the Zoar school will be delayed until Wednesday since it did not close as early as county schools.

Veteran Principal Compares Present School Conditions With Those Of World War I

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

This is the second in a series of stories on the educational situation in Philadelphia, with special reference to colored citizens, written exclusively for the PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE by Dr. Daniel A. Brooks, principal of the John F. Reynolds public school, 24th and Jefferson streets.

To plot a course for the educational advancement of the colored people of Philadelphia it is necessary to locate a few mile-stones in our past line of progress in local education. A few points of comparison between the situation as the United States was entering the first World-War and the situation as we are engulfed in the present horrible conflict, would give one help in gaining the proper perspective.

In 1916, thousands of Southern Negroes were rushing to Philadelphia to engage in war-work. Their numerous children were threatening to crowd into the elementary schools where few Negroes had previously entered. The usual "solution" was proposed,—placing them in separate schools.

A few small, antiquated buildings were located in the older, poorer parts of the city which, customarily, were given over to the newly-arrived colored people. These buildings were chosen for these separate schools, and the inducement was given of the appointment of colored teachers for the children. In order to gain the advantage of having teaching positions opened to colored teachers, the situation was reluctantly accepted by the colored people. Under such women of sterling moral character as Miss Farrely, Miss Roland, Miss Cottman, and Miss Marriott a few of such schools were started.

One modern school soon was erected, the Durham, and a young Pennsylvania scholar and pioneer, whom we should all remember and be grateful to, J. R. Paul Brock, was called to head it. In this school and in the Reynolds, fine women like Miss Junior and young, scholarly, thorough teachers like Miss Marie Chase began their labors for the raising of standards of character and scholarship among the colored children.

A new group of fine, aggressive young men, like Arthur Fauset, James and Tanner Duckrey were preparing, in the School of Pedagogy, for the work they were to do later as teachers and principals.

Few pupils were in the higher grades. Only a mere handful were reaching high shool. There, unless they proved of outstanding ability, they were given a chilling reception. However, the war and the conseqùent shortage of teachers, together with the constart inrushing of the Southern colored children, forced attention upon the situation.

The separate "colored" schools presented difficult problems with the large numbers of big, unschooled, overage Southern children in the lower grades alongside of Philadelphia-born children of normal age. Classes of 60 children were frequent, with ages from 8 to 16 in one class. Old, frame buildings, gas-lighted, with coal-stoves in many rooms, out-door water-closets! Do you remember?

Compare now our modern buildings like the Dunbar, the Douglass, the Martha Washington, the Smith. Compare the number of colored teachers and their training. Compare the wealth of text-books, the radio, the victrolas, the auditoriums. How different the situation which the thousands of Southern colored children now arriving in Philadelphia meet! Consider the many expensive special-classes, where highly-trained teachers apply skilled technique to aid them in removing their deficiencies.

But the greatest advancement is in the acknowledgement of the right of a child to enter the school nearest his home, regardless of race or color, and the admission of every properly-prepared child to a high school near his home!

Does anyone imagine that this advancement has been accomplished without a struggle, without sacrifice, without patient persistence against a multitude of rebuffs?

Perhaps the greatest sacrifice has been made by those colored teachers who labored after school in colleges, who took and passed examinations for promotion to high-school positions, who patiently endured refusal of promotion, who accepted reduction to lower-grade work when 7th and 8th grade classes were taken away from the elementary schools,—who endured all this so that our hildren might have the American right to enter high schools, where ALL CHILDREN WERE TAUGHT, REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED, COLOR, OR ECONOMIC STATUS.

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APPEALS WEIGHED BY SCHOOL BOARD

Charleston, S. C., News & Courier
April 9, 1943

Women's Church Groups Join Plea for Adequate Negro Education Facilities

A. Burnet Rhett, superintendent of the city schools, yesterday had nothing further to say in regard to criticism of negro educational facilities in Charleston presented to the board of trustees Wednesday night by Mrs. William H. Brawley, representing the Woman's Auxiliary of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal church, except that the group "simply took it under consideration for the present".

Mrs. Brawley, saying that the resolutions were neither passed or presented in a spirit of antagonism, pointed out that the negro grammar schools in the city are "more overcrowded even than the white". Since higher education rests on grammar schools, they are the foundation of education, she said.

"Taxes are levied to be spent for the common good and for the upbuilding of the community. Therefore, what we wish, is more adequate accommodation for children of grammar school age, beginning with the negro schools."

With three sessions a day and shorter hours, it takes a negro child three years to have the opportunity to learn what a white child has the opportunity of learning in two.

"The Burke Industrial school is far from adequate, judging from Mr. Nielsen's (the Rev. M. McKarl Nielsen) report of it in The News and Courier," she said.

"Apart from any question of justice," she continued, "this situation is manifestly unwise and inexpedient. The negroes who are in our midst must be helped in order that they may help themselves, which . . . they wish to do.

"No time is ever the 'right time' to present a disagreeable subject, especially one which involves self-criticism and spending money, but it so vitally involves the present and future of each of us that we should face it without delay.

"We wrote and present these resolutions," she concluded, "in our role of taxpayers who see this crying need and wish to cooperate with you."

Miss Edith Chamberlain, who sent to the board a letter from the missionary society of Trinity Methodist church, said her communication was "not drastic". The letter was penned, she said, after the interracial meeting attended by a number of the women from the church. A copy was sent to Mamie Fields, negro educator.

The letter presented the need for better schools for negroes. Its purpose was to let the negroes know that the women understood conditions and sympathized to the extent that they wanted better advantages. Short, it was not to force action, Miss Chamberlain said.

There were no recommendations, simply the statement that the women felt that the negroes needed some help, that they were sorry for the crowded conditions and felt they should be remedied.

Columbia, S. C., State
July 10, 1943

Teacher Shortage Brings Easing of Qualifications

The state department of education said yesterday some teacher qualifications had been liberalized to meet a wartime teacher shortage—estimated at 15 per cent.

The department said that in making requirements less stringent it had acted entirely in view of the emergency and that certain qualifications were being waived only when essential to fill positions.

Dr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, said the shortage extended to all categories of teaching but that there was a particular scarcity of science, business and commercial, agricultural and manual arts teachers.

Hope said the state's annual teaching needs required between 15,000 and 16,000 teachers. There were 9,757 white and 5,877 Negro teachers in the schools last year, but this number is expected to decrease with more men going into the armed forces and more women teachers accepting war jobs, he added.

Rock Hill, S. C., Herald
June 11, 1943

COLORED PUPILS MAKE RECORDS

List Students Neither Tardy Nor Absent During Past Session

Following are names of pupils in the city's public colored schools who were neither tardy nor absent the past school year:

Emmett Scott school: Mitchell T. Roach, James A. Wilson, Julius Edwards, Charles Gray, Samuel Brice, John L. Pharr, Theodore Pride, Samuel Robinson, Alberta Anderson, Ruth Jaggers, Henry Johnson, Earsie McMullen, Mae E. Nelson, Bobbye Blair, Georgia Wallace, Evelyn Roseboro, Wilhelmina Strother, Bobbie L. Allen, Margaret Allen, Mary Barber, Carrie Cassell, James Cassell, Bennie Edwards, Bessie Henderson, Lewis Lee, Hollie Miller, Josie Roseboro, Johnie Sanders, Frances Stewart, George Walker, Marcile Watson, James Williams, William H. Williams, Robert Hardin, Moses Rabb, Selena Gray, Margaret R. Smith, Johnie M. McDonald, Jack Blake, McKinley Gray, Johnny Watson, Joseph Williams, Anne Burris, Naomi Hall, Gloria Hinton, Iola Hutchison, Frances Hall, Mary L. Jackson, Helen Jeter, Mary Pearl Ross, Myra Bell Wilson, Horace Davis, Eugene Walker, Virginia Massey.

West End school: Walter B. White, Gussie L. Cathcart, Willie Lee Graham, Charles H. House, J. W. White, Dorothy Skieff, Willeen C. Barber, Dorothy Mae Jenkins, Arthur Barber, Rufus Patten, Ida M. Barnett.

Aragon-Industrial school: None.

Seneca, S. C., Journal
May 6, 1943

Enrollment In Schools Drop

Enrollment in Oconee county schools showed a slight decrease during the present term just ending as compared to the previous term. The enrollment this year was 7,789 white students and 1,385 Negro students for a total enrollment of 9,174. This was a decrease of approximately 500 over the previous year when 8,272 white students were enrolled and 1,448 Negroes for a total of 9,720. These figures were made public by Miss [illegible] Miller, Oconee's efficient attendance teacher. Miss Miller stated that the difference in enrollment figures for this year and last is due to the facts that several duplication were evident last year and has been cleared up this year. Actually there was little difference in the number of students enrolled this year and last. Attendance was better this year than during the past term.

Columbia, S. C., Record
September 3, 1943

OPENING POSTPONED

AIKEN, Sept. 3.—Because of the acute need for children to help harvest crops in this section, the opening of the Aiken city schools has been postponed until Wednesday, September 15. Negro schools will begin on Monday, September 20.

The majority of the schools in the county will postpone opening until September 15 or later, according to information from the County Board of Education. Schools that will open on the regular dates set are North Augusta, Langley-Bath, Graniteville, Vaucluse, Warrenville, Clearwater, Ellenton and Jackson.

Walterboro, S. C. Press & Standard
September 16, 1943

Colored Schools to Open—

The colored schools of the county, which number 50, will open for the 1943-44 session on the last Monday of this month, September 27. There is one accredited high school in the county and that is the Colleton Training school here.

Columbia, S. C., State
October 2, 1943

NUMBER . . . As of July 1, 1943, there were in the state 391 teachers holding second grade certificates; of these, 373 were Negroes and 18 whites.

By conforming to the requirements set out in the resolution adopted by the state board, these teachers may have their certificates lifted to first grade.

SCHOOL WORK IS GOING FORWARD

Rock Hill, S. C., Herald
October 9, 1943

Supt. Wilkerson Gives Outline Of Condition In County Schools

W. B. Wilkerson, county superintendent of education, announces that all white schools in the county are now running, and that he expects a number of negro schools to open next week. In three weeks, all of them will be underway, he reports.

"The teacher situation in York county is exceptionally good," he reports, "with all places filled." The greatest difficulty at the time is in finding people to carry on the hot lunch program, he points out. At the present 5000 white children are being fed under the program, and plans are being made for the program to start in the negro schools next month. "We are hoping to have the program in operation in practically all the white schools and in at least half of the negro schools," Mr. Wilkerson says. Only about half of the negro schools are equipped to serve the hot lunch.

In discussing the negro schools further, the county superintendent pointed out that their schools will run one month more than last year with the added appropriation of the State legislature. The average year for negro schools last year was a little above seven months. This year it will be more than eight.

EDUCATIONAL DISPARITIES

NO MORE classic example of second class citizenship for Negroes can be found than in the report of the State Superintendent of Education of the 1941-42 ratio for expenditures for education in South Carolina. Negroes constitute 43 per cent of the population of the state and yet the following educational disparities are found in the report:

NOV 27 1943

Number of classroom teachers: white 9,439; Negro, 3,383.

Average salary of teachers, white, $1,023; Negro, $458.

NOV 27 1943

Total salaries paid teachers: white, $9,657,298; Negro, $2,680,483.

Puipils enrolled: white, 262,580; Negro, 212,630.

Cost per pupil in daily attendance: white, $63.84; Negro, $18.48.

Value of school property: white, $48,946,408; Negro, $7,560,506.

1943

From those figures, is is readily apparent that although there were only 49,950 more white pupils enrolled than Negro, it appeared necessary to have 3,583 more white teachers than Negro to teach them; that there is a difference of nearly $7,000,000 between the salaries paid to white teachers and those paid to Negro teachers; that the white schools are valued at $41,395,902 more than Negro schools although Negroes constiute 43 per cent of the population; that for every dollar spent on a Negro pupil more than three times as much is spent on a white child, and this is true whether or not his parents pay direct taxes or whether or not they have been in America only 30 years whereas Negroes have been here more than three centuries.

In the matter of school bus transportation, the disparity is even uglier. In 1942, 84,134 white children were transported to school and back home while only 551 Negro children received such consideration. The authorities paid for the transportation of these white children the sum of $1,222,226 while at the same time paying only $0,091 for Negro children. And this despite the fact that the State Agent stated that practically fifty per cent of the Negro children are lost between the 7th and 8th grades because they are given no opportunity in his last report

nity to enter high school for lack of transportation." Add to this that the office records show that a higher per cent of Negro high school graduates go to college than do white graduates, and the transportation picture becomes gloomy indeed.

Negro teachers in South Carolina have banded together and are, under guidance of counsel supplied by the NAACP, fighting these educational disparities through the courts. Negro teachers are not asking any favors, any indulgences, any special considerations whatsoever. They are seeking only justice and fairness. They simply want to be rated and paid by the same standards by which the white teachers are rated and paid.

Even if we discard and ignore the universally accepted principal that education for all of its children up to the high school level at least is the responsibility of the state, the report amply demonstrates the injustice that is being done, to the Negro children and to the Negro teachers. Is it any wonder that Negroes are dissatisfied, disgruntled and discouraged when such an ugly picture faces them? Nor is it any wonder that Negroes resent the treatment which brands them before the world as second-class citizens.

Trouble will continue to brew and crop out in this country until every citizen feels that he is receiving ALL that is due him by virtue of his citzenship of this country. Trouble will continue until there is absolute equality both in theory and in practice. And until there is absolute equality, democracy will continue to be just a mere word, a lofty symbolism

18e-1943

Clarksville Schools Have Long Ranked Among Best In State

By C. H. MOORE.

The late Judge W. B. Young in a splendid article appearing in the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle, Tuesday, October 5, 1915, had this to say in introducing a brief but comprehensive history of the Clarksville Public Schools to that date:

Smith

Moore.

"The children of Clarksville have always enjoyed splendid opportunities for obtaining an education, for there have been no better schools than those operated in our city in the past. This has been especially true in regard to our public schools, as they have always met the demand of the times, and our foremost citizens have given their time, talents, and money that their sons and daughters might have the best of advantages for an education. The public schools of Clarksville constitute one of its chief assets and richest blessings. They offer opportunity to each child to receive an education, and to those who are not able to pay for their education, it has been a gracious privilege."

We believe that the words of this quotation may still be applied to our school system.

Progressive citizens of Clarksville took steps to establish a system of public schools in 1867. A Board of School Commissioners was elected for the 12th Civil District of Montgomery County, which included Clarksville. This Board was composed of R. W. Humphrey, J. P. Y. Whitfield, and W. P. Hume. The first schools were opened at the residence of Dr. Ring on Fifth Street, and at the residence of Miss Lizzie Bibb on Main between First and Second Streets. These schools were established in 1867, and were taught by Dr. Ring and Miss Bibb. The next year South Clarksville established its school. Other schools sprang up rapidly in churches and in homes.

In 1867 schools also were opened for colored children. Three teachers were employed the first year.

Taxes Paid Cost

The cost of running these schools was borne by public taxation averaging about $2,500 per annum for the period from 1867 to 1874.

The first scholastic enumeration showed 851 white and 862 colored children for the 12th district. During this period local funds were supplemented from the Peabody Fund in amounts ranging from $500 to $1,000 per year.

In October 1874, the city elected A. Howell and Samuel Johnson as members of the School Board, to represent the city. The District Board was composed of H. C. Merritt, G. B. Wilson, and O. N. Blackman. These boards were consolidated. Mr. A. Howell became Secretary-Treasurer of the Board in 1874 and served for ten years rendering distinguished service which has been recognized in the naming of Howell School in his honor.

In 1877, Professor J. C. Brooks was elected the first superintendent of schools. He established a graded system. There were eight grades, the last one corresponding to first year of high school.

Kirksey

In 1867 one of the first things the first board did was to buy the lot on which Howell School is now located, at a cost of $2,900. Twelve years later construction of the building began. At this time the city turned over to the school board $27,000 received from the sale of railroad stock which it held. This money made possible the construction not only of Howell, but also of the first unit of the Burt Elementary School.

Among The First.

Tennessee

These buildings were considered among the best and most modern in the state. There is a tradition, not well substantiated, that the colored elementary school was the first brick building to be built for the use of colored people in the southern states. The enrollment in 1879 when the new buildings were occupied, was 261 at Howell, and 249 at the colored school.

The enrollment of the schools grew rapidly. In 1881 the first certificates of graduation were given, and the cost of running the schools had increased to $7,000 per annum. By 1890 the total enrollment was 1492, and the cost of operating the schools had risen to $13,000. In 1905 Howell School was enrolling 775 pupils, filling all available space.

In February 1906, the present site of the high school was purchased at a cost of $4,000. P. L. Harned, later Commissioner of Education, was Superintendent of City Schools. In 1907 the south wing of the high school was completed at a cost of $40,000. The total enrollment for the first year was 93, 88 being from the city and 5 from the county. From the beginning the city entered a joint arrangement with the county with a view of having a well equipped central school open to all the children of all the people of the county. In 1915 the Legislature passed a special act establishing a Joint High School Board to manage such joint high schools as might be establisher. There are now two—Clarksville High and Burt High, the latter for Negroes.

The Board of Education from time time to time has expanded the building facilities of the city schools as the needs have arisen. In 1917 the north wing of the high school was completed. The same year the south wing was destroyed by fire and rebuilt. In 1935 the west wing, including a modern gymnasium and library, was added. Two years later a shop building to take care of Agriculture and Manual Training departments was erected. In 1923 an addition was built to Howell School, and the remainder of the building was modernized. Also in 1923 the Burt High School building was erected. In 1940 the beautiful new Greenwood School was built for white elementary children, and the same year a splendid modern annex was built to the Colored Elementary School. The present enrollment of the schools is approximately 2,900, being taught by 88 teachers. The cost of operating the schools is about $130,000 per annum.

Built Well.

The founders of the Clarksville Schools were progressive in mind and thought and builded well. Domestic Science and Art, and Manual Training, were added to the high school. In fact the Clarksville school system has been among the first in Tennessee in many respects Very likely the first swimming pool to be built in a high school was built at C. H. S. one of the first playground supervisors was employed here, possibly the first full time elementary school librarian; C. H. S. was the first Tennessee High School to have a well worked out course of physical training; C. H. S. the first Middle Tennessee High School to organize a school band on a permanent basis; Burt High School was the first negro school in the state to be recognized by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. For a number of years Clarksville High School led all high schools in the south in the sales of magazines, commissions of which went to school activities; its senior classes many years ago began the custom of giving substantial gifts to the school at the time of graduation; its athletic teams for many years have been known for clean play and fine sportsmanship; the school has also been widely known throughout the state for its extensive extra curricular program and its fine school spirit.

Mrs. Ridgway.

The public school system has at all times had many great teachers on its faculties. Among these may be mentioned Miss Kate Rogers, known affectionately as the Mother of our Public Schools, Miss Betty Garland, Miss Ivie Duke, Miss Berta Marshall, Miss Mary Gilbert, and Miss Lucy Bailey. Several of those in administrative positions have gone on to larger fields of service. Among these may be mentioned P. L. Harned, a former city superintendent, who was for ten years Commissioner of Education for the State of Tennessee; S. L. Smith, former principal of C. H. . and later superintendent, who later became field agent of the Rosenwald Fund for the Southern States; Mr. R. R. Vance, who has been for a number of years, State Supervisor of High Schools, and Mr. L. G. Derthick who succeeded Mr. Vance as principal of C. H. S., now Superintendent of the Chattanooga city schools.

Allison.

The city and county also benefited by the services of many outstanding men as members of the Board of Education. Our space is too limited to go into detail as to the unselfish service rendered in this capacity by many of the outstanding men who have served on the Board of Education or to mention but a few. Besides Mr. A. Howell already mentioned, other men who might be mentioned are as follows: Judge W. B. Young, Dr. T. H. Marable, C. D. Runyon, Secretary-Treasurer for forty years or more, F. N. Smith, present President of the City Board of Education, County Judges C. W. Tyler and Jno. T. Cunningham.

The Clarksville schools nave joined with the other schools of the nation in taking an active part in America's program during the present war emergency. Teachers and students have bought stamps and bonds in large amounts. Whole heartedly they have plunged into salvage programs; Jr., Red Cross work; Victory Corps programs; rationing programs, and Senior Red Cross activities. Shop students have made model airplanes for the army and navy, smoking stands and book wagons for the camp hospital; Agriculture students have prepared scrap metal for the market; all high school boys have participated in military drill twice per week; new subjects as riverting and sheet metal work for the aircraft industry, aeronautics and military geography, are making their appearance in the curriculum. Other subjects such as Science, Mathematics, English and the Social Science are being streamlined toward the war effort.

The Clarksville School system looks to the future with confidence. The schools will participate in next year's war activities even more intensively than they have this. Above all the faculties are pledged to develop in the students those attitudes and those ideals of democracy which will be so necessary in meeting the problem of the peace that will follow, as the day does the night, the years of war.

F. N. Smith is chairman of the Board of Education; C. H. Moore is superintendent; Howard Kirksey is principal of the Clarksville High School; Mrs. Caroline Ridgway is head of Greenwood Elementary; Robert O'Neal, who heads Howell School, shied from the artist. H. L. Allison is principal of Burt High.

Maryville, Tenn. Times
July 26, 1943

COLORED TEACHERS PLACE

FOR COUNTY SCHOOLS

The following colored teachers were elected to the Blount County schools and have been placed at the schools listed: Mrs. Etta M. Wallace, Rockford; Miss Bernice Wright, Widwood; Mrs. Olivia Wallace, Geo. W. Carver school; Miss Mary Craig, Lincoln

COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS WILL OPEN ON OCTOBER 25TH

Schools have been closed during the past several weeks in order that school children might assist in the harvesting of crops.

Monday, October 25, at the suggestion of the Haywood County Board of Education.

MARY WHITELAW,

County elementary schools for white and colored will reopen on

18e1943

Virginia

ASK HEARING FOR OUSTED SCHOOL HEADS

3 Principals, 3 Teachers Ousted; 5,000 Citizens Want Charges Aired

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—A petition, having more than 5,000 signatures, some being white, was presented Saturday to Samuel D. Green, assistant superintendent of schools. The petition asked a public hearing for the three Negro public school principals and three Negro teachers whom the school board failed to re-appoint for the next school term.

Although no reason was given for their ousting by the school board, many observers declared that the activity of the six in insisting on legislation establishing parity between the salaries of white and Negro principals and teachers, was the real reason.

The document was presented to the school official by a committee of leading colored citizens here, set up earlier this month at a meeting sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P. Committee members are the Revs. A. A. Galvin and L. A. Williams; R. Wendell Walker and Mrs. E. C. Downing.

The principals and teachers whose contracts were not renewed are L. F. Palmer, T. Roger Thompson, J. Rupert Picott, Ethel E. Pannell, James W. Ivy and Eric W. Epps.

The school board's only comment to date was that the group failed of re-appointment, "for the benefit of the school system."

Dorsey C. Pleasants, chairman of the board, said he could give no definite assurance that the Negro committee's request for an immediate special public meeting of the board, "for the purpose of reviewing the action taken," will be granted.

"That's up to the board," he said. The next regular meeting of the board is set for June 8. Pleasants indicated that if the six ousted school employes would appear before the board at that time, a statement on the matter would be made.

JUN 5 1943

Richmond School Gets Negro Head

Post
Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND — Sylvester C. Booker, a teacher in the Moore Street School, has been named principal of the Booker T. Washington Junior High School to succeed Clyde Busby, who was one of the four remaining white principals in Richmond's Negro schools.

Three schools, Armstrong High, Randolph Street, and Dunbar, still have white principals. Under a school board agreement Negro principals replace white principals in colored schools upon their death, resignation, or transfer to white schools.

Mr. Booker, a native of Richmond, holds degrees from Virginia Union University and Ohio State University.

SEP 4 1943

Judge Upholds School Board In Ouster Case

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Newport News, Va., Sept. 10.—Judge Herbert Smith of the Newport News Corporation Court has held that the local school board—and presumably all Virginia schools boards—has the authority to make or to refuse to make any teaching contracts it wishes, and cannot be required to give its reasons for so doing, providing no "corruption" can be proven against the board.

His opinion to that general effect was given here yesterday on a complaint brought by Negro citizens against the refusal of the board to renew contracts with three Negro school principals of Newport News who have had many years of service in the local system.

Judge Smith held, however, that a court hearing of the matter could be held provided it was "limited to the question of whether the board acted correctly."

The ruling was given in the cases of Principals L. F. Palmer, T. Roger Thompson and J. Rupert Picott. Renewal of their contracts was asked by Newport News School Superintendent Joseph Saunders, but the board declined to do that. Chairman D. C. Pleasants said the board's action was for "the good of the school system," but there was no further explanation from the board.

SEP 1 1943

SEP 18 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Time Not Ripe

TURNS DOWN PLEAS FOR NEGRO AIDE

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26 (ANP)—The Richmond Civic council request for the appointment of a colored assistant superintendent for colored schools was denied by the superintendent, Jessie Binford. Mr. Binford stated that he didn't think the time was ripe for the appointment.

Requests were also made that colored students be admitted in the Virginia Mechanics Institute, a vocational school for whites, since the Maggie L. Walker Vocational High school does not offer electricity or plumbing. The superintendent informed the council that they confer with the principal, J. E. Segear, and it would accept his recommendations.

AUG 28 1943

Approval Given New Schools at Huntsville

Huntsville, Ala., April 15—(Special)—Two new school buildings, one for whites and one for Negroes, have been approved at Washington, according to information received by the Madison County Board of Education from Rep. John J. Sparkman. The original plans provided 32 rooms and an auditorium for the white school which will be located on a 10-acre tract on West Clinton Street where it is intersected by the Huntsville Arsenal Road, and six rooms and an auditorium for the Negro school to be located on a three-acre tract adjoining the Primitive Baptist publishing house on West Clinton Street.

Construction and supervision have been assigned by Washington to the Atlanta regional office.

March 17, 1943

Coffee County Gets Aid For Two Negro Schools

ATLANTA, March 16.—(AP)—Regional Federal Works Agency Director Oliver T. Ray today announced presidential approval of two war public works projects in Coffee County, Alabama.

These projects, Ray said, will furnish additional school faciltiies for negroes because of expanding war activities in the county.

A federal grant of $34,300 will be made the county board of education for construction and equipping of a six-classroom addition to the Coffee County training school for negroes, needed to care for increased enrollment of high school students.

Ray said the federal government would construct an elementary school building, consisting of six classrooms, an activity room, including equipment and acquisition of land.

Longer School Term Assured

All Institutions In County System To Operate Nine Months

For the first time in history each of the 32 white schools and eight Negro schools in the Etowah County system will operate for a full nine months term this year, Superintendent Carl Q. Baxter announced today.

Heretofore, only the seven high schools have been operated nine months, the elementary schools having been limited to seven months. However, additional state funds, which provide for an eight-month term will enable the county to shift its funds and give all elementary schools ninth months, provided attendance holds up, the superintendent said.

Since additional state funds provide for operating all schools eight months, the county board of education will be able to use the money formerly devoted to the extra month for high schools to give the elementary system another month.

The county schools will begin closing on May 10.

ork Started On wo New Schools or Negroes Here

Start of construction of two w school buildings for Macon unty was announced this week Mrs. Hubert Davis, county erintendent. One of the new dings will replace the ramckle Washington Public School nd the other will be the Tuskegee Institute High School.

The new building for Tuskegee Institute High, which has been housed in quarters provided by the Institute, will be a modern school building containing class rooms, a large assembly, library, student activity room, teachers room, office and clinic. It will have accommodations for more than 450 students.

The new brick veneer building to replace the present building a Washington Public School wil have 10 modern class rooms besides school offices and clinic.

Contract for construction of the two schools was awarded after the War Production Board had granted priorities on materials. Both schools will be ready for occupancy with the beginning of school next Fall, Mrs. Davis said.

Florence, Ala., Herald
September 10, 1943

Attendance Rules Of Schools Given

Superintendent States Regulations Issued By State Education Dept.

By J. W. POWELL,
Supt. of Education

Under a ruling by the State Supt. of Education, white and negro elementary school children of Lauderdale county who live nearer to the Florence city elementary schools than to Lauderdale county elementary schools, including Kilby Training School at State Teachers College, or to school bus routes serving such schools, shall be permitted to enter the Florence city elementary schools without charge. Any other elementary school children of Lauderdale county seeking to enroll in Florence city schools shall be entered only on such conditions as the Florence City Board of Education may prescribe.

Under the same ruling white high school children of Lauderdale County, grades 7 to 12, who live nearer to Florence city high school than to white county high school, including Kilby Training School grades 7 and 8, or to bus routes serving such schools, shall be permitted to enter the Florence city white high school at an annual charge of $11.45; that negro high school students, grades 7 to 12, who live nearer the Florence city negro high schools than to Lauderdale county negro high schools, or bus routes serving those schools, shall be permitted to enter the Florence city negro high schools at an annual charge of $5.65.

High school students, both white and negro, who live nearer the Lauderdale county high schools, for whites or negroes as the case may be, or to bus routes serving such schools, than to the city high schools, for whites or negroes as the case may be, may be admitted to the Florence schools if conditions will permit. Each high school student in this classification must apply for admission and have the application approved by the Superintendent of the Florence city schools before he can be enrolled.

Tuition for non-resident students must be paid before they can be enrolled in the city high schools. A student is a non-resident if his parents live out of the city, even though the student may be residing with friends or relatives in the city, on whom he is not dependent.

If and when a student withdraws from high school, in good standing, during the first semester, a refund of tuition for the second semester will be made; but if a student is enrolled, or attends a class in the second semester, and then withdraws, no refund of tuition will be made.

These attendance regulations have been made necessary by the fact that many students who live outside Florence have attended the city schools where the terms have been made from one to two months longer than they would have had in the county schools. Longer terms in the city have been made possible by additional taxes levied in Florence, which moneys have supplemented the funds provided by the State of Alabama for public education.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
September 12, 1943

Farmers Urged To Cooperate In Negroes' 8-Month School

The board of education of Montgomery County has issued an appeal to farmers who employ negroes having children in attendance upon the county public schools, appealing for their cooperation in making it possible for the negro children to take advantage of the eight-month school term now provided negroes throughout the State.

The local board of education announces that the negro schools in the county will open on Monday, Sept. 20, at which time it is expected that most of the cotton will be picked. Appeal is made for the cooperation of employers to permit the attendance of school pupils, for the entire day if possible but for a part of the day at least.

In order that this attendance might be assured and the negro children benefited, the board has instructed teachers in these schools to provide a staggered schedule to care for the older children who must work part of the day and attend school only part of the time.

The letter to the farmers is as follows:

"To employers of negroes who have children attending county public schools:

"The board of education has provided an eight-month school term for negro children in the county, in harmony with the State eight-month minimum program. We are confident that the white citizens of the county will cooperate in making it possible for the negro children to take advantage of this increased school opportunity.

"Two or three suggestions seem proper in helping make these schools fully effective. In so far as you find it possible to follow these suggestions your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

"The schools wil lopen on Monday, Sept. 20, at which time it is likely that most of the cotton will be picked. By that time many of the children will be free from farm labor to attend school. At least the younger children can start on the opening date and as many of the older ones as possible. The negro schools will continue to operate until May 10.

"The negro school teachers will be advised to cooperate with the farmers to the extent that a staggered daily schedule will be provided so that those boys and girls who need to come late or to leave early can be given attention during hours while they are present. Obviously it would be better from a school point of view for them to be in attendance for the full day but if this is not possible or practical the staggered schedule will be provided on your request to the teacher.

"Appreciating fully the problems which you face and also appreciating the cooperation which you give to the schools, the board of education and its officials promise to work cooperatively with you in the matter before us. (signed) E. T. Davis, chairman; W. D. Cowles, vice-chairman; T. L. Bear, H. P. Dawson, J. D. Flowers, R. F. Hudson, W. B. Paterson, C. M. Dannelly, superintendent-secretary."

Negro Teachers Meet In Institute

Montgomery, Ala., Advertising
September 19, 1943

"There is no more important work in winning the war than that undertaken by the school teachers of the nation," Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of the Montgomery public schools, told the annual institute for negro teachers of the local schools on Saturday.

"Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, has stated that 'teaching today is war work' and he is right," Dr. Dannelly said. "The military authorities of the nation build our battlefront lines of manpower on what the schools do for students in building up their bodies, enlightening their minds, and encouraging their spirits."

E. G. McGehee, director of the division of negro education, State Department of Education, congratulated the Montgomery negro education in Montgomery day program schools on the large degree of progress made in negro schools during the past few years. "Your negro teachers are now selecting the State's teacher-re- provisions.

Speakers appearing on the program included Dr. W. McCall, State Department of Education; President H. Trenholm, of the State College; Miss Norma Bristow, elementary education supervisor; T. L. Head and

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

Equipment For Addition to Negro School, Sylacauga, Alabama

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Board of Education of Sylacauga, Alabama, assistant superintendents.

Sylacauga

October

in Council Chamber, second floor

of the City Hall, Sylacauga, Ala., until 10 a.m. o'clock, C.W.T., Friday, November 5, 1943, for equipment to be delivered to addition to Negro School (Project No. Ala. 1-182(NF), Sylacauga, Ala., at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Specifications and contract documents are open to public inspection at the office of C. L. Martin, superintendent of education, Sylacauga, Ala., and Charles H. McCauley, architect, 706 Jackson Building, Birmingham, Ala., or may be obtained from Charles H. McCauley, architect.

A Performance Bond will be required of successful bidder.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check or bid bond in an amount equal to 5 per cent (5 per cent) of base bid.

No bid may be withdrawn after the scheduled closing time for the receipt of bids until a period of thirty (30) days has elapsed.

The owner reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities.

CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF SYLACAUGA, ALA.,
C. L. MARTIN, Supt.
Charles H. McCauley, architect.
Jackson Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
Oct. 21-28.

Enterprise Ala
Ledger
Oct. 8, 1943

Funds Alloca 1 For Negro School

The following telegram was received by L. H. Sessions, chairman of the City Board of Education, on last Friday, October 1st:

"Delighted to advise Federal Works Agency has approved $29,976 for Project Alabama, 1-249. Regards.

LISTER HILL.

The project referred to is the Enterprise Academy proposed extension and improvement, of which J. W Jenkins is the principal.

For a long time improvements in negro school facilities have been greatly needed, and to the perseverence of the City School Board and the alertness of Senator Hill credit must be given for securing the appropriation necessary.

Board Of Education

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ELMORE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION HELD FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1943.

Birmingham, Ala. News

The Elmore County Board of Education met in the office of the County Superintendent on Friday afternoon, May 28, 1943, at 2:00 o'clock. November 7, 1943

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Board authorized their names placed on the payroll for per diem and expenses as follows: T. B. Moseley, $7.90; Leonard Johnston, $5.70; V. V. Mitchell, $8.20; J. A. Sumners, $8.40.

The County Superintendent reported to the Board that all schools in the county had been operated for a full term of 160 days, that a certificate had been sent to the State Department of Education certifying to this fact, and that a warrant for $28,196.00 had been received as Elmore County's part of the $2,000,000.00 set apart by the Legislature of Alabama for this purpose.

Adult schools for Negroes at Cathmagby, Jerusalem, Prospect, and Union Rosenwald school centers were approved by the County Board of Education.

On nomination in writing by the County Superintendent Ralph Thomas was elected as principal of the Red Hill school for the session 1943-44, M. D. Terrell was elected as principal of the Friendship school for the same year, Pauline Duke Bowen was elected as a teacher in the Friendship school, Mrs. Virginia McMorris was elected principal of the Wallsboro school, Mrs. Vivian Thornton was elected as teacher of 5th and 6th grades in the Wallsboro school, and Mrs. Grace Levins was elected as teacher in the Junior High School of the Sewell Memroial school.

Miss Mary Terry having passed the mental and physical examination for admission to the SPARS, asked for a leave of absence from her position as teacher of the 2nd grade of Hohenberg Memorial school for one year. This leave was granted.

On the recommendation of the Local Board of Education and the Principal of the Wetumpka Schools, the Superintendent nominated in writing Miss Mary Dean Clifton. She was unanimously elected to fill this vacancy.

The salaries of the following drivers of privately owned school buses was fixed at the amounts named which have been set up as the proper salaries for the drivers based on the contract of 13c per mile for the first 500 miles, 11c per mile for the next 300 miles, 9c per mile for the next 200 miles, and 7c per mile for all additional miles over and above 1,000 miles:

J. L. Bell, $82.60.
J. T. Head, $105.20.
L. A. Minter, $117.80.
O. C. Thornell, $137.00.
Fred Kelley, $125.00.
Elvin Turner, $104.84.
Gary Holt, $95.80.
J. A. Rouse, $93.16.

These salaries were fixed as o September 1, 1942.

The Superintendent read the lis of claims filed for payment by th County Board of Education an these bills were approved for payment.

The Board of Education instructe the County Superintendent to proceed with plans for collecting 1¼ per KWH for the electric current used for the projects using current at the Holtville School in accordance with resolutions contained in its minutes of May 13, 1941.

In order to improve the efficiency of the transportation in the county, and in order to meet the increased cost of parts and repairs, the County Board of Education authorized an increase of 2c per mile in the rate of pay for drivers of privately owned school buses.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

Signed: C. R. WELDEN,
Secretary.

Approved:
A. C. ALLEN,
Chairman.

Mobile, Ala. Register
November 7, 1943

Bonds Sold In Biloxi For New Negro School

Special To The Press Register

BILOXI, Miss., Nov. 6.—The city of Biloxi sold Saturday to J. S. Love Co., Jackson, $25,000 worth of bonds bearing 2½, 2¾ and 3 per cent interest for construction of a new negro school as the city's part toward a $100,000 project which includes a $75,000 FWA grant. The bonds were issued at the lowest rate of interest if any school bonds ever issued by the city.

Wetumpka, Ala., Herald
October 14, 1943

Schools Of Fairfield Schedule Observance Of Education Week

Public Entertainment Programs Are Prepared By Whites, Negroes

Fairfield Public Schools will observe Education Week Nov. 8 to 12 climaxed by a program at Fairfield High School Wednesday night, according to Superintendent B. B. Baker.

Schools will hold open house to parents all week, but Tuesday has been set aside as visiting day for 43rd Street School and Wednesday for Junior High, 53rd Street, and Senior High Schools. Special programs will be given on three days.

Negro schools of Fairfield are planning special programs for parents of the students. Two new classrooms have been added at Englewood School and will be opened for the first time Tuesday. The Board of Education has purchased additional land for expansion of the 61st Street Negro School.

James A. Davis, principal of Bessemer High School, will be speaker at the Wednesday night program, and F. D. McArthur, president of the Birmingham Board of Education, will address the Fairfield Kiwanis Club at 12:15 p.m. Friday.

City Education Board News Discusses After-War Present School Plans

Birmingham, Ala.

Old Gibson School Site Sold For $10,000; New Places Created On Staff

Immediate and postwar plans for Birmingham's public schools were discussed by the City Board of Education in session Friday afternon following Summer adjournment.

Sale of the site of old Gibson School for $10,000 and creation of new "war emergency" positions on the system's general staff were significant acts of the board, along with the appointment of a commission to study and submit at a special meeting of the board recommendations for the city's educational institutions following the war.

Offer of the Signal [illegible] & Investment Company to purchase the Gibson property on Second Avenue, North, and 50th Street was recommended for acceptance by Dr. L. Frazer Banks, school superintendent, following his report that the site had been evaluated at $8,500 by the Birmingham Real Estate Board. Board President F. D. MacArthur was authorized to execute details of the sale, full payment to be made within the year.

W. J. Christian introduced a resolution that the board establish a Board of Education property fund, in which would be deposited such monies as that to be received from the Gibson sale, to be used exclusively for building improvements.

* * *

RECOMMENDATION BY DR. BANKS THAT A trained nurse be added to the child health department of the city school system was approved, along with another request that there be added four visiting teachers to the system's personnel. The nurse, Dr. Banks said, would serve as an assistant to Miss Betty Gross, school nurse, and would serve as an instructor in the Red Cross home nursing courses that are to be offered high school students this year.

The visiting teachers, Dr. Banks explained, would be attached to the attendance department and would work with parents, teachers and principals in combating problems out of which arise delinquency. Such positions are made available under the federal Lanham act nursery and extended day school plan, in which Birmingham participates, providing that half the funds for salaries will be paid by the government, matched by the Board of Education. There will be two white and two Negro teachers employed for the work.

C. R. Cornic, business manager, told the board that the school buildings will be in better condition at the opening of school, Sept. 2, than they have been in a number of years, the program of repairs and painting nearing completion. Stokers, he said, would be installed in Phillips High School, Lakeview School and the Board of Education Building.

President MacArthur, Dr. Banks and W. E. Putnam, research director for the board, were named to serve on the postwar Planning Commission. The action followed reading by Dr. Banks of a request from Ray L. Hamon, senior specialist of school plants, United States Office of Education, that Birmingham be one of 25 cities, offering proposals of peacetime operational improvements of schools.

* * *

DR. BANKS ANNOUNCED THAT SINCE the last meeting of the group, he had filled 46 white and 17 Negro teaching vacancies and that there yet remained a few places to be filled before the opening of school. He introduced resolutions, endorsed by the board, lamenting the loss by death of three teachers during the Summer, Miss Anne Waters, Miss Gertrude Hammil and James H. Erwin.

Sellers Stough, Phillips High principal, was delegated to represent Birmingham at a review of the induction program at Ft. McPherson and Camp Wheeler Aug. 24-25. The invitation to attend was transmitted through State Superintendent of Education Dr. E. D. Norton, by Maj. Gen. William Bryden, and is planned to acquaint educators with the induction program so that [illegible] school training can [illegible] direct-ly pointed [illegible] service. The [illegible] voted to permit the [illegible] city schools to participate in the [illegible] State Fair, exhibiting displays of [illegible] student activities.

In a discussion of the character development program in the schools, it was revealed that at which the members will receive attendance at Sunday School, for tendance pay, provided by bill passed by the last session of the State Legislature.

18f-1943

Farmers Urged To Cooperate In Negroes' 8-Month School

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.—

The board of education of Montgomery County has issued an appeal to farmers who employ negroes having children in attendance upon the county public schools, asking for their cooperation in making it possible for the negro children to take advantage of the eight-month school term now provided negroes throughout the State.

The local board of education announces that the negro schools in the county will open on Monday, Sept. 20, at which time it is expected that most of the cotton will be picked. Appeal is made for the cooperation of employers to permit the attendance of school pupils for the entire day if possible but for a part of the day at least.

In order that this attendance might be assured and the negro children benefited, the board has instructed teachers in these schools to provide a staggered schedule to [illegible] that poor children who must work part of the day and attend school only part of the time.

The letter to the farmers is as follows:

"To employers of negroes who have children attending county public schools:

"The board of education has provided an eight-month school term for negro children in the county, in harmony with the State eight-month minimum program. We are confident that the white citizens of the county will cooperate in making it possible for the negro children to take advantage of this increased school opportunity.

"Two or three suggestions seem proper in helping make these schools fully effective. In so far as you find it possible to follow these suggestions your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

"The schools wil lopen on Monday, Sept. 20, at which time it is likely that [illegible] cotton will be picked. By that time many of the children will be free from farm labor to attend school. At least the younger children can start on the opening date and as many of the older ones as possible. The negro schools will continue to operate until May 10.

"The negro school teachers will be advised to cooperate with the farmers to the extent that a staggered daily schedule will be provided so that those boys and girls who need to come late or to leave early can be given attention during hours while they are present. Obviously it would be better from a school point of view for them to be in attendance for the full day but if this is not possible or practical the staggered schedule will be provided on your request to the teacher.

"Appreciating fully the problems which you face and also appreciating the cooperation which you give to the schools, the board of education and its officials promise to work cooperatively with you in the matter before us. (signed) E. T. Davis, chairman; W. D. Cowan, vice-chairman; [illegible] Bear, H. P. Dawson, J. D. Flowers, R. F. Hudson, W. B. Paterson, C. M. Dannelly, superintendent-secretary."

SEP 7 1943

SEP 7 1943

SEP 12 1943

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Start Constructing Eight-Room School

AUG 14 1943

Construction will start this week on an eight-room County Trainnig School in Calhoun County, Alabama, according to Oliver T. Ray, Regional Director of the FWA.

The contract, in the sum of $39,962, was awarded a few days ago by the Calhoun County Board of Education to G. A. Paul of Birmingham, and the Federal Works Agency has approved the contract documents. Construction is scheduled to be completed within 125 consecutive calendar days.

There are already under construction, as a part of the FWA Project No. Ala. 1-199, three other units — a four-room addition at the Mechanicsville School, a four-room addition at the Oxford High School, and a four-room addition at the White High School. J. E. Dillard of Anniston has the contract on these units.

AUG 14 1943

Alabama Still Wants Federal School Funds, Superintendent Says

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, [illegible] — (AP) — Alabama is one Southern state that hasn't given up hope of getting federal financial aid for its schools, says Dr. E. B. Norton state school superintendent.

News

Frankly speaking, Norton said in an interview, Alabama needs the money. He intimated that other Southern states too might still hope for federal aid to expand state school functions.

In accepting federal money for schools, he says Alabama would insist on "absolute" state and local control and would want to deal with the federal government only through [illegible] constituted educational agencies.

DEC 23 1943

Norton said Alabama would want its federal aid to come through the U. S. Office of Education to the State Education Department, thence to local school boards "and not through government bureaus."

He estimates that under the Hill-Thomas bill, recently sent back to committee after debate in the Senate, Alabama would receive some $10,000,000 in federal funds with which to expand its school services.

The bill, authored by Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) and Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), would have provided federal aid to states "with all the necessary safeguards" in Norton's opinion.

The Alabama education leader feels the bill was "sabotaged" when it was amended and later referred back to committee. He favored the bill as originally drawn, but opposed it as amended.

DEC 23 1943

Amendments to the bill would have allowed federal control over federal monies and all state funds they supplemented in providing aid without discrimination to Negro schools and education, Norton asserted.

"Hiding behind the cloak of racial prejudice, the enemies of the bill used political chicanery to defeat it and deprive schools throughout the nation of much-needed aid," Norton declared.

Alabama

Alabama School Principals In Three-Day Conference

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

OCT 30 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Improving Instruction and Meeting Accredited Standards" was the theme of a three-day annual conference of Alabama Negro school principals and Jeanes supervisors October 13-15. Alabama State Teachers' college and the Alabama State Department of Education jointly sponsored the conference with the Secondary School Study [illegible] a co-operative agency.

In 1940, 10 Negro schools met the standards. The Negro schools met at Atlanta university, and the Co-operative Negro College Study, directed by President H. C. Trenholm of Alabama State college, set the standards while 14 public and nine private, a total of 23, met with the aid of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Alabama have made rapid strides in the last few years in curriculum development and its objects. These three important educational projects is the belief that this conference will help that many more are now ready or will be ready to ask for accredited standards.

NORTON SPEAKS

Among the large group of consultants were several representatives of the Alabama State Department of Education including Dr. W. L. Spencer, state superintendent of high schools; Miss Mary Ling Haley, state supervisor of school libraries, and Dr. W. M. Call, supervisor of finance. State Superintendent E. B. Norton spoke to the conference on Alabama's Educational Program at the Current Biennium.

Actively participating in the conference were three members of the group of special consultants who had been awarded fellowships for study during last spring and summer as part of an effort to make available to Southern Negro schools additional resources in science education, social studies and reading.

These consultants were selected by the Secondary School Study [illegible] Workshop at the University of Chicago. At Stanford and Columbia the Negro fellows from colleges in the South were [illegible] by fellows from white institutions in the South and together they worked out plans and procedures by which education in the social sciences may be improved in the South. This conference marked the first investigation at Stanford, Columbia university and the Reading Conference and Social Study of Chicago.

Among those serving as consultants in the East on the development of school libraries, served with Prof. B. T. Harvey, of Morehouse college and W. H. Brown of the Secondary School Study, as consultants in the high school Study, directed by Beachem Brooks, a member of the Secondary School Study, and director of Field Service for the Atlanta University School of Library Science, served as consultant on the development and visiting high school libraries. Among those serving as consultants in the general education were Butler A. Jones, of Talladega college, and J. S. Pierce, of the Social Science teaching, served as consultant in the social studies and procedures in the high schools in the South were [illegible] Dr. S. M. Nabrit, of the department of Atlanta University System, who spent five months at Columbia university last spring in the area of social studies with the Natural sciences staff of the Secondary School Study, visiting high schools in the general area. Mrs. Hallie E. J. Oliver, principal, Industrial high school in C. W. Orr, Tuscaloosa high school; Johnson, Jeanes teacher for St. Clair county schools.

DR. NABRIT SERVES

CONSULTANTS HEARD

Last spring and summer the Secondaries in social studies and procedures for teaching. Much of the progress made in

18f-1943

CALIFORNIA

Schools to teach racial equality

Tribune Los Angeles Calif. DEC 20 1943

Justly called "an admirable principle," the Board of Education Monday struck a blow for democracy when it approved a resolution on Inter-Racial Democracy in the Schools, submitted by the Los Angeles Federation of Teachers and containing four proposals for improving race relations in Los Angeles.

Before a large delegation, representing 85 organizations, most of them white, the Board instructed Superintendent Vierling Kersey to prepare concrete additions to the school curriculum to counteract Nazi race theories in the form of a pamphlet for all grades from elementary through senior high school, repudiating superior race notions and based on a master paper prepared by an anthropologist.

According to A. Minkus, chairman of the Inter-Racial Democracy Committee of the Teachers' Federation, an [illegible] union, the delegation and the Board's action "are further evidence that a patriotic brotherhood of all races, colors and creeds is emerging in the common struggle."

Indicting expressions of race hate directed against Mexicans, Negroes and Jews as giving aid and comfort to the Fifth Column; asserting that full mobilization of minority groups is necessary in war production and civilian defense and realizable only through interracial democracy; citing the pronouncements of Roosevelt, Willkie and Attorney General Francis Biddle in support of this, the resolution declared that the schools "have a primary responsibility in maintaining the institutions and ideas of American democracy."

It was resolved, therefore, that the pamphlet be prepared and distributed; that an Inter-Racial Democracy day be set aside in the schools; that one auditorium call a semester be devoted to interracial Democracy; and that faculty members be warned against inciting racial antagonisms.

18f-1943

Florida

Ft. Meade, Fla. Leader
October 21, 1943

The colored public school at Bartow—Union Academy—is a credit to any town of Bartow's size anywhere. It has been built now for twenty years and the well kept grounds and the landscaping reveal what interest has been exhibited by the faculty and students during all these years.

Million Youngsters To Get School Lunches

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

You bet it's good! Sh[illegible] one type of school lunch and he another, but both tasty and nutritious, and play an important role in the wartime diets of growing youngsters. It is estimated that of the six million children who will participate in the program this school year, more than a million will be colored. Parents who are busy doing war work say the School Lunch Program sponsors purchase foods locally and are reimbursed up to 60 per cent of the cost by the Food Distribution Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. — USDA Photos by Knelly

Educator Lists 8-Point Program For Race Schools

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—In a trenchant letter to The Pittsburgh Courier on the question, "Does not the crisis of the war suggest a much modified curriculum in schools for Negro youth?" Edwin B. Henderson, head of the Department of Health and Physical Education in public schools of the District of Columbia, advocates curriculum changes in schools for colored youth which would place emphasis in eight distinct fields:

(1) A year-round study of Negro history to parallel the study of American history and the history of the older nations.

(2) The essential elements of "Mein Kampf," the philosophy of racial beliefs graded to the levels of understanding, and indoctrination in that study of the belief that no race, as such, is inferior or superior.

(3) Causes and effects and aims of jim crowism and anti-Semitism, contrasting these with the ideologies of free democratic America.

(4) Interpretation of the war aims of the United and Axis nations.

(5) Brief histories of the peoples of Russia, China, India, Liberia and other nations of colored peoples—their hopes and aspirations.

(6) Healthful living, diseases of poverty and ignorance, superstition, evils of gambling and the use of alcoholic beverages, the ecthetic and ethical values of housing and the meaning of Christianity.

(7) Public behavior, dress, appearance, cleanliness, personality development through proper language, [illegible] posture and so forth.

(8) Money—its use now and value in the post-war world; the advantages of buying war stamps and war bonds.

ONLY PRESS, PULPIT ANSWERING CHALLENGE

Many educators will contend that these meetings are already being taught, Mr. Henderson wrote, but explained that this is true only in the case of a few select schools and some teachers that the greatest amount of what our people learn comes from the press and the pulpit.

In prescribing modification of curricula, Mr. Henderson makes it clear that he does not mean that there should be differentials between white and colored schools in the traditional three R's, in vocational education or in many of the academic subjects. But he explained that he does feel that our teachers should not have to bootleg instruction in schools for colored youth which complements the viewpoints of personages like President Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, Pearl Buck, and thousands of great Americans who are trying to convert other Americans to the doctrines of the four Freedoms and the security of human personality. Neither should it be left to chance, Mr. Henderson added.

NEGRO SCHOOLS DIFFERENT

The noted educator said, in his letter, that, in a sense, public schools for colored children are not public schools—except the taxpayers foot the bills, for these schools have much in common with parochial schools. In these schools, it pointed out, the children are indoctrinated into the philosophy of life from the viewpoint of religious beliefs. But the question is raised, "In that our schools are set apart is it not wise to teach Negro youth more about themselves as a group, why they are set apart, and what steps should occur before this type of segregation disappears?"

Particularly now, when the peoples of the world are divided into two camps—with reference to whether certain groups of people should be allowed freedom—the children of our racial group should understand what the problems of life are for them, the educator concluded.

Consider Plan For Schools In Pittsburgh

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Education for Democracy program, successfully practiced for four years in Springfield, Mass., is being considered by the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education. Objectives of the plan were presented to the local board at a meeting of the College club last week by Miss Alice Halligan, assistant supervisor of guidance, placement and adult education, of Springfield, Mass.

The much-discussed "Springfield Plan" provides opportunities for democratic living in the schools from the nursery and kindergarten up and calls for the teaching of tolerance of all religions, races and economic classes, not through preachment but through contacts inspiring understanding. The same approach is carried over into the community at large by the encouragement of all projects furthering fair play and goodwill and the initiation of other activities working towards the same purpose.

BOLDER PLAN SEEN

In addressing the College club, Miss Halligan said:

"Springfield is a small enough city, with its 155,000 residents, to be used for experimental purposes. In Pittsburgh, a bolder and more dynamic plan could be carried out.

"We are living to do two things . . . live democratic practice and teach democratic thinking. One of the major weaknesses of previous attempts to teach democratic ideas was the fact that the training had been too idealized. We taught that our country had achieved a perfect harmony, when the pupils knew from their own experiences that it wasn't true.

UNDERSTAND FORCES

In Springfield, to wipe out prejudices that keep the country from being a perfect democracy, she said, they are teaching students to think clearly and to understand the forces playing upon them so they will not fall prey to emotional biases which hinder clear thinking.

If Pittsburgh should adopt this democratic plan, Springfield will have a concrete opportunity to study its value as proving grounds for the nation in education for citizenship.

HISTORY OF PLAN

The program was started through the influence of the National Conference of Christians and Jews to help effect a change in attitude toward members of different religious groups. Springfield educators learned that the same type of education operates in other fields as well.

Miss Halligan quoted Dr. John Granrud, superintendent of schools in Springfield, Mass., as saying: "It is my conviction that our public schools can do far more than they have in the past to develop democratic attitudes and to eradicate the prejuices and biases which undermine the very cornerstone of our national life. There is no place in America for racial or religious intolerance or for discriminatory practices, whether they be social, economic or politcal. The years ahead may be trying ones indeed. They will require of all citizens resolute courage, clear thinking, boundless faith and profound devotion to the democratic way of life."

Improved Schools Governor's Plea

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—While stressing the inadequate [illegible] recommendation fom Gov. Brough- [illegible] educational opportunities for Negroes in North Carolina, ton that a committee be appointed [illegible] the immediately from the state board [illegible] Governor urged equal chance for [illegible] of education to study a post-war [illegible] one million colored people in program for operation [illegible] his state for education in both the [illegible] schools and agriculture, [illegible] Negro [illegible] in school rooms and [illegible] a agriculture, North Carolina [illegible] announc- [illegible] vocations and other endeavors at [illegible] the monthly meeting last Thurs- [illegible]

The idea is to 'afford more and [illegible] better opportunities for agricultur- [illegible] al and vocational training for [illegible] colored people "Governor Brough- [illegible] ton told the state board of educa- [illegible] tion. The board will name [illegible] its committee at its January meet- [illegible] ing to work with Dr. N. C. New- [illegible] bold, director of Negro education [illegible] for the state department of public [illegible]

Long-term [illegible] terment of the [illegible] teen assigned [illegible] and agricultural [illegible] state, the governor revealed.

There are too any one-teacher schools," Governor Broughton declared [illegible] many of them entirely inadequate in physical equipment to serve the large numbers of Negro children [illegible] Racial [illegible] is at stake [illegible] seeing that improvements are made in this

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Dothan, Ala. Eagle
March 17, 1943

Two Coffee County War Projects Set

ATLANTA. (AP)—Regional Federal Works Agency Director Oliver T. Ray today announced presidential approval of two war public works projects in Coffee County, Ala.

These projects, Ray said, will furnish additional school facilities for Negroes because of expanding war activities in the county.

A Federal grant of $34,300 will be made to the county board of education for construction and equipping of a six-classroom addition to the Coffee County Training School for Negroes, needed to care for increased enrollment of high school students.

Ray said the Federal government would construct an elementary school building, consisting of six classrooms, an activity room, including equipment and acquisition of land.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
September 13, 1943

44,979 Pupils Now Enrolled In City Schools

Atlanta's school enrollment for the first week of the new term showed a 1,262 increase over the similar period of 1942, according to Jarvis Barnes, statistician for the school department.

After trailing by 598 on the opening day's attendance, the school enrollment picked up during the remainder of the week to send the first week's figures well over those of last year.

Total enrollment as of Friday was 44,979. Enrollment for the first week last year was 43,717, and at the close of the last school term it was 43,759. Schools opened last Tuesday with 43,119.

Colored enrollment increased 866, from 14,359 for last year to 15,225 this year. White enrollment increased 396, from 29,358 to 29,754.

The biggest increase was shown in the white elementary schools, which had 1,040 more students, or a 6.1 per cent gain over opening week in 1942. There were 18,186 students Friday, as compared with 17,146 last year.

While white elementary schools went ahead, the biggest decrease was shown in the white senior high schools. This year's attendance thus far is 405 below that of last year. White junior high schools are 46 below, and white special schools are 193 below the enrollment of 1942.

The Negro enrollments showed and increase in all types schools, except the special school. Elementary schools were 345 students, or 3.6 per cent ahead of last year, junior highs were 276 ahead, and senior highs were 249 ahead. The special schools lost 4.

Complete reports have not been heard from the enrollments of the Fulton county schools, Superintendent Jere Wells said.

Atlanta, [illegible] Journal
Septe[illegible] 12, 1943

44,979 Enroll In City Schools, Gain of 1,262

School enrollment for the first week in the Atlanta system was 44,979, an increase of 1,262 over the same week of 1942, Jarvis Barnes, school department statistician, reported Saturday.

The white elementary schools showed the biggest percentage of increase while the white high schools showed the biggest decrease.

White elementary schools had an enrollment of 18,186, an increase of 1,040 over 1942.

Senior high attendance was 405 less than for the previous year, while in junior high schools the opening week attendance was 46 less.

In the Negro schools there was an increase in all types of enrollment, except in special schools. Elementary schools showed an increase of 345; junior high 276, and senior highs 249 over 1942.

The total Negro enrollment was up 866 from 1942 to 15,225.

No official figures were available on opening week attendance in Fulton County schools.

Teachers In County's Colored Schools Announced

The names of the teachers of Macon county's rural Negro schools for 1943-44, as assigned by Mrs. J. M. Moore, county school superintendent, and Maeleen Arrant, Macon-Peach county Jeanes supervisor, are as follows: Montezuma, Ga., Georgian
August 2, 1943

Antioch, Barbara King; Barron's Lane, E. L. Wynn; Belvin, Betty Lloyd; Brown's Chapel, Effie Mitchell and Rebecca Davis; Culpepper, Robertha Haugabook; Cut-Off, Viola Porter; Davis Chapel, Edna M. Merritt; Felton's Chapel, Annie Kate Wilson; Flint River Farms, A. J. Martin, principal; Pauline Johnson, Florence Gray, Ernestine Burns, Jessie West, J. W. Saunders (agriculture) and another to be supplied; Garden Valley, Victoria Haugabook and Emmie Lockhart; Glorious Hope, Consiwilla J. Solomon; Grangerville, Josephine Williams; Hicks' Mill, Amy Odom; Hopewell, Evelyn Pace; Ideal, Vashti Lamar and Eric Odom; Mount Carmel, Lottie Green and Inez Lockhart; New York, Lilla Mae English; Phillip, Mary Engram and Edna Felton; Red Oak, Adella Harris; Shade Arnold, Willie Mae West and Shady Grove, Julia McKenzie. This list does not include the town schools.

Georgia

BOARD IS ASKED POST-WAR PLANS

augusta Ga. Herald

William F. Congdon, Seventh Ward member, tossed the first post-war plan into the meeting of the board of education Wednesday night. Sept. 30, 1943

His suggestion was for the construction of a vocational school and a Negro high school, buildings badly needed. No resolution was made, but he urged that the board be ready with plans to be put into motion immediately should the war end suddenly.

President T. M. Nickles immediately appointed Congdon chairman of a committee to make post-war plans.

Dawson, Ga., News
September 16, 1943

COLORED SCHOOLS WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 20TH

The colored schools of Dawson will open Monday morning, September 20, it was announced this week. Practically the same faculty and setup as guided the school last year will be effective this year. It is expected thater the enrollment will be about the same as a year ago.

Butler, Ga., Herald
September 23, 1943

Colored Schools of This County Have Auspicious Opening On Sept. 6th

(By R. L. McDougald)

School doors were opened again Monday, Sept. 6, to the colored students of the elementary and high departments of the Butler High School for another nine-months of work.

There were enrolled at this time 160 enthusiastic boys and girls eager to begin their course of study.

In the chapel exercises the principal advocated industrial education and encouraged the students to help farmers harvest their crops after school hours. A co-operative spirit has been exemplified by two groups of students, supervised by faculty members who are now assisting farmers in such a way as to be most beneficial.

The faculty for the year is:

Samantha Gray, 1st & 2nd Grades.
Azzie L. Mott, 3rd & 4th Grades.
Catherine McCarter, 5th and 6th Grades.
T. E. Smith, Social Science.
Ester M. West, Home Economics.
C. J. Street, Voc. Agri.
Jewel McDougald, Eng. & Music.
R. L. McDougald, Mathematics.

In the first meeting of the faculty the teachers were encouraged to think of their profession as one of dignity and honor. The principal, speaking on the subject, "The Role of the Teacher in the Present World Conflict," stressed the importance of a teacher's job, not only in the classroom, but in the community at large. The fact that teachers should teach children instead of subject-matter was clearly brought out. The blood, horror, and human waste of this war can only be redeemed through the building of a better world. This world can only be built while the war is going on, for there is no time to wait. Children are growing, developing, and learning every moment of the day. They are either growing and learning in the direction of a good life or a useless one. It is the duty of a teacher to help these children to adapt themselves to their ever-changing environment, whether in a world of peace or a world of war.

Board Changes Name Of Sparta Negro School

SPARTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—By order of the Hancock county board of education, the name of the colored school here, known as Sparta Agricultural & Industrial Institute, has been changed to Linton Ingraham High & Industrial school, thus honoring the founder, who died several years ago.

Coming here on October 10, 1910, Professor Ingraham established this school with the idea that all Negro children should be taught a trade and to fit themselves to be better workmen. Now in operation for 33 years, the same idea is still being carried out by his widow, Anna S. Ingraham, assisted by Professor W. H. Ingram, principal of the school, but no relation.

"Founder's day" will be observed soon and the pupils and patrons will celebrate the long successful record of this school which is located just outside the incorporate limits of Sparta.

Negro Tecahers Meet, Study Plans for the Future

McDonough, Ga., Advertiser
October 8, 1943

The Negro teachers of Henry County, under the direction of the supervisor, met at the Henry County Training School, in McDonough, Ga., September 18-25, for a Pre-Planning Conference. They selected as their theme: "Wartime Living for Peacetime Security."

The devotionals, forums, addresses, demonstrations and motion pictures were very helpful and inspiring. Through these sources of information the teachers, parents and ministers present were made to see the problems of grave concern in Henry County.

On the basis of these needs, Life-related Enterprises were tentatively planned on the various group levels.

An information center was set up in the Agricultural Shop. Materials included were: The teachers' professional books, school texts, consumer education and Health bulletins, var-

Lunch Room Being Efficiently Operated By Colored Schools

Rockmart, Ga., Journal
October 8, 1943

Since the Rockmart Colored School, in connection with other

anta; Mrs. Susan B. Service, Atlanta; Extension Dept., of Manelle Dempsey, Ga. Negro Elemen-

ied free materials and an ex-hibit showing school work done in the County Schools for the term 1942-43.

Among prominent guests at-Mrs. Henrietta L. Turner, Supt. of Schools; Rev. V. A. Edwards, Matthews, Athens; Mrs. Mar-Religious Ed., Fort Valley, Ga.; Mrs. B. E. Morgan, State Pres-Consultant, Ga. Congress; Dr. tary Schools.

ending the conference were: W. A. Mason, Public Health

agencies, is operating a lunch room for the purpose of conserving the health of the children and the community, it is vitally important that all persons who handle or have to do with the food be carefully examined in compliance with the regulations of the State Lunch Room, the principal, J. B. King, announced this week after studying a report made by Dr. O. C. Aderhold emphasizing the importance of the Victory School Program.

Later, effort will be made to carry this work further, Professor King said, so that every child and teacher in his community will be required to undergo a physical examination.

"The carrying out of such a plan is for the benefit of the entire community," the principal stated, "and in view of this fact as well as the fact that we have always had liberal and broad minded white people in our community, we respectively, earnestly and hopefully ask their unstinted cooperation and assistance."

Statesboro, Ga., Times and News
October 21, 1943

Colored School Has Ambitious Program

With the awareness of much needed improvement in the school plant and its agencies foremost in its mind, the P.-T.A. of Statesboro High and Industrial School, has launched its financial campaign.

Friday evening, October 8, at 8 o'clock a planning meeting was held at the school with President Amanda Smith presiding, business immediately began.

Principal J. Griffen Greene led a discussion which was widely approved by those present, including several patrons, teachers and responsible citizens interested in the advancement of the school.

The principal was elected chairman of the drive and H. K. Gross was named co-chairman.

The plan which is to be presented at the regular meeting of the P.-T. A. Thursday evening, October 14, provides for county-wide participation, coming through the junior high schools and churches of the county.

At the regular meeting, further organization will take form. The drive becomes effective immediately thereafter, and is scheduled to close early in November.

Key representatives were chosen from the four sections of the county. Among such persons the following, along with their vicinities, are listed: Willow Hill, John Green, Man Hall, Ell Cone; Pope's, Hartridge Hall, Dewey Lee; New Sandridge, James Jackson, James Presley, Rosa Williams and Nelson Sabb; Brooklet, Edward Johnson and Mike Bryant; New Hope, Corrie Everett and Tom Wigfall; Spring Hill, L. N. Jackson; Stilson, Lillie Hagins and Rev. John Hanshaw.

Swainsboro, Ga., Forest-Blade
October 21, 1943

EMANUEL COUNTY NEGRO COMMUNITY SCHOOL NEWS

The approaching close of the cotton and peanut harvest is reflected in the increased attendance. Jeanes Supervisor Bessie F. Britton visited us Wednesday 20th and gave assistance in getting the enlarged school program under way, which moved off to a good start.

Trustees and P. T. A. met Friday, October 1st in joint session. The P. T. A. voted to equip the lunchroom in keeping with standard requirements. Trustees voted to supply paid dietition and contribute twenty-five dollars monthly towards the cost of food. Trustee Eben Williams donated six cords of wood for winter heating. PTA Pres. Pearl Cross donated the use of her brooder equipment for the school's double victory poultry enterprise which will be conducted in her plant. Trustee James Bynes donated half a ton of fertilizer for the ten yard square and double victory garden enterprise. Prin. Smith announced that full laboratory-shop credit would be granted for each supervised clock-hour of farm work. Trustees financed principal's drawing account and voted to sponsor the enlarged school program. Series E bonds belonging to the school were directed to be converted into series F bonds, the institutionaltype. Prin. Smith was designated to effect the change. Provision for converting the school truck into a bus was deferred until next meeting. Total cash reported in his meeting forty-two dollars and twenty-six cents. Disbursements were: Double victory garden seed one dollar and seventy-seven cents, one roll of wire for garden ten dollars and fifty cents, one hundred barred rock chicks fifteen dollars, teachers transportation three dollars and fifty cents, for cutting and delivery to school of six cords of wood thirty-six dollars. Chairman Smith was designated to order the chicks to start the poultry enterprise. Sanitary improvements to meet state standards were voted.

Many Subjects To Be Taught

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution

Atlanta University's "People's College" begins its third session tomorrow, with many new courses designed to appeal to men and women interested in self-government. November 7, 1943

The courses will be given once a week for 12 weeks by members of faculties of Atlanta colleges and high schools and other persons who are specialists in their fields.

The courses include the following subjects: "Conversation, Manners and Etiquette," "Painting," "Handicrafts," "Language in Everyday Life," "Discovering Your Personality," "Marriage and Parenthood," "Your Health and How to Guard It," "Printing," "Show-Card Lettering," "Building Management and Maintenance," "Dentists' Assistants," "Financial Record Keeping," "Salesmanship," "Secretarial Practice and Office Management," "Business Mathematics," "How to Read Copy and Proof," "How to Preside at Meetings," "Public Speaking," "Everyday Law," "Logic," "Race War, and Postwar Problems," The World at War," "Labor Unions in the United States," and "The Negro."

The director of the college is Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University. Included on the faculty are Dorene Jolly, Dr. Nathaniel P. Tillman, John Hope II, Nazen Kazian, H. H. McLemore, Gladys Reid, Marjorie Wheeler Brown, Willis Laurence James, John H. Calhoun Jr., R. E. Cureton, C. A. Andrews, Ernestine McGill, J. J. Alexander, H. C. Jackson, J. B. Blayton, Dr. Joseph A. Pierce, C. Janet Clark, Henrietta Herod, B. F. Logan and Clarence A. Bacote.

TIC Club Holds Tree Program

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
November 15, 1943

The annual tree program of the TIC Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Providence Baptist church, with Dr. H. Reid Hunter, superintendent of city high schools, as guest speaker.

The program was presided over by Charles Gideon, teacher at Washington High school and principal of the evening school.

Gideon praised Dr. Hunter as a friend to youth, both white and black, and as "a Christian gentleman."

Dr. Hunter lauded the work being done in the community by the TIC Club, which means "To Improve Conditions."

He revealed that the Davis Street school is being converted to the use of Negro students and that the school, which will open next week, would be made a temporary junior high school to house the students taken from the rolls of Washington High, which burned last week. Later on it will be made an elementary school to help eliminate crowded conditions in the Negro elementary schools, Dr. Hunter said. He appealed to the parents and the public to help preserve public property. He said "destructive conditions" prevail now.

Remarks also were made by Dr. C. D. Hubert, pastor of Providence Baptist church, and J. C. Long. The invocation and the benediction were delivered by Father George Harper, of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Camilla, Ga., Enterprise
November 12, 1943

U. S. Lane Is New Rockdale School Head

BUY BONDS

Ulysees Simpson Lane of Moultrie, Ga., is the new head of Rockdale Colored School in Camilla, it has been announced. Lane succeeds Prof. M. Sanders who resigned the position he had held for thirteen years when he was called into the army.

Lane attended Allen University at Columbia, S. C., for two years and received his B. S. degree from Georgia State College at Savannah. He taught in Douglas for one year and for the past three years he has been superintendent of the colored school at Sale City.

He was an active member of the glee club at the colleges he attended and he plans to direct the school choruses organized under the direction of Prof. Sanders while he was head of the school.

Jackson, Ga., Progress-Argus
October 28, 1943

COLORED PTA TO SPONSOR SCHOOL LUNCH PROJECT

The colored Parent-Teacher group, Queenie Horne, president, met Thursday evening at the school house and voted to sponsor the school lunch project. Mattie E. Mosely, one of the teachers, is program and and finance chairman, and hopes to raise $200.00 with which to start the lunch room. The principal, Allegra Price Willis, states that nothing increases the attendance as much as the serving of lunches. The PTA hopes to get started by November 15.

Dedication Made Of Negro School

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, of State Teachers college, Montgomery, spoke at the dedication of South Girard Negro school Sunday afternoon. Felix Edmonds gave the history of the school.

Pearley Abercrombie also spoke. Prof. P. C. McCuen sang several numbers and played the accordian. A chorus of small children, led by Reuben Ezekiel, also sang.

Dinner was served to guests present. November 16, 1943

A. W. Fuller, principal of the school, is assisted in the work of the school by seven other teachers. About 300 students attend. Grades range from one to nine.

The schoolhouse, a brick structure, has eight rooms and cost $40,000. It was federally financed, the area in which it is located being regarded as one crowded by war conditions. The roof is of gray asphalt shingles.

This is the second month of the operation of the school in the new building.

Development Of Daily World BTWH Evening Atlanta, Ga. School Is Noted

By V. W. HODGES

The rapid growth and development of Atlanta's Booker T. Washington Evening School is a monument to the leadership of its principals and Board of Education officials, under whom it has found nurture and direction.

Organized in 1924, the Evening School has the good fortune of having had but two principals in its history, the late C. L. Maxey, who was succeeded by C. L. Gideons in 1931. Since its organization the school has enrolled over 30,000 students, men and women, who, because of the lack of educational opportunities or for economic reasons, were unable to attend day school, but who felt the great need for additional education and training.

Between two and three thousand students have been graduated since organization. From the commercial or business department alone, more than 300 graduates are at present gainfully employed in government service at Washington. Several have done further study and have won advanced degrees. Many now hold teaching positions in the Atlanta Public School System, with others holding good positions in many portions of the nation. One has the distinction of managing a Five and Ten Cents Chain Store with an all-colored personnel.

Attestation to the character and usefulness of one of the school's graduates will give indication of the type of program the school undertakes. It is the story of the heroic struggle of Oscar Billingslea. It is told by Mr. Roy Gentry, assistant chairman of the Board of the Coca Cola Company of Atlanta. Oscar worked in and around the Gentry home for sometime. An affliction seized him and it became necessary to Amputate both of his hands. The ordinary and faint-hearted would have given up but Oscar was undaunted. He forthright secured a carrier's route with the Atlanta Daily WORLD, where he sought no special favors. So impressed were his white friends with his determination and courage that they contributed enough cash with which to purchase steel hands. Mr. Gentry said of him "I know a young man, about twenty-two, whom I am very glad to count among my friends. His name is Oscar Billingslea. His skin is dark, but his character, disposition, and industry and philosophy of life make up a pattern that any man would do well to follow." Billingslea is a product of the Washington Evening School. He will enter Clark College this Fall on scholarship.

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Evening School has now taken its place alongside of Atlanta's Central Evening School for whites, the only two such institutions in Atlanta and the only one in the state for Negroes.

C. L. Gideons, affectionately called "Charlie" by many Atlantans, is a graduate of Clark College. He has pioneered both in his leadership and administration of affairs at the school. His personality has lent a radiance to the entire school environment. His keen civic consciousness and his awareness of the rights of all to share in the Good life have endeared him to the entire community.

The school has a faculty of thirty-five members. An enrollment of over 1500 last year is expected to be no greater than the anticipated enrollment this year, despite the lure of wartime opportunities and spiraling wages in certain industries.

Every Kentucky School Child May Get Lunch Through New Plan of Federal Food Agency

FEB 17 1943

Distributing Administration Will Pay Boards For Provisions Bought From Local Sources

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 16.—The day when a Kentucky school child tucks his lunch under his arm and trudges off to the classroom may soon be a thing of the past, it was indicated by plans announced today for a program of school lunches of the Food Distributing Administration.

Devised to offset problems now faced by local communities such as shortages of manpower, warehouse facilities and difficulties of transporting foods, the F.D.A. project will furnish finances for community school lunch programs, it was pointed out.

Avoids Warehouse Problem.

This is the plan. Community sponsors of lunch programs for youngsters in schools and welfare centers will purchase foods themselves from local farmers and merchants. The F.D.A. regional office then will reimburse them for the amount spent within a stipulated limit.

FEB 17 1943

This method of getting the food will enable those counties in the state that do not now have warehouse facilities to inaugurate an adequate school lunch program, Daniel K. Young, F.D.A. acting state supervisor, said.

Under the present school lunch program, which has been in operation for several years, the F.D.A. buys food stocks to support farm prices on more abundant crops and turns them over to state welfare departments for storage and distribution to school lunch rooms. This program will be continued in larger communities where warehousing is available and transportation difficulties are not so acute, Young said. These foods are supplemented with other products bought by the sponsor to complete a well balanced meal.

Under the new program a list of foods will be announced each month by Col. James H. Palmer, F.D.A. regional administrator, from which sponsors may select foods for their school lunches, Young explained. For example, the February list includes cheese, butter, fresh citrus fruits, apples, beans, cabbage, celery, turnips, spinach, mustard greens, onions, potatoes, eggs, dried beans, flour, peanut butter, fresh pork, and variety meats, he said.

"The type of lunches to be served will range from a complete hot lunch with milk to a part-lunch of milk and fruit," he said. "In addition to lunches, supplementary feedings at other than regular meal times, or breakfasts may be served, if the school authorities think it advisable.

FEB 17 1943

"The local committees must see that the food is bought, stored, prepared and served. If they already have a lunch program in operation, they must continue to contribute the same amount towards maintaining it."

Any public, parochial or private school or child welfare center operating on a nonprofit basis and not now being served with commodities through warehousing channels by the commodity distribution division of the State Department of Public Welfare is now eligible for this new program, the supervisor stated.

"Each youngster will receive his meal whether he is able to pay the cost or not," he added. "Sponsors preferably will be county school boards, or other educational systems, welfare centers or service organizations, with community and civic clubs as co-sponsors if desired."

Atlanta, Georgia
Daily World

Students Bring Suit Against School Board

FEB 5 1943

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS)—A suit was filed in the Clark Circuit Court, by George M. Martin, James V. Dyson and Jerre Wright colored students at Taylor High School, against the School Board of Jeffersonville, charging the defendant with failure to provide a board, be required to furnish uniform course of study in the Tay- the Clark Circuit Court a report lor High School as compared with from the office of the Board of the schools for white children.

Health as to the sanitary condition

It was alleged that at the local of the school and the condition of colored high school, no provisions the Physical structure of the build- are made for Physical Education ing.

FEB 5 1943

that the commercial course offered at the school is very unsatisfactory and ineffective, and that the buildings and grounds are unsanitary and detrimental to the health of the school children.

The plaintiffs ask that, within five days, the defendants, listed as Prof. William F. Vogel, superintendent of city schools; Dr. Ralph Bruner, president of the school board. and Orville P. Holmes and Frank E. Clegg, members of the

James L. Bottorff of the Circuit Court, Rev. M. J. Hendrieth is the president of the Jeffersonville NAACP ident of which is waging this fight. To his credit two colored attorneys represent them.

set for February 11, before Judge

Courier-Journal
Louisville. Ky.

The School Board Acts Promptly and Wisely

SEP 9 1943

The Board of Education lost no time in implementing the first one of the most significant of the recommendations made by the Works school survey. It has abolished the standing committees which in principle were intended to expedite the board's detail work but which in practice operated to exclude the public from open discussion of board policies. In doing so, board members have knowingly increased their burdens, but they have also taken a great step toward the democratization of school administration.

This decision, and the one which will make adult education classes available free of charge to white and Negro citizens, are hopeful indications of the objective attitude in which the board is approaching all of the problems set by the Works report. Its present action augurs well for a similar forthrightness where the questions involved are not quite so clear-cut and where personal considerations which might possibly prove painful are involved. Apparently the board is not disposed to let tradition override its consideration of the report.

SEP 9 1943

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Louisiana

See Upclimb In La. Rural Education

By LEON LEWIS

BATON ROUGE, La. — The annual report on the educational systems throughout the state of Louisiana disclosed that education for Negroes is steadily on the upclimb.

State Superintendent of Education John E. Coxe stated that emphasis has been placed upon rural education for Negroes, improvement in educational facilities and the utilization of all educational agencies for the improvement of rural life.

Although five parishes increased the term from seven to eight months last year and seven parishes conducted school nine months as compared with six the previous year, the rural Negro is still handicapped in his effort to justify a longer school term.

In the first place his low economic standards require the employment of children at home and on the farms and too frequently they are too poorly clothed and fed for a long walk to school and a long day in a cold school room.

Coxe further asserted that absence from school is often due to ill health caused by lack of proper food and nutrition and the prevalence of physical defects and the contagious and inherited diseases common to people uneducated and living under low economic conditions.

Negro Training School Opens; 533 Students

Bastrop, La.- Enterprise

With a staff of 20 teachers intact, the Morehouse Parish Training school began classes Monday. Enrollment figures reached a total of 533 through the 11 grades, with 353 in elementary school. Oct. 7. 1943.

Elementary teachers are the same group as last year: wives of M. H. Johnston, H. C. Steptoe, L. C. Griffin, L. A. Cain, Willie R. Smith, B. Conway Baker, Tivis Hunter and Willie Ruth Scott, Helen C. Harris, Annie V. Wynn and James Smith.

The replacement necessary in the high school this year was the home economics teacher. Teachers for the top four classes are: F. A. Reese, Marie Chapman, Z. M. Blake, Inez Duncan, L. M. Chappell, Lillie B. Scott, Gladys Johnson and S. P. Moore.

A. H. Jackson is starting his 11th year as principal of the Training school. He holds a master's degree in education. Every teacher in the school holds a bachelor arts degree and majored in the subject which he is teaching.

Number enrolled in each grade is as follows: first, 46; second, 75; third, 58; fourth, 43; fifth, 46; sixth, 44; seventh, 41; freshman, 80; sophomore, 50; junior, 35; senior, 18.

All high school students in the parish attend the Training school. Colored children from Bastrop attend the elementary division, with rural students attending rural schools.

MEETING OF COLORED FOLK

Ackerman, Miss. Plaindealer
September 17, 1943

There will be a meeting of the colored trustees, teachers and patrons of Choctaw County Friday, September 17, at 10 o'clock at Choctaw County Training School.

This is an important meeting; you are urged to attend.

The Choctaw County schools are each planning to do an excellent job during the 1943-44 scholastic year. Already the three larger schools at Spay, Weir, and Ackerman have begun to plan and discuss things that will help to solve the problems that are facing us in our schools and communities now.

For the pre-school meeting, plans have been made to discuss with the county teachers, some of the things that we, as teachers, can do with the children that will improve the appearance of the buildings and grounds with little or no cost.

It is the hope of each teacher that, in spite of difficulties, this will be the best school year in the history of the Choctaw County schools.

Velma Ware Robinson,
Jeanes Teacher
W. E. McIntire,
Co. Supt. of Education.

Aberdeen, Miss. Examiner
October 14, 1943

Negro School Work Progressing Nicely

Until stopped by the rain, Wednesday, splendid progress was being made in constructing the new negro school. Foundation "footings" have been completed, and forms built for some of the upper cement foundations. Most of the gravel and sand needed is ready at hand, and a few days of clear weather will have the foundations ready for the brick-masons.

Waynesboro, Miss. News
September 30, 1943

Wayne County Colored School Opens

The colored schools of Wayne county opened September 20th under the carefully planned supervision of E. T. Cooley and the Jeanes teacher, Ruby Davis. The Superintendent discussed with the teachers on punctuality and responsibilities for the coming scholastic year. He also had the county Health Nurse to speak to the teachers about the County Health Department's free service to help protect the health of the colored boys and girls. Although there were a shortage of teachers, he tried to see that a teacher was sent to each school. There were very few schools that failed to open.

The Jeanes Teacher put into each teacher's hand a piece of material which would help get a war time program started in their locality. She explained every curriculum that may handicap their progress. Ruby Davis is credited for her efficient service she has rendered in the county.

The Teachers' Association was organized with officers as follows: Paul Jordan, President; J. M. Carter, Vice-Presidetn; Rosie Powe, Secretary; Girtha L. Powe, Assistant; M. A. Dubose, Treasurer.

Chellie Estes, Reporter.

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NEW JERSEY

FIGURES IN TRENTON SCHOOL BAN SUIT

OCT 9- 1943

Defender
Chicago. Ill

Principals in the fight against race discrimination in the Trenton, N. J., schools are shown above conferring with their lawyer, Atty. Robert Queen. The case, in which two mothers are demanding that the Trenton school board lift the ban which denies their children entrance to an all-white junior high school has attracted wide attention. Involved here, left to right, Mrs. Berline Williams, Atty. Queen, Mrs. Williams' son, Leon, Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth and her daughter, Janet. — Photo by Teresa Staats.

MOTHERS STRIVE TO END JIM CROW AT N. J. SCHOOL

Nashville. Tenn.
Globe and Independent

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16—(ANP)—Two mothers, Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth and Mrs. Berline Williams, are seeking to break the city's 20-year-old jim crow school policy by compelling the board of education to accept their children at Junior No. 2 school. A New Jersey law forbids the exclusion of children from any public school because of color.

AUG 17 1943

The board's attorney, Henry M. Hartman, admitted the segregation when he asked the supreme court to dismiss the application of the two Negro mothers for the transfer of their children to another school.

AUG 17 1943

Negro children in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades are restricted to the New Lincoln Junior high school. They are barred from the city's four other junior high schools.

According to the ruling, one boy, Leon Williams, is forced to walk 16 blocks to the jim crow school, though Junior No. 2 school is but three blocks from his home. The parents also charge that the "New" Lincoln school, built in 1922 when the jim crow policy was put into effect, is overcrowded and offers an inferior curriculum.

PARENTS SUE TO SMASH N.J. SCHOOL BAN

Defender
Chicago. Ill

TRENTON, N. J.—Parents of two Negro children who have been denied entrance to a "lily white" junior high school, filed suit in the New Jersey Supreme Court here last week, demanding that the Board of Education be required to abandon its policy of discrimination.

The complainants, Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth and Mrs. Berline Williams, have taken action on the advice of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The hearing is set for an early sitting of the court, with Atty. Robert Queen representing the plaintiffs.

According to Mrs. Williams, her son, Leon, is 12 years of age and, although he lives within a short distance of Junior high school No. 2, he is compelled to attend the all-colored New Lincoln Junior high school, 16 blocks distant. The daughter of Mrs. Hedgepeth, Janet, also 12 years old, lives on Walnut street. She must walk 12 blocks in order to get to the colored school, where she is sent by the board.

Both contend that the Lincoln building is a combination elementary and junior high school and, as a result, it is overcrowded as well as unusually far away from their home.

The parents contend further that New Jersey has no law prohibiting any child from entering any public school in the state, color notwithstanding. The local school board, however, is determined to perpetuate an old custom of racial segregation, the complainants declare.

18f-1943

Mrs. FDR Praises Teachers In Harlem Neighborhood Work

PM
New York, N. Y.

They Show Desire to Make Better World, She Tells School's Celebration

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said yesterday that the teachers' interest in the children at the All Day Neighborhood School in Harlem, PS 142 at 242 W. 144th St., "shows the unity of the people" in their desire to make a better world "for which we are fighting."

She attended the first anniversary celebration of the school. The children put on a pageant, *The History of Harlem.*

"I hope as time goes on more and more of us will work together for the good of all of us," she said.

The school's program is designed to meet the needs of the children living in the community. Recreation is woven into the educational program, and emphasis is placed on the interrelation between the school and the community resources.

Special teachers—called 'group' teachers—work from 10:40 a.m. to 5 p.m. Between 11 and 3 they work with selected classes on special projects. From 3 to 5 each group teacher is in charge of one of the six clubs, which comprise the afternoon recreation center.

The Public Education Assn. provides a director, her assistant, and a social worker to help develop the educational and recreational pattern.

Mrs. Roosevelt accepts flowers from the children of Harlem's All Day Neighborhood School. Daniel G. Krane, principal of the school, looks on. *Photo by John Albert, PM*

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Harlem School Show

The history of Harlem. from the day of the Indian to now, was unfolded before a distinguished audience, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, by Harlem public school children yesterday.

The pageant, a colorful demonstration of the All-Day Neighborhood School program, was presented at Public School 194, at 232 W. 144th St., one of two schools participating in a program to show the value of recreation as a part of education.

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke briefly.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

7 PUPILS IN HARLEM WIN ESSAY AWARDS

Mayor at Ceremony Praises 'Good People' of the Area

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia reaffirmed his interest in "the good people of Harlem" as against those "who want to thrive on violation of the law, whether it be gambling or numbers," in awarding prizes yesterday at City Hall to seven school children from the area who were winners in an essay contest on the lives of outstanding Negroes.

The Mayor then, in apparent reference to criticism of the administration for closing the Savoy Ballroom in Harlem, declared he was "not going to protect any place of amusement, no matter where it is, if it is operating unlawfully."

"No one has the right to operate a place of amusement in violation of the law," he said, "whether it be in Harlem or any other section of the city. There will be no change of policy in that regard. I am perfectly willing to be misunderstood and abused in my efforts to protect the good and decent men and women of this city and I'm going to do just that."

The contest winners were praised by the Mayor for their "hard study and devotion to their tasks."

The first prize, $10 in war stamps and a copy of the biography of Dr. George Washington Carver, autographed by the author, Rackham Holt, and his subject was awarded to Etta Lee Willis, 11 years old, a pupil at Public School 157.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

New Group Fights Racism In Schools

In a recent five-day session, a group of NYC public school teachers known as the Franz Boas Workshop for Human Relations, under the direction of Herbert Chaimas, discussed and worked out ways and techniques for teaching democracy and defeating fascism by combatting racism in the NY public schools.

The procedure of the sessions took two forms. The first step was toward self-education through detailed discussions over reports by various members, of books on the question of race.

An extensive bibliography of works by eminent authorities was selected by Dr. Bernard of Columbia University, as a basis for discussion and guidance in working out projects and units of study.

BOOKS NAMED

Some of the books discussed on Tuesday were: *Race and Cultural Relations; Deep South; Brothers Under the Skin; The Negro in Brazil,* and *Jews in the Gentile World.*

The next step was to work out study units to be introduced into the school curriculum. The present history courses in the school system do not incude the achievements of the Negro, nor his contributions to our history and culture.

The Workshop is recognized by the Board of Education, and is under the supervision of Dr. Bristow, who termed it a "pilot group."

'LIBRARY' OF TOYS SET UP AT SCHOOL

Children Who Take Good Care of Borrowed Playthings Soon Become Owners

As the children came in their eyes showed delighted surprise, and as they went out their arms were full of toys. At the opening of the Toyery, a toy-lending "library" at the Ethical Culture School, 33 Central Park West, twenty children from the school's community play center, for once in their lives had plenty of toys.

The most wonderful thing about it, they soon found out, was that after selecting the doll, teddy bear, doll house, furniture or airplane they liked best from the well-stocked shelves, they could take it home for a week. Many of these children have no toys of their own.

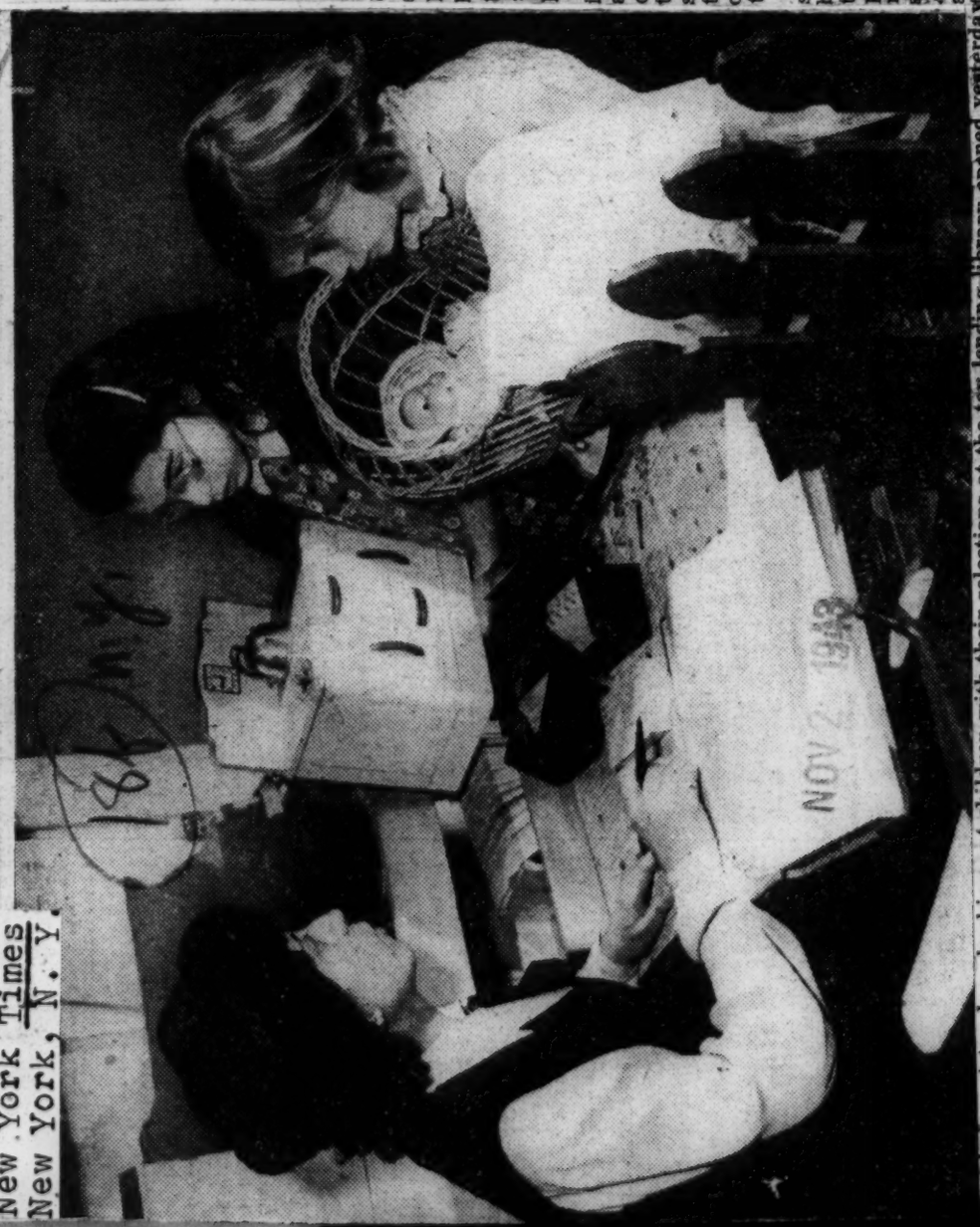
Pupils in the fifth grade of the school started the toy-lending library, suggesting to their parents and friends that they could donate unused or outgrown toys. Plans are being made to recondition the toys for distribution in the neighborhood. With the sponsorship of the school's Parent-Teacher Association, the mothers fixed up a storeroom in the basement for the toys. If this first toy-lending library is successful, a toy-lending library will be organized in the neighborhood to provide for all unprivileged children.

Children are allowed to borrow toys for a week, signing for it as one does for a library book, and promising to take good care of it. Each week the borrower must bring the toy back, to show it is in good condition.

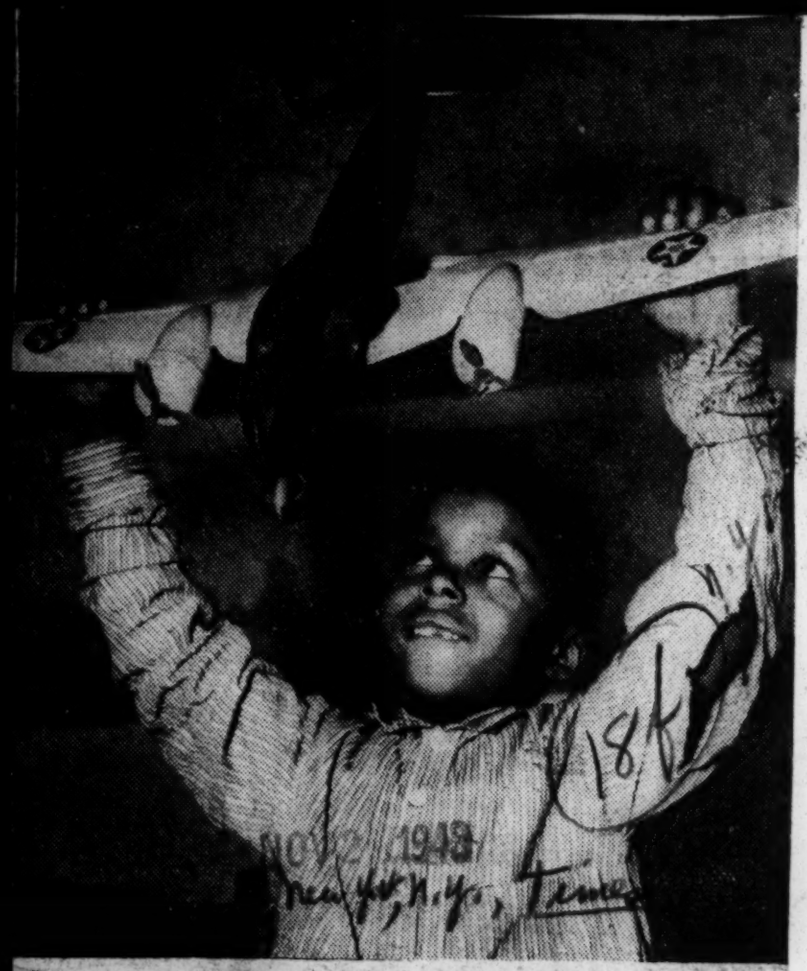
Such a system requires a continuous flow of donated toys, and children at the school are being made to recondition toys, also.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

LOANS THAT BRING JOY TO YOUTHFUL BORROWERS



A parent-teacher checking out children with their selections at the toy-lending library opened yesterday at the Ethical Culture School.



In this case a plane was the request

Teachers Urge Broad Harlem Youth Program

A far-reaching program of education and recreation for Harlem's children and youth, to be put into effect with the opening of the public schools in September, was urged yesterday by the New York Teachers Union, in a letter to Schools Superintendent John E. Wade.

A conference of Harlem leaders and teachers should be called at once to prepare the program, which would involve no great immediate expendi[illegible], which was signed by Charles [illegible] Hendley Teachers Union President.

"The recent disturbance in the Harlem area," it stated, "has made us deeply conscious of the fact that the schools in that area must assume ever greater responsibilities and activities. The schools must engage in new and extraordinary activities so that the full energies of our Harlem children can be led into constructive channels. Our Harlem children are thrice discriminated against—as Negroes, as children forced into a ghetto, as children of parents to whom equality is denied.

"We feel that our schools are among the best centers for planning new sources of interest for the adolescent boys and girls."

Proposals of the Teachers Union, as presented in the letter to the Superintendent of Schools, are as follows:

1. "That you call a conference of Harlem leaders and teachers to discuss the situation.

2. "That P. S. 113, 120, 136, 194, 139, 68 and Wadleigh High School gymnasiums be made available Friday and Saturday evenings for programs [illegible]ding entertainment and educational features for the youth of the Harlem area. We are certain that we can get the utmost cooperation from entertainers to make these programs constructive and worthwhile. We have, too, an opportunity to put the talents of our Negro children to work.

3. "That workshops after school be organized to produce gifts for soldiers. Harlem children are anxious to contribute to the war but thus far, there is no all embracing program that engages the attention of our Harlem children.

4. "That a wide program of after school clubs be organized such as Negro History Clubs, Science Clubs, Dramatic, Art and Music Groups.

5. "That planning for these activities begin now so that a program can be put into action when school reopens.

"We propose these immediate measures," the letter continued, "so that the schools can become a more effective agency in attracting our young people to organized, constructive activities which will be of infinite benefit to them and ouar country's war program.

"We urge that you establish a permanent planning committee composed of Harlem leaders and teachers with a view toward taking up the basic problems that confront our Negro [illegible] such as job tra[illegible] job placement and child c[illegible] centers.

"We wish to emphasize that the immediate measures we propose involve no great expenditures. There are numerous agencies and individuals who are eagerly awaiting the opportunity to give their services.

"We know how deeply you are interested in the welfare of our Harlem children and offer our full resources in planning and carrying out our suggestions.

"Let us not wait for more tragic incidents to awaken us fully to the need of immediate action on our part."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TEACHERS WILL HEAR LECTURES ON NEGRO

Course Sponsored by Inter-Faith Group to Start Tomorrow

A course entitled "The Negro in the American Scene" will be taken by teachers in the city school system at Junior High School 120, 1 East 120th Street, for fifteen Mondays, beginning tomorrow, it was announced yesterday by the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem. The committee, an inter-faith, inter-racial group which seeks to improve the economic, social and living conditions of local Negroes, has cooperated with the Board of Education in formulating the program for the course.

The course is intended to present the achievements of the Negro in the United States. "With this background of authoritative and scientific data," said the announcement, "teachers of Negro children will be better equipped to stimulate and guide their pupils, and teachers of white children will be better prepared to function in the area of inter-racial and inter-cultural education."

Dr. Abraham Ehrenfeld, principal of the school, is coordinator of the series of lecture and is, in large part, responsible for its content.

Parents Win First Round In Hillburn School Fight

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The parents of Hillburn won their first round in their fight against the jim crow school system this week when State Commissioner of Education George D. Stoddard summoned representatives of the Ramapo school board and parents to Albany to determine whether there are two legal school districts in Hillburn.

On Wednesday Judge John A. McKenna, of Children's Court fined the 22 parents who have refused to send their children to the half century old frame Brook school each $10 and suspended the fine on condition that the parents send their children to an accredited school within a reasonable time.

To comply with this order the parents returned to the main school with their children Thursday morning, but were met at the steps by J. Edgar Davidson, president of the school board, who refused them admission. He ordered them to take their children back to the Brook school if they did not want to appear in court again. He called them a lot of goats charging that they were being led by outsiders.

The children then returned to Brook Mission where they have been attending classes since early in September, taught by Mrs. Alice Avery Lee, of Nyack; Miss Van Dunk, former teacher; Mrs. Mary Overton, one of the parents, and Miss Mildred DeGroat.

Stoddard's summons however prevents any further court action until he has made a decision.

The main school to which the Negro children have been denied admission was built in 1912 and can accommodate 240 children. It now has an enrollment of 103 pupils, 71 white and 32 Negro. If the 56 Negro children due at the Brook School should be accepted there will be a majority of Negroes in the school. At present both schools have three teachers each with two classes.

In 1931-32 the parents protested the condition of the Brook School to the school board and Attorney William T. Andrews, who was called in protested to the commissioner of education. The commissioner stated that separate schools were possible if authorized by the local school board. Later when Andrews went to the Assembly he abolished the separate school clause.

Two years ago Hillburn parents complained again and were told that a centralized school district was going to be established and Brook School would be abolished.

This year when school opened parents matters of factly took their children to the main school ignoring the ramshackle Brook School. They were refused but the State board of education notified the Ramapo school board that segregation was a violation of the State [illegible]. The board hel[illegible] hurried meeting and gerrymandered the school districts so that Highway 17 was used as the dividing line for the two schools. The few families of the east of the highway were allowed to send their children to the main school. The Negro families on the other side must keep their children in the Brook School which is 75 feet from the highway.

"If children fr[illegible] Ramapo and Sloatsburg can be [illegible]nto the main school, as they a[illegible]en our children have the same right," Mrs. Howard Van Dunk, president of the local NAACP told the thousand people gathered at the NAACP's mass meeting in the Golden Gate ballroom Sunday. "The geographical difference was set up only after we registered our protest and we intend to keep on fighting this injustice." She told also of the letters of support and encouragement that have come in from various sections of the State.

Mrs. Mary Overton, one of the thirty parents from Hillburn who came to New York for the mass meeting which was called to raise funds for textbooks for the 52 children attending the mission school, told how one of her three children had said, "Mother, I'm very tired of this fight, but we want to go to a better school." "I'm willing to make one sacrifice," Mrs. Overton, a pretty young woman, said, "I'm ready to go to jail even if they fine me five or ten years."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney in charge of the case, compared conditions in Hillburn with conditi[illegible]n the south. "But there is no reason to tolerate this condition so long as we have the law on our side," he said.

Raymond Pace Alexander, celebrated Philadelphia lawyer who came to New York to attend the meeting, told the story of the 1932 Berwyn school case in Chester County, Pa., which lasted three years but which was won by the Negro parents. "The greatest danger to us in the world is Fascism on the home front," he said.

Albert Deutsch, PM feature writer, paid tribute to the courageous fathers and mothers of Hillburn and declared that the local school board should have been on trial instead of the parents. He pointed out that the school board has violated a State law which expressly forbids segregation in the public schools.

Rev. Adam Clayton Powell in his collection speech said, "Whenever the colored man loses every common man suffers with him." But he pointed out that everytime Negroes have stuck together they have never lost a battle. He suggested that a wire be sent Governor Dewey asking him to set the Hillburn case right immediately.

The Rockland County Citizens Comimttee formed spontaneously to give support to the Hillburn citi-in Hillburn. Teddy Wilson and his zens in their struggle were repre-orchestra from Cafe Society entersented by Mr. and Mrs. John O'Mal-tained during the intermission. ley and the famous Broadway actor Will Geer and his wife. The committee pledged $100.

Among the other pledges was one of $25 from the Bryn Mawr Branch of the NAACP brought by Mr. O. B. Cobb who had been one of the leaders in the Berwyn school fight.

The meeting opened with a prayer by Rev. Thomas Amos, one time pastor of the Brook Mission

PM
New York, N. Y.

All God's chillun got bones

A BUNCH OF ten-year-olds in P. S. 6 had fun recently dramatizing *Meet Your Relatives*, a story about the human race, written by Dr. Gene Weltfish and published by PM, Nov. 21, with Ad Reinhardt cartoons.

The dramatization was put on in the school auditorium at 85th St. and Madison Ave. with some of the youngsters in cap and gown—professors, see? They sang in chorus—

I got bones,
You got bones,
All God's chillun
They got bones—

The fourth to sixth-grade children in the audience applauded when one of the professors said, "Race, religion or nationality does not put a ceiling on intelligence." They waved their hands frantically to answer script-questions and sang along with the professors, in evident enjoyment.

A pudgy boy explained that "the shape of the head is not a racial characteristic," and the professors came up with these words written by the teacher and sung to *All God's Chillun:*

Some are round
And some are long
But if they're human
We're with them strong—

The following ditty, to the tune of *Pistol Packin' Mama,* illustrated the way the world had shrunken:

We used to think of neighbors
As living right next door
But times have changed
And now today
It's different from before—

A lot of the text of the PM article was used in the dramatization, and the kids seemed to understand it. They should have; they all belonged to class IG-1, the IG standing for *Intellectually Gifted.* Their intelligence quotients ranged from 130 to 179, which is from superior to genius. That is smarter than a Congressman.

NEW YORK

Hillburn "White" School Gets Colored Teachers

Philadelphia, Pa.
Tribune

HILLBURN,, N. Y.—A new victory for Democracy was won on the home front when on October 12th the Ramapo Central District School Board announced that the colored teachers of Jim Crow Brook school were to be transferred to Hillburn Main school.

The children who had been kept out of school on "strike" by their parents since September 8th, the day school opened, are attending what was formerly the "white" school begining on Monday of this week.

NEW YORK ORDERS JIM CROW SCHOOLS OUT OF THE STATE

St. Louis, Mo.
Argus

No Separate School Law Invoked

HILLBURN, N. Y.— (Calvin's [illegible] Service) —Both white and colored children must be taught in the same classes, the State Department of Education ruled this week. The order was issued by Commissioner of Education George D. Stoddard after he had probed the attempt of the local school authorities to force colored children into an old dilapidated building.

Acting on the advice of Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Attorney, the parents refused this arrangement and kept the students out of the Brook school. Davidson, after failing in his threats, finally ordered the truant officer to hail the parents into court.

During this time, the parents set up a private school and hired a colored teacher to instruct their children while battling for their right The court fined the parents $10 each for failing to send their children to a recognized school, but suspended sentences until the state could rule on the controversy.

APPOINTED SCHOOL SUPERVISOR

Bee
Chicago, Ill

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—(ANP) —Frank Turner, former first assistant in health education at Tilden high school, reported to work Monday as supervisor of recreational, athletic, cultural and civic authorities in the junior high schools. The job is distinguished as the most responsible position ever held by a Negro in the New York City public schools.

The newly appointed superintendent will work out of he office of Dr. Eliaw Lieberman, superintendent in charge of junior high schools, at the board of education.

Turner became the highest ranking Negro in the New York school system back in 1939 when he was promoted to the position of first assistant in health education at Tilden high school, Brooklyn, as a result of a civil service examnation.

Hillburn Parents Win

The lowly folk in the Ramapo Hills of New York State have won a magnificent battle. Courier

They have smashed jim crowism, caused their jim crow school to be closed, and forced their admittance to the school attended by ALL the children of Hillburn.

They did not have much education, and probably none in the town could boast of a Bachelor of Arts degree.

They are poor folk, living simply, scarcely making ends meet; but they are also old American stock—Negro, Indian, German and English—stemming from Revolutionary times, and very stubborn about what they think is right.

They decided that a jim crow school was not right and they refused to send their children there any more, even withstanding threats of jail. Pittsburgh, Pa

How much farther would we be along the road of progress if the Negroes in every community showed the spirit of the "little people" of Hillburn, N. Y.?

Children, Teachers Go To Hillburn Main School In Victory Over Jim Crow

Defender
Chicago, Ill

HILLBURN, N. Y.—A new victory was won on the home front this week when the Ramapo Central District School Board announced that the Negro teachers of Jim Crow Brook school were to be transferred to Hillburn Main School.

The children who had been kept out of school on "strike" by their parents since September 8, the day school opened, will attend what was formerly the "white" school.

The announcement came on the heels of a decision rendered the preceding day, that segregated Brook School would be abandoned and that all children of the community, Negro and white, would attend the Main School, which for 55 years prior had been attended only by white pupils.

The decision was that of State Commissioner of Education George D. Stoddard. Thurgood Marshall and Donald Crichton, N.A.A.C.P attorneys, acting on behalf of the Hillburn Negro parents, had appealed the refusal of the Hillburn school authorities to grant Negro children entry to the Main School.

The N.A.A.C.P. contentions were that the Brook School was unsafe and inadequate, that it was uneconomical to maintain two schools when the Main School could accommodate all children of the town, and that the Hillburn school board's hasty zoning, following the children's efforts to register early this fall, was done with intent to segregate on a racial basis. Mr. Stoddard's opinion upheld the parents' petition on all counts.

While the opinion of Mr. Stoddard made immediately effective the abolishing of Brook school and the integration of Negro children into Main School, the school board asked that they not begin attending classes until Monday, Oct. 18. This was in order to equip classrooms, the seats which had to be transferred from the abandoned school.

All reports from Main School, where the zoning ordinance had permitted the (forty-three) Negro pupils to register three weeks ago, give evidence that complete harmony is expected to prevail when the rest of the colored children arrive. According to Miss Nina Strickle, principal of Main School, relations between the white children and those Negro children already admitted were indistinguishable from relations among the white children or among the Negro ones.

The segregated school system just abolished had existed since 1888, when Brook School was built. Inequalities between it and the other school were evident. It was 55 years old, shingle-roofed and shingle-walled, and had to take care of 88 Negro children. Main school is a comparatively modern structure, of brick built in 1913, and it had eight rooms, which were intended this year to accommodate 56 white children.

Seven white pupils of the Main School were withdrawn by their parents because 55 Negro pupils and three Negro teachers formerly at the antiquated Brook School will be transferred there.

It was expected that by the end of the week at least 10 more white children would be taken out of the school by their parents, and most of them will be sent to the Roman Catholic school in nearby Suffern.

With A Grain of Salt

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

UP IN HILLBURN, New York, some Negro fathers and mothers are putting up a heroic fight against the segregation of their children by the Hillburn school board. PM has been featuring this fight for several weeks, and as I write this, the latest copy of that paper announces that four mothers, eighteen fathers, and forty-nine children have been summoned to court, because they have refused to have anything to do with the town's Jim Crow school. According to PM, all but three of the eighteen fathers stood ready to accept jail sentences rather than submit to the $10 fine for violation of school-attendance laws. Of course the NAACP is helping them in their protest.

DR. DAVIS

These are not "big" Negroes. Simple, ordinary housewives and working men, they have everything to lose and only principle to gain in this fight. Hillburn is a small town. The chairman of the school board is the local "rich man" and the town's biggest employer. It is only natural to suppose that the other employers would be in sympathy with him, as well as all the "best" people. These fathers and mothers have taken all of that into account, and they are still on strike against the board. They are a courageous group. And though their action will probably not make for so called "better racial feeling," like lancing a boil, it is a necessary step; and if successful, it will make Hillburn a better place for both races.

Frankly, I do not believe that such a strike could occur down here (I hope I am wrong). In the first place, the Negro leaders of practically every community would advise against it on the grounds that it would cause "trouble" (that ominous and repressive Southern term). Then there would always be some brother, claiming friendship (backdoor, of course) with Mr. Charlie, who would take care of the matter.

Another cautious and far-seeing citizen would solemnly warn the group that Negroes could not afford to rile the white folks until after they had made their contributions to the new church, or new "Y," or whatnot which Negroes are forever planning to build. And so it would go, the forces of Negro selfishness and conservatism over-riding any constructive action. And if you went far enough South, the element of terrorism would enter the picture. No, it could not easily happen here. In spite of the Jim Crow pattern in Hillburn, the social atmosphere is much clearer there than it can be here at the present time. Because it is in the North, protest in Hillburn can be a relatively free and impersonal matter. And that is extremely important.

We in the South have not yet learned that strikes and other forms of collective bargaining can be objective. The victims and the beneficiaries of an entrenched system of patronage and oppression, we somehow feel that "organize" is a dangerous word, that it means an attack on Mr. So-and-so, that somehow it implies something unsporting and ungentlemanly. When you talk of striking, the average Negro begins to think of his "personal entanglements" and to count the individual cost to himself. Under the persistent hammering of the labor leaders, Negro workers are beginning to learn and to use pressure techniques; but the average citizen—both ignorant and educated—very seldom thinks in such terms.

I recently attended an interracial gathering at which the question of the "way out" for the Negro was discussed. The thing that impressed me most was that nobody even mentioned the fact that "pressure" methods could or should be used by the Negro to gain some of the desired ends. Such a thing seemingly never entered the minds of the sponsors of the meeting.

In recent months, certain Southern Negro leaders have foolishly decided to work out our problem here without Northern influence. I recommend that they make a study of the Hillburn case. In its orderly, legal, but uncompromising use of pressure techniques, it furnishes a good model for Southern imitation.

18f-1943
Wilson, N. C., Daily Times
January 13, 1943

SEEK RAISE FUND FOR 'PENNY' MILK IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Drive Launched At Mass Meeting Sunday; Negro Ministers and Leaders Meet Tomorrow Night; Seek Raise $320 To Finance Project Through $1 A Month Pledges.

To stimulate more milk production and consumption, the Federal Government has arranged for school children to buy one-half pint of milk at the schools for one cent under the following conditions: For each half-pint of milk the Federal Government will pay two cents if the school child pays one cent and a sponsoring agent pays about one cent. Any child, poor or rich, can buy as many bottles as he has pennies to pay for it and there is milk available to buy.

This milk program was recently started in the white grammar schools of the city. It was made possible by the fine white Elk organization. This organization assumed the sponsorship and is paying around $800. for this very worthwhile program.

The school officials are very anxious that this program be started in the Negro grammar schools because the health records of Negro children show that they need to drink much more milk than they do. It has been estimated that at least three or four hundred children in the two grammar schools, Sam Vick and Sallie Barbour, would drink a half-pint of milk at one cent each daily. This would necessitate a sponsorship fund of at least $80. a month for the next four calendar months if the program began February 1st.

On last Sunday afternoon a mass meeting was called at the Darden high school to discuss the matter and to see what the Negroes of the community thought of it. The fine group present was very much in favor of the program, voted to help sponsor it if other agencies and persons in the community would assist and elected the following officers: Elaine C. Lee, secretary; Marie Delaney, treasurer, and Prof. M. D. Williams, chairman.

The officers were instructed to call a meeting at the Darden high school library Thursday evening at 8 o'clock and invite all the ministers and club leaders in the city. All the ministers and club leaders' names and addresses that were stated at the meeting will be sent a notice to attend this meeting. We are sure some were missed and urge you to come whether you receive a notice or not. You may consider this article as your official notice. At this meeting we hope to further develop plans to get this program started as soon as possible.

In the meantime, we are asking every Negro in the city who can and will to pledge and pay at least $1. or as much as he possibly can for four months, paying the first $1. or amount pledged on or before January 25th. You may give your pledge and money to any of the teachers, principals of the Negro city schools or the officers of the Sunday meeting. An accurate record of all monies paid will be kept and the money returned to the contributors if enough is not raised to make the program possible.

We feel that all Negroes in the city whether or not they have children in school or any children at all are interested in the Negro children of the city participating in any program offered that will help them grow healther and stronger. Your cooperation and support in this splendid program will prove this feeling on our part to be a fact.

M. D. Williams, Chairman.

Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
July 6, 1943

Reserve Fund For Negro Schools Sought In Vance

Henderson, July 5.—(Special)—A total of $20,000 was asked of the Vance Board of County Commissioners by the Vance County Board of Education today to be placed in a reserve fund toward construction of new Negro school buildings in Henderson, when building operations can be resumed after the war. The matter was taken under advisement by the commissioners following adjournment of the joint meeting of the two bods, at which the school request was presented.

Commissioners were in regular session today to consider the new 1943-44 budget after having gone thoroughly nto the estimates for the new year at a called meeting two weeks ago. The education board was holding its regular monthly meeting for the purpose of conferring with the commissioners after the school group had adopted its budget at a called meeting held last Friday night.

Durham, N. C. Herald
August 10, 1943

Negro School Building Finished At Creedmoor

Richmond, Va., Aug. 9.—(Special)—An elementary school building for Negro pupils at Creedmoor, N. C., constructed by the Federal Works Agency as a war public works project, has been completed and will be put into operation in September, Kenneth Markwell, FWA regional director, announced.

The building, a one-story frame structure containing six classrooms and auxiliary rooms, will provide accomodations for approximately 200 pupils. The existing Negro school at Creedmoor was badly overcrowded during the past school year as a result of the demolition of three small school buildings on the Camp Butner reservation, which were torn down when the camp was constructed.

The new school was erected by the P. S. West Construction Company of Statesville, general contractor. The site was furnished by the Granville County Board of Education. The entire cost of construction and equipment, estimated at $33,000, will be paid by the Federal Works Agency from Lanham Act funds.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
October 6, 1943

Banner Elk School Has 300 Enrollment

BANNER ELK, N. C., Oct. 5.—Zelzah McCoury, principal of the Banner Elk school, announced today over 300 pupils were enrolled for the fall term. The faculty consists of Mr. McCoury and Mrs. W. A. Banner, seventh grade teachers; Mrs. L. S. Askew, sixth grade; Marshall Ward, fifth grade; Mrs. F. H. Perry, fourth grade; Miss Lucy Vance, third grade; Miss Laura Hall, second grade; Mrs. Douglas VonCanon, first grade, and Mrs. Gladys Shomaker Blanton, music teacher. Mrs. W. A. Banner is librarian.

The school has given a series of chapel programs, including programs on war bonds and stamps sales, songs and poems, and dramatization of Negro spirituals.

The school lunch room recently was opened under the supervision of Mrs. J. S. Guignard. Student help will be used in its operation. Under the direction of Mrs. W. A. Banner the students have sold over $8,000 worth of war bonds and stamps.

Lincolnton, N. C. News
Sept. 16 1943

Negro Teachers Elect Officers

Chatham county Negro teachers, at their recent county-wide meeting elected the following officers: J. E. Taylor principal of the Goldston High school, president: Ernest Ramsey, vice president: Louise Durham, secretary and Thelma Siler treasurer.

At the meeting DeLois Edwards briefly outlined phases of school work as it effects classroom teachers with emphasis on health education embracing cleanliness, sanitation, beautification of school plant and grounds and safety education. She then outlined the program to be conducted through the schools during the month of September for the War Loan Drive.

Superintendent J. S. Waters, the speaker, urged each teacher to accept the challange and to feel more keenly the responsibility resting upon them as public servants. He spoke briefly of the twelfth grade program, asking each teacher to become better acquainted with it.

PROFESSIONAL MEETING
OF NEGRO TEACHERS
OF DISTRICT NO. 3

Louisburg, N. C. Times

The Negro teachers of District No. 3 held their monthly professional meeting in the auditorium of the Perry's High School, November 1, 1943 at 3:15. Marie McIver, Supervisor of Negro Elementary School of North Carolina, was present. This was McIver's second visit to this group of teachers. After making specific references to certain items in the New Course of Study, including promotions, McIver gave very interesting and well taken information on ways that may be employed by teachers in their attempts to improve reading which has been voted the No. 1 instructional problem of this particular group of teachers.

In order to improve reading in our schools McIver said that we should begin reading where the child is in his reading experiences. She recommended that as far as possible, teachers should secure unlabeled reading materials for the children. The problem of pronunciation and enunciation as well as expression on the part of the child was discussed, and those present received many helpful suggestions relative to how these objectives may be realized. We frankly believe that if each teacher will carry out these suggestions, and we have every cause to believe that they will, a great improvement in the child's reading will be realized. November 5, 1943

There were three representatives of the United War Fund Campaign of Franklin County present. They were Dr. M. C. King, Rev. H. T. McFadden and C. A. Harris. Dr. King, campaign chairman, stressed at the meeting the necessity of redoubled efforts for the next week in order that we might have a "whirlwind" of success in this campaign. They pledged its support to the cause wholeheartedly.

Along with suggestions by McIver, the Grammar and Primary teachers of this District are requiring a minimum of twelve books to be read by pupils as a basis on which the reading circle certificate will be issued.

—Reporter.

COLORED SCHOOL GETS LIBRARIAN

Morganton News-Herald
October 15, 1943

Morganton Trustees Give Formal Approval For Full-Time Worker

Trustees of the Morganton graded school district gave formal approval Monday night to the employment of a full-time librarian for Olive Hill colored school.

The action came as ratification of a plan, previously adopted, to place a competent librarian on the staff of the colored school to work under the supervision and direction of Mrs. M. R. McVey, librarian of the Morganton public library. Mathilda Avery Michaux, who has been on duty since the opening of the school term, was approved for the librarian's position.

In a session devoted largely to routine business, the board voted ever before, and the desire in oper- been purchased and already placed to renew its membership in the ating the cafeterias is to just breakin the school buildings. The sup- State School Board association. even financially, it was stated. ply of such ma Trustees approved reports from Supt. William S. Hamilton re- than ever bef cafeterians in the different schools ported to the board that all in- and were complimentary of the structional supplies for the term— work and the kind of meals being including classroom material, served. The meals are better than teaching aids and the like—have

BETTER NEGRO SCHOOLS ASKED

Governor Advocates Postwar Program Of Consolidation at Board Meeting.

RALEIGH, Dec. 9.—(AP)—A post-war program of consolidation of the state's Negro school system, to afford more and better opportunities for agricultural and vocational training, was advocated today by Governor Broughton.

The Governor, speaking at the regular meeting of the State School board, termed the Negro's educational opportunities as inadequate to meet the needs in these fields and recommended that a long-term program be planned now for the time when physical equipment is available.

ASKS EQUAL CHANCE.

Asserting that there are 1,000,000 Negroes in North Carolina, Governor Broughton said that after the war these citizens of the state should be afforded an equal chance of education "both in the school rooms and in agricultural, vocational and other endeavors."

He recommended that the board appoint a committee to study the problem of consolidation and he asked that the committee make its findings known to the 1945 General Assembly. The board deferred appointing of the committee until its next meeting.

Speaking of the salary differential between white and Negro school teachers, the Governor said:

"In 1938, white teachers were being paid a maximum salary of $133.33 a month, compared with $100 for Negroes. This year—the 1943-44 fiscal year—salaries of white teachers remain approximately the same, but those of Negroes' have been increased to a maximum of $125."

"I expect that the 1945 General Assembly will provide for the leveling off of this differential. More than any other state, North Carolina has recognized the justice of equal pay for all teachers, and the day is coming when such equalization will be realized."

The Governor said consolidation of Negro schools in one-fourth of the state's 100 counties already had been brought about, but added:

"There still are too many one, two and three-teacher schools in the state, many of them entirely inadequate in physical equipment to serve the large numbers of Negro children enrolled. Racial harmony is at stake in the matter of seeing that improvement is made in this field."

He said that agricultural and health agencies already have been asked to work out long-term programs for the betterment of the Negro race.

Earlier, the board passed a resolution presented by Dr. Julian Miller of Charlotte to postpone until April, 1944, further consideration of the distribution of surpluses in the instructional service fund as a bonus to classroom teachers.

The board at its last meeting voted to distribute the funds as a bonus, but Comptroller Nathan Yelton told the board today that there was no way of knowing how large the surplus fund would be. The teachers already are asking for the bonus, Yelton said.

In other business the board voted to increase the appropriation for clerical assistance in handling free textbooks from $41,000 to $46,000. The proposed increase of $5,900 would set the new budget at $95,500, the same as at present. Funds to take care of the increase would be transferred from other departments.

Broughton Asks Consolidation Of Negro Schools

Lamberton, N. C. Robersonian
December 9, 1943

Recommends Long Time Program to Eliminate Small And Inefficient Schools and Provide Better Opportunities.

Raleigh, Dec. 9. —(AP)— Governor Broughton recommended to the state School board that it begin study of a long time program to consolidate Negro schools and to afford Negroes a well-rounded opportunity to obtain agricultural and vocational training.

He asked that the board name a committee to consider the problem and that the next legislature be given a detailed report of its study.

"North Carolina far more than any other southern state has recognized the justice of equal pay for white and Negro teachers," the governor said, "and in another year such equalization will be realized."

"Now", he continued, "we need to consider the consolidation of Negro schools. In only about one-fourth of the counties has this been done. There are too many small and inefficient Negro schools in the state. We must conisder a program of state-wide consolidation and of better physical equipment for Negroes."

Matter of Justice

Not only are such steps necessary from a point of justice, he said, but to insure continued racial harmony.

He said that in his study of hundreds of parole and clemency cases he had reached one conclusion: Crime among Negroes is bred in poverty and ignorance.

Earlier, over the objection of Clyde Erwin, state superintendent of public instruction, but according to the recommendation Controller Nathan Yelton, t board voted to increase the a propriation for clerical assistan in handling free text books fro $41,000 to $46,000.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Wilmington To Get Two New Schools

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Maffitt Village, federal housing development for workers employed by the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company here, will soon have two new elementary school buildings, one for white and the other for Negro pupils.

Presidential approval of a federal allotment of $128,600 for construction and equipment of the two buildings, was announced in Richmond, Va., last week by Kenneth Markwell, federal works administration regional d[illegible]r.

The buildings will be one-story structures, with foundations and floors of concrete construction, Markwell said. The white school will accommodate 320 pupils, and the colored school, 240. Both will be operated on a double-shift basis, if necessary, it was stated.

Rutherfordton, N. C., News
December 23, 1943

Music Clinic For The Colored Schools

The first annual music clinic of Rutherford county will be held on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1944 at 10:30 a. m., in the New Hope High School for colored library. All schools throughout the county have planned to send representatives for the occasion.

It is hoped this clinic will terminate in adopting some means to systematize music in the schools of Rutherford county from the primary grades throughout high school, and to solve problems that might arise from music instructions. This systemization will be carried out from an "Extra-Curricula, Education, and Musical" standpoint.

Schools participating or sending representatives for this occasion are as follows: Union Mills, Spindale, Henrietta, New Hope, Uree, Doggett's Grove, Caroleen, Grahamtown, St. John, Ellenboro, Cliffside, and Bryant schools.

Free music literature will be available for this occasion, and plans for the occasion will be discussed by Harry E. Pickard, music instructor of New Hope school.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Cincinnati Gets First Mixed School Faculty

CINCINNATI, (ANP) — Although many of the Cincinnati public schools have carried a mixed student body for years, it was not until this year that the board of education decided upon a mixed faculty. The turnover in the staff of the schools was effected when the Board transferred several Negro teachers to the 12th District school. The mixing of teachers is the result of a request last year by a committee of Baptist ministers led by the Rev. J. F. Walker.

The committe asked that the board of education consider the appointment of principals and assistant principals at the Jackson and Sherman schools and the assignment of some Negro teachers to the 12th District school, the Dyer school, the Washburn school and Woodward high school.

While both the Sherman and Jackson schools are attended by all Negro students, the other schools mentioned in the request have very large numbers of Negro pupils in attendance. Meanwhile, the committee on education reported that more time will be required in order to study further the remaining request.

Cincinnati Mixes Teaching Staff

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — (ANP) — Although many of the Cincinnati public schools have carried a mixed student body for years, it was not until this year that the board of education decided upon a mixed faculty. The turnover in the staff of the schools was effected when the board transferred several Negro teachers to the 12th District.

The mixing of teachers is the result of a request last year by a committee of Baptist ministers led by the Rev. J. F. Walker.

MIXED FACULTY IN CINCY FOR THE 1ST TIME

Defender
Chicago, Ill

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30. (ANP) —Although many of the Cincinnati public schools have carried a mixed student body for years, it was not until this year that the board of education decided upon a mixed faculty. The turnover in the staff of the schools was effected when the board transferred several Negro teachers to the 12th District school.

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The committee asked that the board of education consider the appointment of principals and assistant principals at the Jackson and Sherman schools and the assignment of some Negro teachers to the 12th District school, the Dyer school, the Washburn school and Woodward High school.

The two schools—Sherman and Jackson—have in the past been in charge of assistant principals under the general supervision of the principal of Stowe school. This was an arrangement entered into when the Stowe school was organized under its former principal, Miss Jennie D. Porter, a Negro woman.

While both the Sherman and Jackson schools are attended by all Negro students, the other schools mentioned in the request have very large numbers of Negro pupils in attendance.

The committee on education reported that more time will be required in order to study further the remaining request.

Kansas City Call

Pittsburgh Schools to Teach Racial Tolerance

Kansas City, Mo.

PITTSBURGH.—(ANP)—The Springfield (Mass.) plan for teaching racial and religious tolerance has been approved in principle by the Pittsburgh board of public education and according to officials, a program of adaptation is being arranged for inclusion in the school curriculum here.

Mrs. F. B. Chalfant, a member of the board, is sponsor of the local movement. Mrs. Chalfant recently made a study of the system while visiting the city. She reports that its methods are probably the best this far devised for combating bigotry and racial dias.

Dr. Charles E. Manwiller of the board's research department has been appointed to draft a practical approach to the problem. Dr. Manwiller said that source studies were nearing completion and that the entire program should be ready for introduction soon after the first of the year.

The Pittsburgh program is expected to lay considerable stress on the Negro problem, which is of primary importance here where about 17 per cent of the 80,000 pupils in public schools are Negroes.

DEC 17 1943

The plan, according to Mrs. Chalfant, will embrace the fundamentals of democracy through all lines study, recreation and activities of the school system, without a direct aproach which would definitely label the courses.

"It proposes," she said, "to thread together all school activities, curricular and extra-curricular, in unobtrusive fashion but with one studied objective—the idea of tolerance from playing together in kindergarten to planning together in high school." She added:

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"Too often youngsters have been taught that we already have achieved a perfect democracy and have become disillusioned when their experiences proved this untrue."

Columbia, S. C., State
February 4, 1943

County Schools Win Valuable Sets of Books

About a year ago, through the office of James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, the home office of Sears and Roebuck offered the various counties in South Carolina a number of sets of the Junior Britannica to be awarded as prizes in a school improvement contest. The offer was open to both white and colored schools provided no school unit had more than five teachers. The number of sets was based on a percentage of the total number of schools in the county.

Supt. W. H. Cobb accepted the offer for the Richland county schools with the result that six sets were made available for the white schools and 11 sets for the Negro schools. During the fall semester, the contest was conducted along the lines of general improvement of building, grounds, equipment, etc. The judging took place the last of December and the first of January, and the following awards are being announced:

White: Bellwood school, C. B. Epting, principal, Lykesland; Camp Ground school, Mrs. Esther B. Finney, principal, 310 Etiwan street, Columbia; Killian school, Miss Sara Plumer, principal, Box 217, Columbia; Lykesland school, Mrs. R. P. Rawl, principal, Lykesland; Spear's Creek school, Mrs. J. A. Riley, principal, Route 3, Columbia; St. Andrews school, Miss Dalene Tatton, principal, Route 2, Columbia.

Negro: Anna Boyd school, Dwight Washington, principal, 2300 Lady street, city; Monteith school, Rebecca Monteith, principal, Route 1, Columbia; Bethel school, Annie Handberry, principal, 1114 Oak street, Columbia; Gadsden Junior High, C. B. Neal, principal, Hopkins; Millford school, Ada Woodson, principal, 2537 Gervais street Columbia; Shady Grove school, Katherine Ruff, principal, 1705 Heidt street, Columbia; Reeder Point school, Mae Walker, principal, 2359 Washington street, Columbia; Younginer school, Zenobia Dixon, principal, 2332 Haskell avenue, Columbia; Cope-Williams school, Gertrude Woodward, principal, Eastover; Crane Creek school, L. C. Jenkins, principal, 1012 Harden street, Columbia; Taylors school, T. J. Sullivan, principal, 1001 Pine street, Columbia.

Columbia, S. C. State
February 26, 1943

Colleton Negro Community Has Good School System

For many years Springtown, a Negro community on state highway 65, had one distinguishing feature, it had the only brick church in Colleton county. Later several brick churches were erected in Walterboro.

Today this community has several distinguishing features. It has one of the most progressive school systems in the county among the Negro schools. Every course in practical training which can be secured through the various agencies has been taught in the school—the aim of the school being to train for good citizenship. Many of the boys trained here are now in the army, others are on defense jobs—the girls through their training in home economics have secured good positions.

The community, which embraces a population of about sixty persons has 95 per cent home owners. They work in turpentine and share-crop.

SCHOOL LUNCH PLANS ADVANCED

Rock Hill, S. C., Herald

Setup For Colored Students Discussed At Two Meetings

August 23, 1943

(By Herald Correspondent)

York—Plans for serving hot lunches in the colored schools of York county were discussed at a meeting in the courthouse Saturday of W. B. Wilkerson, superintendent of education, and Mrs. E. B. Proctor of Oak Ridge, supervisor of the hot lunch program for the county.

A similar meeting was held in Rock Hill Friday afternoon.

Mr. Wilkerson and Mrs. Proctor hope to meet with white teachers of the county the latter part of this week to consider hot lunch plans, Mr. Wilkerson said.

Negro School Enrolment To Be Over 5,000

Columbia, S. C., Record
August 31, 1943

The seven schools for Negro children operating under the Columbia city system will begin the fall term with an enrollment approximately the same as last year's total figure of 5,151 pupils.

The vocational program for the Negro schools under the leadership of C. A. Johnson, superintendent, has been unusually good, Superintendent A. C. Flora said recently. He pointed out that especially at Booker Washington High School, the only senior high for Negroes here in the city, was there offered an unusual amount of vocational training.

Booker Washington today, because of its stepped-up, modernized and practically—presented program of instruction, exists as one of the leading Negro schools in the southeast, and has been recognized as such by prominent educators. A large variety of courses is offered there including cosmetology, masonry, carpentry, auto mechanics, horticulture, diversified occupations, home economics, and domestic service.

Students graduating from the school are equipped to serve in almost any phase of work. The percentage of those going to college is high.

In all the Negro schools war training classes are available along with regular courses of study, and physical education and physical fitness training are stressed.

The city system has as its' Junior High School, the Carver institution and Booker Washington Heights which run in grades on up through Junior High level, and has for its elementary schools, Saxon, Howard, Waverly, and Ridgewood.

Darlington, S. C., News & Press
September 23, 1943

Mayo School Opens Thursday

The Mayo school in Darlington will open for the new session this morning, Thursday. Several hundred negro children are expected to return to their classrooms at this time for the 1943-44 school year.

I. C. Wylie is the new school principal, having succeeded J. L. Cain.

Columbia, S. C., State
September 29, 1943

County School Superintendents Hold Two-Day State Meeting

South Carolina's county school superintendents held a two-day session here Monday and yesterday, concluding their fall meeting program for the year. Newley, Greenville county, and C. E. Hendrix, Newberry county, committeemen were chosen for the 1943-44 term.

"Much interest was shown in school activities," W. H. Cobb, county superintendent of education, commented, "especially in the field of certification and school transportation. We had unusually good attendance."

Dr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, discussed the length of the school day and means of transportation with the group. J. F. White, director of the Bureau of Certification, explained the certification program and the teacher salary schedule.

Post war planning for schools throughout the county was emphasized by Sam P. Clemons, division of School House Planning, who also gave his ideas on student transportation.

D. L. Lewis, rural school supervisor, spoke briefly on the responsibility of having longer school days.

The group of officials introduced and recognized included J. B. Felton, state Negro school agent; Archie Schiffley, assistant state Negro school agent; Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Columbia university; Verd Petterson, vocational supervisor; George Brown, state school supervisor, and R. M. Exum, Office of Defense Transportation.

New committeemen elected are the following:

Transportation, J. E. Nunnery, Chester county, chairman; J. T. Anderson, Florence county; R. A. Derham, Colleton; W. B. Byrd, Aiken; M. F. Hawthorne, Lancaster; R. T. King, Georgetown; C. E. Hendrix, Newberry; C. Frampton, Charleston; R. C. Lominick, Greenwood; H. W. Speares, Anderson; W. J. McCutcheon, Lee; S. P. Clemmons, advisor and consultant, state department of education.

Postwar planning, J. H. Felder, Williamsburg county, chairman; V. L. Cannon, Lexington county; W. L. Glaze, Orangeburg county.

Ethics, W. B. Wilkerson, York county, chairman; H. J. Crouch, Barnwell county; T. W. Anderson, Horry county.

Officers and executive committee, W. H. Cobb, Richland county, president; J. T. Anderson, Florence county, vice president; J. Leroy Burns, Laurens county, secretary-treasurer; J. F. Whatley, Greenville county, and C. E. Hendrix, Newberry county.

Among those attending the two-day meeting were S. E. Craig, Pickens; Ralph Barbare, Darlington; Jesse Anderson, Florence; Emmett Garney, Union; J. J. Reedy, Beaufort; J. F. Whatley, Greenville; Horace J. Crouch, Barnwell; Boyd Horton, Chesterfield; J. H. Felder, Williamsburg; C. N. Clarke, Berkley; H. W. Speares, Anderson; Jesse M. Hill; Creighton Frampton, Charleston; J. E. Nunnery, Chester; J. Harold McCown, Horry; V. L. Cannon, Lexington; Mark F. Hawthorne, Lancaster; L. B. McCord, Manning; J. Leroy Burns, Laurens; W. B. Wilkerson, York; J. F. Brooks, Spartanburg; W. H. Cobb, Richland; W. L. Glaze, Orangeburg; W. J. McCutcheon, Lee, and C. E. Hendrix, Newberry.

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS NOTED

November 11,

Rock Hill, ——

Comparative Figures Cited For Three Years In Local Schools

Superintendent W. C. Sullivan today announced comparative enrollment figures for the past three years in the Rock Hill public schools showing that enrollment in white schools is three less than last year, but 83 greater than two years ago.

Negro school enrollment is four greater than last year, but 48 smaller than two years ago. Totals at the end of the first month by year in white schools were 2723, 1943-44; 2726, 1942-43; and 2810, 1941-42. In negro schools totals were, 1943-44, 1029; 1942-43, 1025; and 1941-42, 1077.

Enrollment by white schools was: High school 1943-44, 776; '42-43, 870; '41-'42, 943; Central 1943-44, 728; 1942-43, 666; 1941-42, 575; Arcade-Victoria 1943-44, 147; 1942-43 142; 1941-42, 146; Northside 1943-44 542; 1942-43, 533; 1941-42, 519; Highland Park 1943-44, 125; 1942-43, 130; 1941-42, 121; Ebenezer avenue 1943-44, 405; 1942-43, 385; 1941-42, 336.

Enrollment by negro schools was: Emmett Scott, 1943-44, 736; 1942-43, 729; 1941-42, 775; West End, 1943-44, 263; 1942-43, 270; 1941-42, 278; and Aragon-Industrial, 1943-44, 30; 1942-43, 26; 1941-42, 24.

18f-1943

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
August 5, 1943

School Grounds Enlarged

Purchase of additional ground adjoining the Melrose (negro) School, giving the Memphis Board of Education all the frontage on Park Avenue from Dallas to Hanley, was announced yesterday by W. J. Prescott, chairman of the board. The school is in the middle of the block fronting on Dallas and, with the property acquired, the site has a frontage of 300 feet on Park Avenue and a depth of approximately 115 feet. The total cost was about $7500, some of the lots having small houses.

Negro Schools Improve Race Relations In State

NASHVILLE, Aug. 28 (AP)—Community service programs ranging all the way from building houses to improving hog breeds are being carried on by three Negro schools in Tennessee in such a way as to do much toward improvement of race relations in the state, says W. S. Turner, head of the Division of Negro Education in the State Department of Education.

The schools are Allen-White at Whiteville, Booker T. Washington, in East Chattanooga, and Webb at McKenzie and their contribution toward mutual understanding is accomplished by gradual heightening of Negro standards and sympathetic cooperation of white persons backing the work, Turner explained.

The schools have the usual agricultural and trade courses but the students carry their activities beyond these and into their communities.

The truck garden tended by Allen-White students, for example, furnishes food for free hot lunches for elementary grade children. Students in the wood-working department have built houses for faculty members and also go to the homes of students to help with repair work on houses, barns and sheds. There is an annual dinner to which leaders of the county are invited and at which the students decorate the dining room and prepare and serve the meal.

A lending wardrobe for expectant mothers, providing clothing and other articles needed by Negro women whose babies might otherwise be born under improper conditions is another of the school community projects.

Students at the Booker T. Washington School are participants in the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce's "pig chain."

Under this plan each agricultural student is given one pig from pure bred registered stock which he is pledged to raise and breed only to other pure bred registered stock. From the first litter of pigs, each boy gives pigs to two other boys, under the same conditions applying to his own gift. He retains the sow and the remainder of the litter.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
October 2, 1943

NEW SAFETY PROGRAM WILL START MONDAY

Capt. Toll Fowler To Assume Fulltime Duties

BOYS WILL BE TRAINED

The new safety training program in city schools will become effective Monday when Capt. Toll Fowler assumes his duties as fulltime director of school safety work.

Acceptance of Captain Fowler's services, which were offered by Commissioner Boyle at Police Department expense, was voted yesterday at a called meeting of the City Board of Education.

Office To Be Provided

Formerly in charge of the Police Department's accident prevention program, Captain Fowler has been directing the city's automobile testing work. He will have his headquarters at the Board's offices.

"In offering Captain Fowler's services, Commissioner Boyle asked that the board employ a negro supervisor for patrols and safety councils in negro schools," Ernest Ball, superintendent, stated. "The majority of casualties among children this year have been among negro children, which indicates the need to step up and intensify the safety program in negro schools."

A motion that a negro supervisor be selected by the president of the board was unanimously adopted. Negro patrols have been operating in negro schools where there are hazardous intersections. It is planned eventually to install the program in all negro schools.

To Report Violations

Under the training program, schoolboy safety councilors will report all traffic violations to Captain Fowler. It is also planned to have them assist traffic policemen on downtown corners on Saturdays, for which work some remuneration will be provided by the Police Department.

Maj. N. W. Ellis, chairman of the Kiwanis Safety Committee, said orders have been placed for $800 worth of equipment for the schoolboy policemen. The Kiwanis Club, sponsors of the Junior Safety Council program, is having difficulty obtaining raincoats and rubber boots but Major Ellis said he believed they would be able to get sufficient equipment.

W. J. Prescott, chairman of the board, presided.

The regular meeting of the board will be held next Friday.

COLORED P. T. A. CARNIVAL A SUCCESS

Lewisburg, Tenn. Gazette

The Colored P. T. A. Carnival held Saturday, Sept. 25, was an outstanding event of the season. Through the Carnival the P. T. A. realized sufficient funds to pay a Lunch-Room Cook for the entire school year.

The parents and teachers wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the business men and everyone who contributed to the success of this affair. October 1, 1943

18f-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Texas

Visiting Teacher

MISS MARY AGNES YERWOOD —who holds the Master of Social Work degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work, is the first Negro to be appointed a Visiting Teacher in the Austin, Texas Public School System. She is a native of Austin and was formerly employed there as a teacher before entering the field of social work. Miss Yerwood has also served as a case worker with the Family Welfare Bureau, Galveston, Texas, and the City-County Department of Public Welfare, Austin, Texas.

Roanoke, Va. Times
August 15, 1943

NEGRO SCHOOL SITE IS BOUGHT

Two-Room Plant at Stuart to Serve for Duration

STUART, Aug. 14 (Special).—Patrick county school board in regular session here this week purchased the A. E. Blackard lots containing about four acres as a building site for a Negro school for Stuart.

The lot is located on highway 58 at the towns corporate limits. A two room school building at Palmetto is to be moved to the new lot and used for the duration of the war after which plans for the erection of a new building will be discussed.

Request School

A petition was presented by patrons at Popular Camp requesting a school at that place this session. Superintendent C. J. M. Kyle was requested to investigate conditions and report to the board

The board authorized the employment of the several persons as janitors. It was ordered that all schools be opened at 8:45 eastern war time during September and October and at 9:45 beginning November 1.

The principals of the various schools were requested to meet in the superintendent's office Monday to attempt to work out a program for the lunch rooms for the coming session.

Given Service Flag

At a regular meeting of Stuart Chapter No. 25, Order of the Eastern Star, Tuesday evening Miss. Virginia Flippin, Worthy Matron and J. M. Flipping, Worthy Patron, presented a beautiful Service Flag to the chapter, honoring the chapters fraternal brothers in the service. The flag was accepted in behalf of the chapter, by Mrs. Jesse F. Reynolds

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
November 7, 1943

Binford Lauds Music and Art School Gains

Work being done in both the music and art departments of the public school system is being improved rapidly, Superintendent Binford said yesterday in discussing reports released recently by these two departments.

The music department inaugurated this plan this year in the teaching of instrumental music of encouraging the student to do supplementary work in addition to lessons taken in school. This is being done through the adoption of the "World of Music Instrument Course," which is a series of instrument books based on the idea of "self help" for the music student.

This year for the first time Wendell Sanderson, music director, said in his report, instrumental music is being taught in the Negro elementary schools in the hopes of developing bigger and better hands to feed into the high schools. The new teacher of instrumental music in the Negro schools is Thomas C. Wilson. His teaching will be in addition to that done by Thomas H. Barrett at Booker Washington.

All vacancies have been filled in the music department.

Two requirements were instituted by the music department this year in regard to the use of instruments belonging to the schools. One of these is that if the student is going to use school instruments, he must practice a moderate length of time daily. The second one is that after a pupil has used one of the school instruments long enough to determine which instrument he likes best, Mr. Sanderson said, he should not expect to go on using the school's instruments but should purchase one of his own. This is being stressed particular in the use of such instruments as the cello.

Education Of Negro Seen Improving

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
November 20, 1943

A general improvement in Negro education in Virginia, with an attendant decline in the Negro prison population, is noted by Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State supervisor of Negro education, in his report on a study he has just completed.

Among other things, the study disclosed, Dr. Alexander said, that Virginia counties are providing Negro education on the basis of 28.5 per cent of the minimum need of $36 per student, as established by the president's advisory committee on education. The cities, he said, are providing funds equivalent to 75.8 per cent of the minimum.

Specific studies, he reported, showed that Richmond is exceeding the minimum of $36 per student by 7.2 per cent; Williamsburg by 1.8 per cent, and Harrisonburg by 17.2 per cent.

The Negro jail population, Dr. Alexander's study revealed, has declined from 63 per cent in 1913 to 37.8 in 1938, while the penitentiary population of the race dropped from 73 per cent to 57.8 per cent during the same period.

The results of the study are included in a 57-page booklet published recently by Dr. Alexander, under the authority of the State Board of Education. It is the second book in the John F. Slater Fund series on education for Negroes.

Three recommendations were made by Dr. Alexander in his study—co-operative action by Negro and white groups, official and voluntary; increased emphasis by the Negro in the discharge of his obligations as a citizen and a reduction of race consciousness.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Colored Principal Named in Richmond

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Sylvester C. Booker, of this city, was recently named principal of Booker T. Washington Junior High School, reducing to three the number of white principals of local colored schools.

Mr. Booker, who succeeds Clyde Busby, white, is a graduate of Virginia Union University here and of Ohio State College. He formerly taught at Moore school.

Another Negro Principal In Richmond, Va.

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2—(ANP)This city, which has the distinction of still having white principals in its Negro schools, has reduced the number now to three. The Booker T. Washington Junior high school will have at its opening in September its first Negro principal, Sylvester C. Booker, teacher at Moore, who will succeed Clyde Busby.

Mr. Booker, a native of Richmond holds degrees from Virginia Union university and Ohio State. Armstrong High, Randolph and Dunbar schools, who still retain white principals, will receive Negro principals only on the death, resignation or transfer to white schools of the present incumbents.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Richmond Gets 4th Music Supervisor

RICHMOND —(ANP)— Supervisors for music in Richmond public schools have been only in the positive or six years. Mrs. Charlotte Redding Jefferies received last week the fourth appointment succeeding Mrs. Desdemona H Lawson, who resigned.

Mrs. Jeffries is a graduate in music from Block School of Music, Chicago, and also holds an A. B. degree from Virginia Union University and A. M. from Michigan.

Mrs. Odessa Dawson Randolph, sister of William L. Dawson director of music, Tuskegee Institute, was the first, and Mrs. Hildeno Wyndam Davis, former director of music at Virginia Union University.

18g-1943

Negro Mission Ends Daily Bible School Lasting Two Weeks

News
Birmingham, Ala
JUL 4 1943

BY REV. HAROLD J. DUDLEY

The Maria Fearing Chapel, Negro Mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Titusville, has just completed a daily vacation Bible school which enrolled 225 Negro boys and girls between the ages of 4 and 14. The average daily attendance for the two weeks exceeded 175. The commencement exercises were held Friday night with the Rev. Charles Tyler, pastor of the church and a graduate of Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, presiding.

The Maria Fearing Chapel is named for a Southern Negro woman who volunteered as a missionary and served the Southern Presbyterian Church in Africa. Assisting the pastor in the work is Mrs. Charlotte Brown, wife of a late Negro Methodist bishop. Besides Sunday services a nursery is conducted during the week for small boys and girls and a boys club and girls club meet weekly.

The Titusville Mission is successor to the mission established by the late "Brother" Bryan in the Southtown district. When the government project was erected, the home mission committee of Birmingham Presbytery, decided to move the mission to Titusville. The late Thomas Williams, an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, made a substantial gift toward purchasing the present mission, an attractive two-story dwelling at 131 Fifth Court, West.

The mission is under the supervision of the Rev. F. Marion Dick, executive secretary of home missions, Birmingham Presbytery, and a part of the program of the mission, including the Bible school, is under the direction of Miss Laura Primm, city missionary of Birmingham Presbytery.

Hendersonville Meeting Set In School Row

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
October 26, 1943

A protest originating with the Hendersonville Civic Club against the location near there of a vocational extension of the Nashville Christian Institute, a Negro school, will go into the hands of the citizens of Sumner County at a meeting at Hendersonville Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Following a meeting here yesterday with A. M. Burton, president of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company, who as a member of the board of directors of the Church of Christ institute here heads up plans for the rural extension, the club committee decided to lay the matter before the citizens of the county.

C. L. Powell, a member of the committee, said at Hendersonville today, that Burton was firm in his stand to carry out plans to establish a Negro school on a 1,000-acre farm a few miles out of Hendersonville. Negotiations were said yesterday to be near completion for the purchase of the tract of land from George Graves.

Powell said location of the Negro school in a rural area such as the one proposed would be a decided detriment to that community as well as the county as a whole. He said that it joined the farm of B. W. Graves, which is located on the highway; a 4,000-acre farm of Mrs. Horatio Berry, and a large farm owned by the Comer brothers.

He pointed out that these farms would be affected directly as to value, and that the community as a whole would suffer as a result of the infiltration of Negro population that could reasonably be expected to follow the establishment of the school.

Powell said he and the other members of the club were not opposed to such an educational institution, but did not believe it should be placed in a rural community from which it would draw few if any students. He pointed out that the student body would necessarily be taken from over a wide area, and that within 25 years a Negro community would be established in the school's environs.

However, Powell declared, the club could not speak for the entire population of the county, and for that reason the meeting was being called to receive the opinion of the public. He said Burton was to be invited to speak at the meeting.

Other members of the Hendersonville Civic Club committee are W. C. Breedlove, chairman; J. B. Shute, Andrew Carpenter, and Albert P. Smith.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE GETS ITS FIRST PH.D. ON FACULTY

By CLEVELAND G. ALLEN

New York, N. Y.—The announcement in New York recently by Dr W. J. Trent, president of Livingstone College, of the appointment of Dr J. V. Catledge of the institution gives Livingstone College its first Ph.D. faculty member. Dr. Catledge will head the Department of Religious Education in the Hood Theological Seminary. His appointment will greatly strengthen the faculty at Livingstone College, for Dr. Catledge is one of the most scholarly men of the race. He was formerly pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church in Plainfield, Connecticut; and during his pastorate there he did graduate work at the Hartford Theological Seminary from which institution he received the Ph.D. degree last June.

He is one of the most promising of the younger groups of churchmen in the A. M. E. Zion Church, and comes from a fine family. In a recent statement Dr. Trent stated that it is the aim to build up a strong theological department at Livingstone College, which furnishes most of the preachers of the A. M. E. Zion Church. The addition of Dr. Catledge to the faculty will aid greatly in that direction.

Some of the leading preachers of the A. M. E. Zion Church are products of Livingstone College, and no institution of the race has a more distinguished alumni than Livingstone. The institution recently celebrated its sixty-first anniversary, the feature of which was the dedication of the new J. C. Price building named in honor of the late Joseph C. Price the founder and first president of the institution.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE PRESIDENT PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO CHRISTIAN LEADERS

Star of Zion
SEP 16 1943

Dr. W. J. Trent Attributes Development of Outstanding A.M.E. Zion Institution To Wholehearted Support and Cooperation of Persons In All Walks of Life.

Charlotte, N. C.

By ERIC E. L. HERCULES

Salisbury, N. C.—Commenting on the successful completion of the new Price Memorial Hall at Livingstone College, Dr. W. J. Trent, President of the outstanding A.M.E. Zion institution last Friday paid tribute to the "many Christian leaders who have contributed in no small measure to its development.' A fitting monument to the services of Joseph C. Price, first president and pioneer worker in the establishment of Livingtone College. It was constructed at a cost of many thousands of dollars. This magnificent structure ideally situated on the immense campus consists of administrative offices, class rooms and science laboratories with all necessary up-to-date equipment. Declaring that "this new addition is in itself representative of the sacrificial spirit of Christian workers," Dr. Trent revealed the fact that "the much needed Price Memorial Building will fill a long felt need in the accommodation of the ever increasing student body."

Chartered in 1882, Livingstone College has shown continuous growth. And in spite of terrifying obstacles and many days of economic stringency it is now in the front ranks with other institutions of higher learning. Truly, the Zion Church's citadel of education for Negro youths. It represents cohesion among members of the denomination. When President Trent assumed the position of Administrator 18 years ago, he realized fully the herculean task with which he was faced. But with a determination to succeed in spite of the more than $300,000 indebtedness incurred during the institution's incipiency and unabiding faith in Providence, this untiring college head, even during the many years of depression which almost forced the closing of the pride of Zion workers in the field of Christian education, held steadfastly to his post and in a tenacious manner. Threatened with illness, devised various means for the liquidation of the tremendous indebtedness. And with subsequent renewed strength and vigor his dream of a debt-free institution became a reality.

SEP 6 1943

Surrounded by an administrative staff of well trained persons and a faculty representative of the most outstanding colleges and universities, President Trent today maintains an institution that is unquestionably a distinct acnievement in the educational realm. Of particular interest to a casual visitor to Salisbury, is in addition to the numerous buildings on the campus with its present beautification scheme now under way, the immense farm with a vast acreage of fertile soil under cultivation. Thus, students are constantly supplied with fresh fruits and vegetables throughout the school year, and with considerable live stock fresh meats are always in the offing.

During the early days of his administration, President Trent inaugurated a system in the business office which placed the accounting and business management on a most thorough and sound basis. His method of procedure in this connection has meant the handling with great care and effectiveness of all sums of money, small and large alike. With reorganization of the business department and careful analysis of the problems facing the institution in a general way, Dr. Trent is constantly on the alert in an effort to better conditions from every aspect for the educational uplift of the Negro youth in a wholesome Christian environment.

Speaking briefly of his plans for a bigger and better Livingstone College, President said that he was "inclined to be optimistic as a result of the genuine interest on the part of all Bishops of the denomination, the trustees, members of the denomination as a whole and countless others in all walks of life." "The institution is determined and consecrated in the furtherance of its program and with a spirit of confidence on the part of everyone, the future outlook is good," he added.

Graduates of Livingstone College are to be found in all sections of the world and apart from those who are now serving with the armed forces, the institution has always had enrolled, students from Africa, South America, the West Indies, Canada, Central America and every State in the Union. It is, therefore, the mecca for the well rounded education of Negroes. The Hood Theological Seminary which is an integral part of its set-up has gained distinction in the field of Religion for the thorough preparation of outstanding theological scholars.

Moncks Corner, S. C. Democrat
October 14, 1943

NEGRO SEMINARY TO OPEN

The Cummins Theological Seminary at Summerville opened for its fall session Tuesday of this week, according to an announcement of Rev. John L. Aiken of Moncks Corner, Secretary.

Livingstone College and Hood Seminary Prepare For Fall Opening

Star of Zion
SEP 2 1943
Charlotte, N. C.

On a very recent tour of Livingstone College with friends from California, who had never been there before, we were as pleasantly surprised and impressed as they to discover the beauty and extraordinary equipment of Price Memorial Hall, which, with repairs to Hood Hall, Dodge Hall and Ballard Hall, and the new heating plant, will put the whole institution in the best physical condition for the opening on September 15. Although some of the repairs may not, of course, be completed by that time, they will be underway.

SEP 2 1943

President Trent is justly proud of the strides which have been made in improving and enlarging the facilities of the College. It was the testimony of Dr. Jackson Davis, of the General Education

$75,000 toward the Memorial Hall, that ments will provide finer better facilities than ever before in the history of the college, for which everyone is grateful and marvelled that ful and happy.
Board, which gave completion of Price Me he was pleased and grati penditure of the funds a so much had realiz The new and other improve-

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 18, 1943

RAISE $300,000 FOR COLLEGE AT LAGRANGE

Methodists Report Heavy Enrollment Increases at Schools

A "shining new hour" was predicted Thursday for LaGrange College, four-year Methodist institution for women, as the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church agreed to assist the college in the raising of $200,000 and the college board of trustees announced $300,000 has been subscribed in the last two months.

The new development at LaGrange College coincided with optimistic reports from Wesleyan, Young Harris and Paine Colleges. Presidents of these Methodist-supported institutions told the conference that the colleges are having their most successful year in recent history.

In another action, the conference passed a resolution approving the penal reform program of Governor Arnall, and pledged the membership's "loyal support to the final accomplishment of its (the program's) worthy ideals. The resolution was presented by Claude C. Pittman, Cartersville attorney and Methodist layman.

LaGrange College's plea for assistance in raising a $500,000 endowment fund was presented by Dr. Hubert Quillian, president of the college, by members of the board of trustees, and by Miss Dorothy Allen, president of the student body. W. N. Banks, of Grantville, board member, said the fund is necessary if the institution is to remain fully accredited.

Contributors Named

Mr. Banks said a committee from the board including Dr. S. C. Dobbs, Atlanta, chairman; Cason Callaway, Hamilton industrialist; Dan Manget, of Newnan; William Turner, of LaGrange; Dr. Pierce Harris, of Atlanta; Dr. Quillian and himself subscribed $231,000 to the fund at a meeting in July. Dr. Dobbs has also been a heavy contributor to other Methodist institutions.

Members of the conference set aside the period between December 15 and January 15 as the time churches in the North Georgia Conference will campaign for the fund for the 112-year-old college.

A budget asking for $32,600 for the support of Emory University, Emory at Oxford, LaGrange, Reinhardt, Wesleyan and Young Harris Colleges, and for the Wesley Foundation during the coming year was also adopted by the conference. The budget was presented by the conference board of education of which Dr. Lester Rumble, pastor of St. Mark Methodist Church in Atlanta, is chairman.

Would Retain Bishop Moore

Conference members Wednesday afternoon adopted a recommendation that Bishop Arthur J. Moore, who is presiding over the sessions, be retained in the Atlanta Episcopal area for another four years. Similar action was taken by the South Georgia conference recently.

Dr. N. C. McPherson Jr., president of Wesleyan and a Methodist minister, said the present (106th) session at Wesleyan began with the largest enrollment since the liberal arts college was moved to the new country campus at Rivoli in 1928. "Every space in the dormitories on both campuses is filled," he declared. "This means there are 175 more boarding students than we had last year."

Negroes Give to Library

Dr. E. C. Peters, president of Paine College, Negro institution at Augusta, reported that funds are now assured for the new $100,000 library which will be built on the campus and dedicated to the late Bishop Warren A. Candler.

"One third of this money," he said, "was given by the Negroes of Georgia, some of it by washerwomen and tenant farmers. Our white churches have also given. This spirit of co-operation will be typified in the bookplates to be used by the library. The bookplate will carry the clasped hands of a Negro and a white man."

Dr. Worth Sharp, president of Young Harris College, at Young Harris, said that institution has a 60 per cent increase enrollment over last year.

Meanwhile, results from the voting on delegates to the General Conference were being announced. Lay delegates already assured are Smith L. Johnston of Woodstock; Jere A. Wells, o Atlanta; Mrs. L. M. Awtrey, o Acworth, Dr. N. G. Slaughte Athens, and Dr. Hubert Quilliar of LaGrange. Clerical delegate assured are Dr. Lester Rumble, Atlanta; M. M. Maxwell, of Grif fin; Dr. Wallace Rogers, Atlant and J. W. O. McKibben, of Au gusta.

To Name Reserve Delegates

One other clerical delegate wa to be announced during the da Seven reserve delegates also wi be chosen.

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, pas tor of the Marble Collegiat Church in New York City, wh will address the conference agai at 7:30 p. m. Thursday at the Wes ley Memorial Church, Wednesday night declared that "the worst thing" in this country is "the decline of intellectual morality whereby it is impossible to discuss issues on the basis of principles."

The solution, he said, "is to get the country back to the plane of old-fashioned decency, where people act like ladies and gentlemen. It has been my observation that religion does this."

Representatives of the Methodist Publishing House reported that $250,000 had been appropriated for conference claimants throughout the country, with $3,569 of the fund going to claimants in this conference. The money will be supplemented by the local conference superannuate fund, and Dr. Hubert Quillian, president of the Methodist Foundation, expressed hope that the foundation would be able again this year to give $100 to each superannuate.

Homes for nearly all the 49 superannuates and 106 preachers' widows have been provided by the Rev. R. A. Edmondson, agent for superannuate homes.

Rev. Edmondson is retiring after 20 years as secretary of the board and succeeding him will be the Rev. C. A. Hall, pastor of the St. John Church here. Rev. Hall will continue his pastoral duties, serving the board without additional pay.

The conference granted admission on trial to 10 young ministers: J. M. Barton Jr., of Athens; Lee Bramham Jr., of Harmony Grove; Hollis D. Brigham, Apalachee; F. E. Cherry, Inman; L. W. Jackson, Bishop; C. L. Middlebrooks Jr., Fairmount; H. L. Morgan, Mountville; C. L. Smith, Warm Springs; B. C. Speers Jr., Atlanta, and C. G. Thompson Jr., Monroe.

Seven ministers were granted retirement. They are Dr. W. P. King, Nashville, who has served 46 years; the Rev. G. C. Burtz, Chatsworth, 24 years; the Rev. T. F. Cook, Dalton, 30 years; the Rev. J. T. McMullen, Decatur, 38 years; the Rev. Fred H. Ray, Thomaston, 20 years; the Rev. J. W. Brinsfield, LaGrange, 33 years, and the Rev. Edmondson, 48 years.

CLINTON COLLEGE OPENS 50TH SESSION

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.
SEP 9 1943

The campus of Clinton Normal and Industrial College at Rock Hill, S.C., is bustling with activity as plans go forward for the opening of the 50th annual session. The completion of the new library and college girls' dormitory is almost assured. There was considerable doubt as to whether this beautiful building could be ready for complete occupancy by opening date, Sept. 13, 1943, because of a scarcity of vital materials. It is almost certain that it will be ready for use. The library is already completed and work on the dormitory rooms is being rushed. The Crockett-Robinson halls are to be completely renovated and refurnished. All mattresses have been sent out to be made over and rebuilt. The President, Rev. Jas. W. Shaw has just returned from an extended trip that carried him as far west as Chicago, and as far north as New York. He brought back cheering news that a few more part scholarships were made available by friends for energetic students, who are willing and anxious to work. He will leave immediately for Detroit, Mich., and other midwestern cities in the interest of the school and will return to cover our own state prior to the opening date.

It is expected that a great deal of his time on his present trip will be taken up in radio addresses and interracial contacts throughout the great motor metropolis. The faculty will be one of the strongest in our history. Two new instructors have been added and they present the finest obtainable. New courses have been added and new facilities provided for a greater physical fitness program. It is expected by all that the 50th anniversary will be our greatest year. It looks as though the enrollment will be very large as requests for the new catalog just off the press have exceeded previous records. The removal of the library to its new quarters gives us enlarged living room facilities and will enable us to increase the number of students we may serve. Any one interested in high school or junior college training will find the atmosphere here conducive to good study.

SEP 9 1943

LIVINGSTONE OPENS SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL WINTER SESSION

Star of Zion

Salisbury, N. C.—The sixty-second annual winter session of Livingstone College will begin on Wednesday, September 15, with advance applications pointing to the largest freshman class in the history of the institution, according to announcement by President W. J. Trent.

SEP 23 1943

This year's session is given added importance because of the completed Price Memorial Building on the campus, enabling the college to accomodate more students and to offer a wider selection of courses. The president's announcement called special attention to the opening of classes in the new building and invited the public to attend these opening meetings in the recently completed structure.

The formal opening will be held in the college auditorium on Friday afternoon, with principal speeches by Dr. B. F. Gordon, prominent A. M. E. Zion churchman and Representative George Uzzell, of the North Carolina legislature. Other church and civic leaders are expected to have a part in the opening program and the public is cordially invited to be present.

Charlotte, N. C.
SEP 23 1943

President Trent also announced the addition to the college faculty of Dr. John Van Catledge, Jr., Ph.D., as professor of Practical Theology in the Hood Theological Seminary Dr. Catledge brings to his new work a distinguished record as a minister and teacher and his presence is expected to bolster an already fine teaching staff. Other additions to the faculty will be announced later.

The opening of the new building marks the beginning of a new era for Livingstone. Leaders of the A. M. E. Zion Church, denominational sponsor of the college, confidently predict that the Price Building is the first completed phase of a building and endowment program that will bring the school new laurels in the educational world. It was recently announced by the church that a new $500,000 endowment campaign is now underway, calculated to expand the physical plant of the school and to begin an endowment fund. The success of previous financial drives for the college argues well for the realization of this goal.

The formal opening exercises of the Hood Theological Seminary will be held on Monday, September 20, in the Hood Chapel, with the principal address by Dean C. H. Shute of the school of theology at Johnson C. Smith university. Rev. John H. Satterwhite, dean of the Hood Seminary, further announced that Dr. E. W. Lyman, professor emeritus of the philosophy of religion at Union Theological Seminary, will conduct his third annual series of lectures at Livingstone, beginning on October 18.

18g-1943
Star of Zion
Charlotte. N. C

MEN AND MATTERS RELATIVE TO ZION METHODISM

MAR 1 1 1943

FOUNDERS DAY AT LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

MAR 1 1 1943

By J. R. WINGFIELD

I have just returned from the celebration of Founders Day at Livingstone College on February 10th commemorating the birth of Dr. Joseph Charles Price and the establishment of Livingstone College, the chief institution of learning of Zion Methodism. I am putting it mildly when I say that it broke all records of financial efforts in the history of not only Negro Methodism but of all other denominations. I do not find any record of any other denominational group meeting where more than $8,687 cash dollars (not subscriptions) was counted on the table at one time. Yes, Zion walked about in Salisbury on Founders Day and made herself felt in matters educational and financial. We are glad to testify to the statement "Livingstone College is out of debt."

President W. J. Trent is happy today because of the fact that when he became President of the institution 17 years ago, the College was three hundred thousand dollars in debt but today it has paid off every cent of its indebtedness, finished paying for Price Memorial building, set aside more than eleven thousand dollars to pay for furniture and fixtures to go into the Price Memorial building, paid salaries of teachers in full, and as a testimonial of appreciation for unselfish service rendered the college and our Zion by the eminent and scholarly William Johnson Trent, a purse of $2,500 was presented to him by the writer on behalf of the Board of Trustees. Yes he is happy today if nothing more than to have received the approbation, "Well done" from those with whom he has labored for these 17 years.

MAR 1 1 1943

While at Livingstone I was the guest of the cultured home of Mrs. Lena B. Duncan and her daughter Miss Julia B. Duncan, who lives at 423 South Caldwell Street. Mrs. Duncan has been teaching at Spencer for the past 21 consecutive years. She is one of the veteran educators of North Carolina, a graduate of Livingstone College and also all of her children are graduates of this college. Her daughter, Miss Julia B. Duncan is the treasurer of Livingstone College and has held that position for many years. Dr. Trent speaks of her efficiency and honesty in the most complimentary terms. Notwithstanding her exacting duties of having to count all rally money as it was reported and giving her OK on the exact amount from each Episcopal Area, she found time to make our stay at their home a very pleasant one. On Thursday, Feb. 11th, I was royally entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. P. L. D. Smith, Marsh Street. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of our beloved Bishop E. L. Madison.

MAR 1 1 1943

The writer gained much inspiration at this great meeting while at Livingstone College to see the men from the trenches, some of Zion's stalwarts rallying to the standard of our bishops. It was an inspiration beyond description and again it was inspiring to see the bishops vying with each other in the most friendly rivalry in an effort to bring up the $50,000 for Livingstone College.

There was a great alarm in the chapel when the money was counted and reports were read, it was found that the one time "knee pants boy preacher" and second to the youngest minister of Zion Connection elected to the Episcopacy, Bishop William J. Walls, had raised $11,202.00 from his episcopal diocese which made him stand out head and shoulder above all the other bishops. He and his men were given a great ovation, after which he good-naturedly strutted across the platform under a brilliant spot light and remarked boastingly "my men want to know if the board will sell Livingstone College Campus for $12,000 and if so we are ready to buy it." (applause.)

MAR 1 1 1943

It appears that the church is ready to acknowledge unselfishly that Bishop Walls has rightly come to the financial and diplomatic leadership of our great Zion. Let us give it to him. All of the bishops deserve special mention. They have broken all previous records on Founder's Day. I had the figures of the report of all the bishops, however many of them were increased before leaving Salisbury. The editor of the Star, who was standing close by keeping exact tabulation on every movement, will furnish you with the final facts of these reports.

MAR 1 1 1943

While at Salisbury it was my privilege to shake hands with many of Zion's brilliant stars in the field of religion and finance. Many of them raised from five to six hundred dollars from their individual congregations.

The following men went up from Alabama:

The Revs. C. W. Turns, pastor of Mt. Zion A.M.E. Zion Church, Montgomery; S. H. Marion, pastor of Old Ship A.M.E. Zion Church, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. H. D. Tillman, pastor of Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church, Birmingham, Ala.; Hon Oscar W. Adams, Secretary Church Extension Dept, and ye scribe. These men represent some of the leaders in the state who raised every cent of money assigned them by the bishop. There were others in Alabama who made round reports but could not get away from their work at that time.

MAR 1 1 1943

I left Salisbury on the evening of Feb. 11th to visit my daughter, Mrs. Dorphenia W. Hall at Raleigh, N.C., who is connected with the educational work there. In Raleigh I had the opportunity to see again the great Shaw University, and to meet the Rev. L. R. Bennett, the scholarly and progressive pastor of Rush Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church. We worshipped with him on the Sabbath, Feb. 14th. Rev. Bennett has a loyal and lovely congregation. At present they are worshipping in the basement of the church. But it will be interesting for me to tell you that pastor has made arrangements for the completion of that church by Easter and they are to be upstairs on Easter Sunday for the dedication of the building.

MAR 1 1 1943

Leaving Raleigh on Sunday evening enroute to Alabama, it was my pleasure to meet quite a number of our Zion ministers on the way. Among them was the veteran Dr. D. D. Medford, Cloytan, Ga., pastor of Mt. Calvary Circuit A.M.E. Zion Church, Charlotte, N. C. Dr. Medford was excellent company for me from Charlotte, N. C., to Greenville, S.C. We exchanged our view points with respect to our great Zion and its future. Monday at 12 o'clock we were at home.

Thursday, March 11, 1943

PAINE COLLEGE—ITS FOUNDING AND FOUNDERS

Christian Index

By Dr. J. S. Outler, Class '16

MAR 12 1943

(Continued from last week)

Many men labored in the developing and the promotion of this enterprise but for energy, consistency, persistence, patience ,and prayer: these men: Dr. Evans, L. H. Holsey, Morgan Calloway, W. H. LaPrade, Geo. Williams Walker and Warren A. Candler stand out in bold relief. And the tale of Paine College cannot be told without including the names of these men.

Jackson, Tenn

A perusal in the records of Paine College will reveal the influence and efforts of Warren A. Candler, the preacher, the educator, the editor, the bishop, and above all the humanitarian. It was Warren A. Candler as pastor of St. John Church who entertained the meeting of the first board appointed by the M. E. Church South to set up machinery designed to bring to fruition the plans for organizing and supporting a school for Negroes to be financed and taught by southern white people. It was the influence of Warren A. Candler which brought Dr. Morgan Callaway, eminent educator from Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, to become the first president of Paine Institute. It was Warren A. Candler, pastor of St. John Church, who influenced the young Christian aristocrat, George Williams Walker to become the assistant of Dr. Callaway in establishing Paine Institute. And these two men, suspected and distrusted alike by black and white, were taken into the home of the then Rev. Candler and sustained by his great faith and courage in the promo-

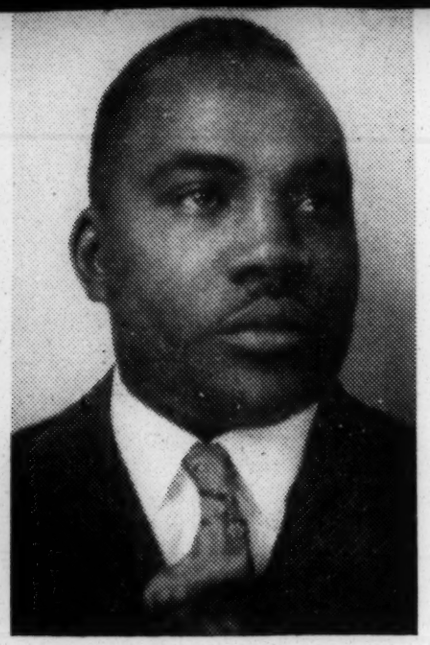
MAR 12 1943

gree. Had Bishop Candler achieved no distinction other than his contribution in the making of John Wesley Gilbert, the scholar, the educator, the preacher, the editor, the missionary and the apostle of racial goodwill, that alone would justify for him an exalted place among the truly great Christians of his day.

Under the Christian influence generated by Bishop Candler and his apostle, John Wesley Gilbert, racial perilous undertaking.

Warren A. Candler, not only walked the streets of Augusta soliciting funds from white friends to support this embryonic enterprise in human brotherhood; but sought out Negro children, who feared the institution as a subtle effort to re-enslave the Negro, and encouraged them to enroll at Paine Institute. Among the children thus encouraged was a tousled-headed, barefoot boy named John Wesley Atticus," he received his master's de-

tute, completed the course of study prescribed in two years, was tutored for college by Dr. Walker, then president of the University, and entered Brown University, from which upon the completion of a year's study and the presentation of his thesis, "The Deems of Atticus," he received his master's de-



REV. D. W. BROWNING
Pastor Pilgrim Chapel, East St. Louis Illinois

co-operation became a policy of the great M. E. Church South. When the country was stirred to its roots by the horror of the Atlanta riot it was John Wesley Gilbert who influenced the Methodist ministers of Atlanta to take active steps in calming the strife. And Bishop Candler was chairman of the committee which effectively brought light out of chaos and set in motion plans to the end that no such calamity would ever again occur.

It was Warren A. Candler who in 1885 influenced Rev. Moses U. Paine of Missouri to make a gift of twenty-five thousand dollars as an endowment fund to Paine College. At that time such a gift from a southern man for the education of Negroes bordered on the miraculous.

Were I an artist I'd paint for you a portrait of the man that viewing him you might greater appreciate his deep sincerity and tremendous power. He was of almost Herculean proportions yet short of stature, large head, broad face, prominent chin and sparkling eyes. His expression was usually grave but the fleeting smile of his lips and the sparkle of his eyes gave assurance to all about him that they too were encompassed in his great love for his fellowmen. His rugged honesty is shown in the early college records for it was he who was trusted to audit the college funds. His belief in human brotherhood in spite of environment and condition was best illustrated when a white teacher, an employee of the institute, wrote a very spirited letter to the Board of Trust tendering his resignation as a member of the faculty because a Negro (Dr. Gilbert) had been elected to teach with white people. Without comment Bishop Candler made a motion to accept the resignation of the white teacher.

What greater proof need we that these great men, the founders of Paine College, were the instruments of providence in creating the outstanding product of that era—a monument of fraternity, fellowship, and human brotherhood.

Shakespeare marvelously portrays the popular mind when, in his play Julius Caesar, the question of Caesar's greatness arises; inspired by jealously and distrust, one of Caesar's critic's says, "Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed?" A great question, but poorly answered for Caesar. Suppose for better understanding we apply this same question to our founders, upon what meat did these founders feed? Faith is the answer—faith in God and his divine plan for the salvation of man. Faith in this dictum, "and he hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." Faith in Christ who said, "And I, if I be lifted up I will draw all men unto me." And this faith Paine College has justified, in John Wesley Gilbert, Randall Albert Carter, Channing Heggie Tobias, Rossia Thompson Hollis, J. A. Martin, Emma C. W. Gray—teachers, preachers, doctors, business men, and good citizens throughout Georgia and the country.

Dr. George Williams Walker served as president of Paine College from 1884 to 1911. He braved suspicion, ostracism and persecution finally to be honored even before his death as a great educator, humanitarian, and Christian. Can we wonder then that as the evening of his life bore down upon him that he took comfort from that great hymn, "O Love That Will Not Let Me Go." For only a great faith and a consuming love could as he did, present not only his body but his life a living sacrifice holy acceptable unto God.

Finally, my fellow Paineites and friends, I present this faith, the foundation of Paine College and love its fruition, as a challenge to certain definite objectives; first Paine College should always be an inter-racial enterprise, second, Paine College should be predominantly, pre-eminently and always be Christian in character, scope and objective, third, Paine College should be forever democratic within the limits of its ability to thus preserve its integrity, fourth, Paine College should be foremost in the practice of social and economic justice, fifth, Paine College should be selective of its students even to the extent of seeking economic aid for that type of student who give promise of developing into constructive leaders, sixth, Paine College should require without compromise high standards of character and scholarship of both students and teachers. And finally, Paine College should covet and achieve the highest collegiate rating possible by all standards. This and this alone will prove us worthy of the faith of our fathers and only as we keep ever before us the ideals of our fathers using as a constant prayer the words, immortal of Kipling:

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet;
Lest we forget; lest we forget."

Can we obtain these objectives and reach the goal towards which they strove and dying passed down to us their mantle to carry on.

(The End)

Birmingham, Ala., News
June 9, 1943

This Date In Alabama History

BY W. J. BOLES

One of the first, if not the first institution of higher education for Negroes in Alabama, was the Alabama Baptist Colored University at Selma, founded in 1877, and doors opened for reception of students in 1878. The state convention of Negro Baptists in session at Tuscaloosa in the Summer of 1873 gave serious consideration to the establishment of such a school, but opposition at that time was strong enough to defeat it. Advocates of college or university training of Negroes for certain activities persisted with the result that in its meeting at Eufaula in 1877 the convention authorized the establishment of the school and selected Selma as the place for it.

The resolution authorizing the founding of a university at Selma included in the courses of study theology, normal school or training students for the teaching profession; grammar and college courses; sewing, millinery and domestic science, literary and religious courses. These in addition to the primary and preparatory courses.

The organization and conduct of student societies usually found in educational institutions of the college or university grade were authorized.

The university opened its first session in St. Phillips Street Baptist Church with the Rev. William Woodsmall as president and W. R. Pettiford, assistant.

The name of the institution was changed in 1885 from the Alabama Theological and Normal School to Selma University, and in 1895 again was changed this time to the Alabama Baptist Colored University.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
June 2, 1943

METHODISTS TO RETAIN RUST NEGRO COLLEGE

Work Will Begin Soon On New $100,000 Building

Special to The Commercial Appeal

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., June 1—The Board of Education of the Methodist Church has decided to retain Rust Negro College in Holly Springs. A $100,000 administration building to replace Rust Hall which burned in January, 1940, will be started as soon as plans can be made, Dr. L. N. McCoy, president of Rust College, reported.

The president's report showed the college had a successful year and that it will close with 28 pupils graduating.

The college will operate a twelve-week Summer quarter, a ministerial school for rural pastors, a farmers and teachers' institute of one week.

Many students will find employment at the college in the production of farm crops, vegetables, fruits, chickens, hogs, turkeys, and beef.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
September 21, 1943

NEGRO COLLEGE ENROLLS MANY

Livingstone's Student Body Is Larger Than Expected; New Professor Added.

SALISBURY, Sept. 20.—Livingstone college opened its doors to a host of new students and returning matriculates as the Methodist institution launched its 62nd annual winter session.

The enrollment has soared to figures unexpected by officials, in view of the curtailment of student populations everywhere by the war emergency. The total number will be swelled by the formal opening of Hood Theological seminary today.

Formal opening exercises presented the Rev. B. F. Gordon, of Charlotte, and Rep. George Uzzell, of the North Carolina legislature, as principal speakers. President W. J. Trent spoke words of welcome for the college and announced the addition to the faculty of Dr. John Van Catledge, Jr., Ph.D., graduate of Hartford Theological seminary foundation, as professor of practical theology and psychology.

racial value of Paine College can be given this tribution of this faithful Negro minister. He personally solicited $125.00 from while friends, made a contribution of $10.00 himself, and conducted a program of Negro Spirituals at his church which netted $185.00.

Contribution to Paine College Library Fund Made By Negro Minister

July 23, 1943

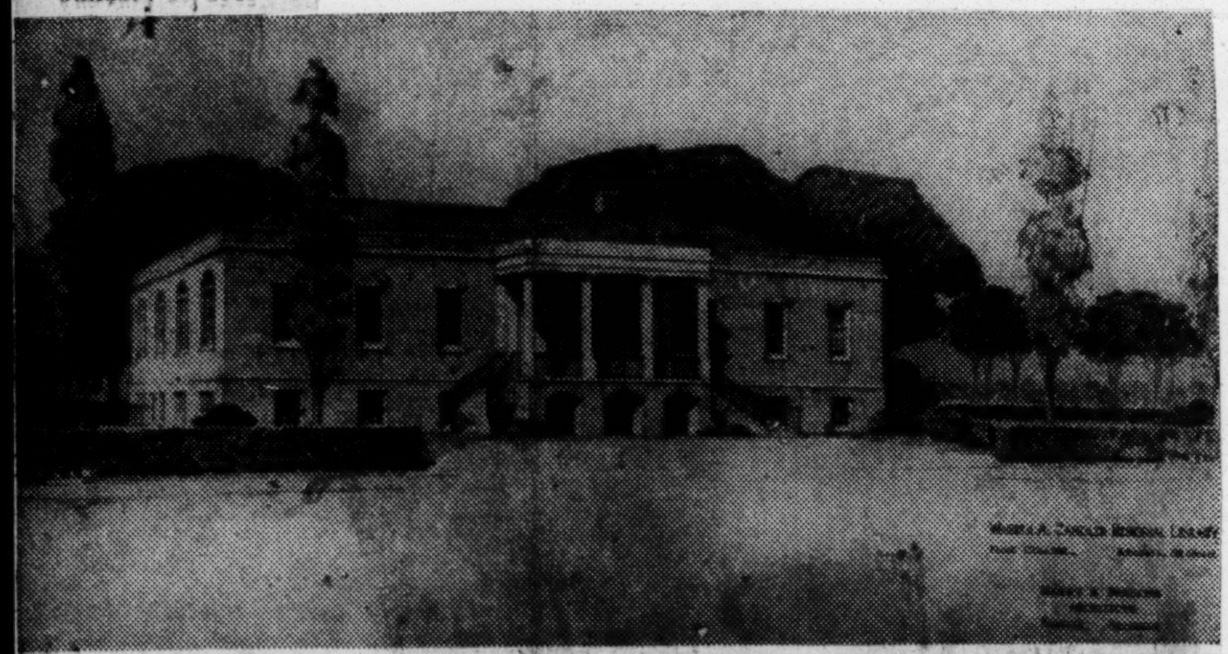
President E. C. Peters of Paine College, Augusta, has just received from Rev. T. W. Smith, pastor of the First African Baptist Church in Columbus, a check for $310.00 as a contribution to the Thankful Baptist Church of Augusta.

Warren A. Candler Memorial Library Building Fund.

"No better illustration of inter-

18g-1943

Atlanta Ga Constitution
January 10, 1943



CANDLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY—This is an architect's drawing of the Warren A. Candler Memorial Library building, to be constructed at Paine College, Augusta, and for which a fund drive is in progress this week.

Savannah Ga. News
January 10, 1943

METHODISTS TO SEEK PAINE LIBRARY FUND

Bishop Candler Was Founder of Negro School

AUGUSTA Ga., Jan. 9 (AP).—Methodist ministers in Georgia will begin a campaign tomorrow to raise $25,000 to round out other donations for completing and equipping the Warren Candler Memorial Library at Paine College here.

The late Bishop Candler, while pastor of the St. John Methodist Church here, founded the college for negroes in a storeroom basement in 1882, personally guaranteeing the rent.

The school is jointly owned and operated by the Methodist Church and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Its object is to teach and train negro teachers and preachers for work among negroes, and the promotion of inter-racial good-will.

The general education board has appropriated $50,000 for the library building, Augusta white friends of the schools have subscribed $15,000 and Augusta negroes have raised $10,000. The campaign to raise the remaining $25,000 needed among Methodists will last a week.

Paine College is accredited, now has a 40-acre campus and holds property valued at nearly $500,000, and a Bethlehem community center for social service work valued at $50,000. The college is free of debt.

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 17, 1943

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Birmingham and Alabama, as well as the public generally, are looking forward to the observance of "The A. M. E. Church on Parade," which will take place Sunday, Feb. 7, at Daniel A. Payne College, Woodlawn.

This observance was instituted under the Episcopal leadership of Bishop D. Ward Nichols, who came to Alabama three years ago, and has proved of inpiritional value to the A. M. E. Churches throughout the state.

Taking part in the occasion will be 52 churches and 25 of the best choirs in the Birmingham area. Bishop Nichols will be the chief speaker on the program at 3 p.m. at Payne College auditorium.

In speaking of the progress of the A. M. E. Churches in Birmingham the past three years, the Rev. W. J. Wright, chairman of the publicit committee, gives the following information:

"Bishop D. Ward Nichols came to the city three years ago and found the A. M. E. Churches at a low ebb; the people discouraged; church buildings deteriorating; Payne College in an $85,000 debt; members leaving the church and no progress being made in any direction. He immediately set a day called A. M. E. Inspirational Day to inject new life in the ministry and laity of the state. Birmingham being the metropolis of the state, the first meeting was held at Parker High School on a rainy day. Nevertheless, the people of the city filled the auditorium to capacity. The second was at Payne College last year. The whole city turned out and overtaxed the college auditorium.

"Since the coming of Bishop Nichols the debt at Payne College has been reduced to $42,000; churches have been painted and many have bought new pews. St. John, the first church in the city, has been completed on the inside, and the ministers inspired to do more for the cause; all because they were inspired by this preacher and scholar."

Serving on the committee with Dr. Wright are Drs. E. L. Whitefield, R. E. Jones, A. C. Calhoun, J. C. Bonner, C. D. Hayden, J. A. Scott, Prof. W. B. Johnson, J. E. Kelly, A. G. Gaston and B. J. Mahaley.

To reach Payne College you are invited to take East Lake car to 65th Street, North, and walk three blocks to the college. There will be no admission charges and it is expected that the audience will be the largest in the history of the observance, Feb. 7.

Negro Schools Plan Oratorical Contests Semi-Finals, Finals

JAN 31 1943

Birmingham Ala. News

Music Programs Given Before, After Speeches; Public Invited To Attend

Outstanding musical programs will be a feature of the county semi-finals in the oratorical contest conducted by The Birmingham News-Age-Herald with Negro high schools of Jefferson County.

These musical programs will be given before the starting of the speaking competition and after the final speech, while the judges are compiling their ballots.

The first of the semi-finals will be held at Fairfield Industrial High School, Wednesday night, March 3; the second at Hooper City High, Thursday night, March 4, and the county finals will be held at Parker High Friday night, March 5.

There will be eight county finalists and each of these will be awarded a scholarship by an Alabama college, and a cash prize by The News-Age-Herald.

The scholarships will be awarded by Miles College, Birmingham; Talladega College, Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College, Montgomery and A. & M. College (Normal).

The public is invited to all of these contests and large audiences are anticipated.

Further details are to be announced.

JAN 31 1943

The basic subject for the contest is 'Education for Democracy."

All of the competing schools will select and qualify a school representative on or before Feb. 19.

Some of the schools have held their semi-finals, leaving only the final school competition to be held.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
January 15, 1943

Candler Memorial Library

THE CAMPAIGN to raise $25,000 for completion of the Warren A. Candler Memorial Library on the campus of Paine College, the Methodist-supported Negro institution at Augusta, is one that should have a strong appeal to good citizens at this time. Indeed, we can think of no finer way to promote good will than by contributing to this institution, which has already done so much for development of sound and hopeful leadership of the Negroes in this state.

It was back in 1882 that Bishop L. H. Holsey, of Georgia, appealed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for aid in establishing this institution. One of the announced objectives was the promotion of better understanding between the two races. Bishop Candler, then pastor of St. John Church, was named chairman of a commission to find ways and means for starting the college. He lost no time in doing so. He rented a room in the basement of an Augusta storehouse and school began. A short time before his death Bishop Candler wrote President E. C. Peters, of Paine: "I thank you for your kind letter on the occasion of my eighteith birthday. I have tried to do some good and the most visible result of my efforts is the existence of Paine College."

This statement from one who later became Chancellor of Emory University should be sufficient guarantee of the wisdom and usefulness of Paine College. The campaign to raise the funds will close Sunday. Only $25,000 is asked, as $50,000 has been appropriated by the General Education Board of New York City and $25,000 has been subscribed by citizens of Augusta. Your contribution will be an investment in better citizenship and a better State.

JAN 31 1943

BISHOP H. P. PORTER IN ALABAMA

SINCE the first of the year Bishop H. P. Porter, the indefatigable leader of the Fourth Episcopal District, has been holding a series of meetings with the presiding Elders and leaders of the five conferences of the state of Alabama. There are now plans laid to vigorously carry out a great ingathering of souls and the paying of long standing debts on church property.

Bishop Porter has done a monumental piece of work in the state that is in comparable, through the freeing of Miles College of debt and building the "waste of our Methodism" throughout the state.

Paine Library Fund Drive To Open Today

Georgians To Be Asked for $25,000; $75,000 Already in Till.

By DR. THOMAS M. ELLIOTT.

this week. Bishop Arthur J. Moore, president of the two conferences and also chairman of the Paine College Board of Trustees, is in active direction of the special movement.

Paine College' History.

Following Methodist separation in 1844 Negro Methodists in the south were established in an autonomous church of their own, to be known as the Colored Methodist Episcopal church. The new Colored Methodist Episcopal church continued to received help from their white friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1882 Bishop L. H. Holsey, of Georgia, a bishop of the new C. M. E. church, appealed to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and asked that the mother church give help in starting somewhere in the south a school to give Christian training to Negro teachers and preachers that they might the better lead their people in harmonious interracial co-operation. One of the commissioners appointed for this work was the late Warren A. Candler, pastor of the Augusta St. John church. Young Candler undertook the task seriously, and rented a storeroom basement in Augusta, guaranteed the rent, and started the school.

Shortly before he died 15 months ago Bishop Candler said, "I have tried to do some good in the world. Paine College is one of the visible results of my efforts." Other eminent southern leaders associated with Bishop Candler in establishing and promoting Paine were Morgan Calloway, Atticus G. Haygood, William Capers, Charles B. Galloway George W. Walker, John D. Hammond, Arthur J. Moore, the present board chairman, and E. C. Peters, the present president.

Today and Tomorrow.

From its humble birthplace in the basement Paine College has come to be an accredited senior college with a 40-acre campus with a property valuation of approximately $500,000, and a Bethlehem Center for social service work that cost $50,000. Paine College was designed to be, and has always been a distinctly southern institution, where Southern Methodists, white and black, have worked together for 60 years without a single instance of friction in seeking to teach and train Negro teachers and preachers for leadership among their people. Operational expenditures are kept within the income, and Paine College is today free from all indebtedness. Student enrollment is now more than 400, more than one-half of which is from denominations other than Methodist.

For the first time in its history Paine College makes an appeal of this nature. Cramped and overcrowded conditions in the library and reading room demand attention and relief. Students stand in line waiting admission into the library and reading room. The proposed Candler Memorial library will relieve the present urgent need, and serve as a worthy memorial to southern pioneers in promoting peaceful interracial relations, while at the same time enabling the future Negro leaders to equip themselves to better lead their people in coming decades.

Cuyahoga, Tenn. Press
January 30, 1943

LOCAL NEGRO EDUCATOR

PROF. U. L. KNOX, chairman of the local Board of Christian Education of the A.M.E. Zion Church (colored) will present Lawyer Craig, well-known Negro attorney of Chattanooga, who will deliver the Christian education address here Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. J. C. Price, founder of Livingstone College and one of the pioneer Negro leaders, who spoke in Cleveland to encourage church morale and goodwill more than 50 years ago, will be mentioned in Attorney Craig's address. The theme will be "Christian Education, The Salvation of Humanity."

Augusta, Ga. Herald
February 11, 1943

PAINE TO HOLD CONFERENCE HERE

This week-end the tenth annual Socio-Religious Institute will be conducted at Paine College here. Sponsored jointly with Emory University, the conference will deal with problems faced by the church and society in the South.

"The Christian Approach to Minority Groups in Our Present Society" is the theme of the year, and discussion groups under outstanding leaders in Georgia will center around minorities as they relate to peace problems, to American democracy, to propaganda and to the church.

Beginning with the recital of Cpl. Rawn Spearman, Fort Benning, on Friday evening, the conference will hold its discussion groups on Saturday morning and afternoon, and on Saturday evening at 8:15 panel discussion will be held on "The Place of Jews,

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND

MAR 11 1943

Resolution Adopted by The Ministers and Laymens' Ass'n. of The A.M.E. Zion Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 14, 1943

MAR 11 1943

Livingstone College has made a notable contribution to the denomination, the race the nation and to the world. Some of its graduates have won acclaim in many and varied fields of endeavor—the episcopacy, the ministry, education, medicine, law, journalism, economics, social service, technology, science, interracial relationships and art, as well as in lay membership and as heads of Christian families. It is our earnest hope that the college will be enabled to continue its service and contribution to human welfare with increasing influence and power. The implications of this global war makes this imperative.

The trend in education is to limit the accreditation of colleges to Class A. Livingstone College is rated by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction as Class A but by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as Class B. It is one of only two Negro colleges of North Carolina with a Class B rating; all others have the Class A rating. Livingstone College has only one other requirement to meet the Class A rating, and that is an endowment of at least $300,000.

Therefore, we, the members of the Ministers and Laymens' Association of the A.M.E. Zion Church propose a Livingstone College Endowment Fund of $500,000 to be raised within 5 years, beginning Feb. 10, 1943 and ending on or before Feb. 10, 1948. We submit the following general outline of the proposed plan for the consideration, approval and implementation of the Board of Bishops and the Board of Trustees of Livingstone College:

Name

MAR 11 1943

The name of the organization shall be the Livingstone College Endowment Fund.

Object

The object of this movement shall be to educate and to inspire our constituency to the need and method of contributing and raising this fund and to promote ways and means of publicizing and securing pledges and funds for the said endowment fund.

Organization

The campaign for funds shall be under the direction and control of the Central Committe composed of, namely:

The bishops MAR 11 1943

Two members representing each annual conference, 1 minister and 1 layman

Members-at-large, not to exceed 30 to be appointed by the Central Committee

Officers

The officers of the Livingstone College Endowment Fund shall be a chairman, one or more vice-chairmen, a secretary, one or more assistant secretaries, and a treasurer who shall be the President of Livingstone College subject to the rules and regulations for deposit of the endowment funds.

MAR 11 1943

Annual Conferences

There shall be a committee set up in each annual conference of not less than three members.

There shall be a committee in each presiding elder district and such other persons as a presiding elder may select.

There shall also be a committee in the local church composed of the pastor and such other persons that the pastor may appoint.

Records and Recognitions

MAR 11 1943

There shall be an accurate record kept in each church, in each presiding elder's district and in each annual conference of donors of one dollar or more, and a copy of each said record shall be sent to Livingstone College where it shall be transcribed into a monster record for the denomination, and shall be preserved in the archives of Livingstone College.

A certificate of recognition shall be prepared and given each person or persons giving $5, $10, $25, $100, $500, $1,000 or more respectively.

Duties of The Central Committee

The Central Committee shall be authorized and empowered to prepare, publish and distribute posters, literature, plans and other meterial for the explanation and promotion of the campaign for endowment funds.

MAR 11 1943

The Central Committee shall have respective amounts specified herein-
also authority to work out appropri-
ate designations, such as the Price
Brigade Livingstone Associate and
Christian Education Associate, for
such person or persons giving the
government bonds and savings
before in Section V., 2 under certif-
icate of recognition and It is further recommended that
and to turn them over to
Livingstone College for the Endow-
ment Fund.

18g-1943

PAINE COLLEGE—ITS FOUNDING AND FOUNDERS

Christian Index

By Dr. J. S. Outler, Class 1916

MAR 4 1943

The founding of Paine Institute (now Paine College) was a momentous stride, not only in promoting the democratic ideals of America but also a concrete expression of the reality of Christianity expressed tangibly by a great church—a group of humble Christian and stalwart apostles of Christ.

MAR 4 1943

In our consideration of the founding of Paine College I labor under the conviction that we should attempt to evaluate its founding as it relates to human progress, as an expression of the practice of Christian brotherhood in a crucial period of human relations accentuated by economic, political, religious, and racial conflict.

Paine College, the idea or ideal—is the product of a people valiantly striving to establish a new order while yet clinging to the old. The idea of an educational institution for Negroes supported by the private funds of southern white people and operated by white people was a revolutionary idea in the thinking of southern white people and more revolutionary in Georgia because of the poverty, bitterness, and strife which descended upon Georgia as an aftermath of the Civil War. Georgia had passed through crises which ranked in intensity with those of any other state in the union. Her struggles with England, Spain and South Carolina, together with her clashes with the federal government, had whetted her desire for security and independence. Her internal upheavals occasioned by political and religious strife and augmented by the problem of slavery as its economic value increased by the invention of the cotton gin created in Georgia a calmness in crises and a practical philosophy. Georgia had become a factual, and the the leavening influence of Christianity gave foresight, wisdom and sympathy to its leaders.

MAR 4 1943

Long before the Civil War many churches had accepted slaves into their membership. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, not only accepted Negroes as members into its churches but as the Negro communicants increased it furnished churches for them and supplied them with pastors. After the Civil War some of the churches retained their Negro communicants. Many Negroes seceded from the white churche and established their own churches, but the Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South were retained within the parent body and cared for until 1870, when by mutual desire the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America was set up. Concerning this one great Southern churchman said: "The Colored Methodist Church that was set up—not set off—needs the help of the mother church every whit as if they were with us today."

MAR 4 1943

This is a reflection of the thinking of a truly great Christian, a southern gentleman, a man memorialized by the founders of this institution by naming this building Maywood Hall.

The process of organizing the C. M. E. Church is filled with illuminating data on the spirit of the south, the details of which time will not permit me to tell. But of outstanding significance is the fact that the man who presided at the General Conference which organized the C. M. E. Church and directed its first electorate was Bishop Robert Paine for whom this institution, Paine College, is named.

The organization of the C. M. E. Church was fifteen years after the close of the Civil War. The South rankled under the humiliation of defeat, she suffered privations from loss of fortune of which the Negro represented quite a considerable sum, indicated by the fact that just prior to the Civil War able bodied Negroes were valued at as much as two thousand dollars each. The South was harassed by well meaning but unsympathetic northerners, and persecuted by carpetbaggers and military rulers. The unfortunate, ignorant, poverty stricken, and helpless Negro was a pawn in a game of persecution and revenge. However much the southern whites might have loved the Negro it could not have been a social and cultural equal which differential became magnified when the Negro was considered as the cause of the South's catastrophe.

MAR 4 1943

Yet despite these natural and human considerations, outstanding leaders realized that the Negro had become a citizen and as such deserved such preparation as would fit him for citizenship. To greatly emphasize this trend of thought I present an excerpt from a speech delivered by the honorable Joseph E. Brown, United States Senator from Georgia, on December 15, 1880: "A grave problem arises here for solution. They must be educated. Why not? We claimed to be wealthy people before the war. So we were, but we lost according to the best estimate about two billion dollars in the value of our slaves. It was that much gold value under the Constitution of the United States, which we lost by the war and it was gone forever. That impoverished us to that extent and it was a heavy draft. Then we had to support the Confederate armies for four years, without a dollar of help out of our substance. True, we issued Confederate bonds and notes; they were paid for out of our substance, but at the end of the war they were repudiated and became as ashes in our hands. We lost, not only two billion dollars in slaves, but we lost about two billion more in the support of our armies for four years. Then we lost immense amounts in the destruction of property by the army outside of what was necessary to feed and clothe them. But that was not all. At the end of the struggle we had to return to the Union and resume our position and take upon ourselves our just proportion according to our means, of the war debt contracted by the government in the suppression of what is known as the rebellion. Then, I say with these drafts upon us we are not able to educate these four million (now more than six) of people that were turned loose among us. As I have already stated during the period of slavery it was not our policy to educate them; it was incompatible, as we thought, with the relation existing between the two races. Now that they are citizens let us make of them the best citizens. We all agree that it is our policy to educate them. As they are citizens let us make of them the best citizens we can. I am glad to see that they show a strong disposition to do everything in their power for the education of their children."

This is the south, this is the Georgia that employed the time and talent of some of its brightest minds, who spared no pains in the establishing of an institution by the M. E. Church South to train preachers and teachers for the Negro. And said school was to be financed by southern white people and taught by southern white people. One of the great educators of his time said: "Southern white people must take part in the work of teaching Negro schools." The influence of his thinking gave to Paine College one of its most energetic founders, one of its most loyal supporters and a life-long friend. Such was the part played by the apostle of this great man's thought that Paine College seeks now to memorialize him with one of the greatest treasures to

of stacles occasioned by strife, poverty, ignorance, and prejudice. Granting that Paine College came as a natural process in a changing social order, we must in the light of history and by our faith in divinity give consideration to certain men as the instruments of providence in this evolution.

pressive has the work of this great life been on this institution and this community that the Negroes in Augusta have pledged more than ten thousand dollars and have paid

It has been my purpose thus far to portray to you the envolvement of Paine College as a natural process in this institution and under Christian environment and influence despite overwhelming ob-

brary—to be known as the Warren A. Candler Memorial Library. So im- that amount, to the end that this me- morial may become a reality.

date approximately fifty per cent of

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C

Livingstone College Endowment

MAR 29 1943

Dr. Frank W. Alstork, than whom there is no more ardent advocate of education in the church, is greatly concerned with his plan to raise an endowment fund for Livingstone College. The plan, a very commendable one, was projected at the January meeting of the Board of Bishops; it was presented formally at the Founder's Day celebration at Livingstone College in February, and now awaits only the clarification of details to be put into immediate execution.

When Dr. Alstork expresses regret and surprise that there should exist any apathy, (there evidently is no real objection, there should be none,) he is simply showing his deep concern for the success of the endowment plan. What he may have overlooked is the fact that we are slow to catch on to new plans and ideas; it takes a lot of time to get big things moving in our denomination. The Founder's Day campaign for $25,000 was adopted by the General Conference in 1936, but it was not until 1938 that the plan actually took on the nature of full denominational co-operation.

Another thing which we must all bear in mind is that Zion Methodism, perhaps more so than other Methodist bodies, is General Conference and Board of Bishops conscious. We have not yet learned that anything can be put over until the Board of Bishops or/and the General Conference adopts it. Whether this is wholly a good policy may be questioned, but none can question the fact that such is the case.

It would appear, therefore, that in view of the fact that the General Conferences of 1936 and 1940 adopted and continued the Founder's Day campaign and fixed the apportionment for the fund, it may be necessary to go on with the present plan, or some modified form of it, as was the case this year, until the General Conference meets in 1944. We should then be ready for General Conference adoption of the Endowment Plan, having worked out all the details of its operation. MAR 29 1943

Certainly the Star of Zion is not opposed to its immediate operation, and we can see no good reason why we should not begin immediately to raise the money under the simplified plan as outlined, but it would be far better, in our humble opinion, to arouse the interest of the whole church and to win for the plan the unqualified support it deserves, even if we have to wait until 1944, than to hazard a failure in the effort by starting it before we have actually sold it to the whole church. However, if the desirable, whole-hearted support can be won within the present year and we can have a creditable report next year, prior to the General Conference, then we are for it 100 percent. We think, however, that it will be necessary for the Connectional Council and the Board of Bishops to adopt the Plan and set up the mechanics for its operation.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

A New Day Dawns For Livingstone College

Price Memorial Hall Dedicated; Endowment Plan Endorsed

The occasion of the sixty-first commencement concluded at Livingstone College, Tuesday, May 25, was probably the most momentous one since the founding of the institution in 1882. For this annual convocation was marked by the dedication of the Price Memorial Hall, which becomes the church's enduring tribute to the great Founder of the College, Dr. Joseph Charles Price. The building one of the most beautiful and useful to be found on the campus of any college in the nation, has been completed and equipped under the most difficult and trying conditions. Begun before the depression, shortage of funds halted its construction until in 1942, when the results of Founder's Day wiped out the total indebtedness of the college and paved the way for renewal of the application for aid from the General Education Board.

Favorable action of that Board resulted in the grant of $75,000, which with other available funds enabled the college authorities to resume the work. But the war had established material problems, which had to be overcome, one by one. However, through the same determined persistence which had marked the long and successful administration of President Trent, he succeeded in getting governmental priorities and the building was finally completed.

So greatly stimulated was the entire connection by the news of what was happening at Livingstone College that nearly $50,000 was raised at the observance of Founder's Day in February of this year. From this fund there will come money to do some needed renovations in other buildings on the campus.

At the very same time the Price Memorial Hall was being completed, Dr. Frank W. Alstork presented to the Ministers' and Laymen's Association a plan to endow the college. This plan has received widespread approval and official endorsement by the Board of Trustees, which includes the Board of Bishops, at the recent meeting at Livingstone.

Bishops, General Officers. Ministers and Laymen from all parts of the country were present at Livingstone commencement to take part in the joyous festivities and the commencement occasion became one of great thanksgiving. Educators from national, state and denominational agencies, departments of education, schools and colleges were present to bring greetings upon the occasion which had such deep and abiding significance for Zion Methodists and Livingstonians.

The commencement exercises, even though measurably over-shadowel by the history-making dedication of the Price Memorial Hall and the launching of the Endowment Plan, was, in fact, given new and added interest by the very magnitude of the occasion.

The remarkable contribution which Livingstone College has made for three score years to the training of Christian Leadership receives deserved recognition in this opening of a new and larger opportunity for service in the ever-broadening field of education. Although the war has greatly disturbed normal operation of schools and colleges, the post-war world and its multiplicity of problems will unquestionably bring equally increased need for well-equipped Christian leadership. Livingstone College and Hood Seminary will be prepared to assume a proper share in this worth-while task.

A LECTURE TO TRUSTEES

Afro-American—Baltimore, Md.

The State of North Carolina, in a judgment against Kittrell College's chancellor, Bishop M. H. Davis, and trustees has directed them to repay $42,000 improperly spent out of endowment funds.

The trial developed these features:

1. Papers pertinent to the case were said to have been lost;
2. The defense did not take the stand to answer charges that large sums were paid to the Bishop and others not entitled to receive them;
3. The court absolved the defendants of any wrongful or criminal intent.

Bishop Davis told the court that any error committed was not of the heart but of the head.

The court might have taken a moment to lecture college trustees who, as individuals in this case, appear of the Casper Milquetoast variety.

They were given $100,000 to hold as a college endowment. The majority of them appear not to have known the terms of the gift and have let the money go through their fingers.

Mistakes of this kind are not easily excused. The great A.M.E. Church has men capable of filling positions of public trust.

18g-1943
Globe and Independent
Nashville. Tenn.

Four Colleges Get Assistance From Convention

SEP 10 1943

San Antonio, Texas (Special)—Following the recommendations of the report in the Education Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, four of their leading colleges will receive financial aid. These schools are the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute at St. Augustine, Fla.; the Lynchburg Theological Seminary at Lynchburg, Va.; the Georgia Baptist College in Macon, Ga.; the Guadalupe College in Seguin, Texas. This assurance was given the representatives of these schools who are here attending the convention following the report of the Educational Board of which the Rev. P. S. Wilkins, D. D., of this city is the chairman and Rev. H. B. P. Johnson of New Orleans, La, is the secretary.

In this report the board not only showed what these four colleges are doing but it was a survey of all religious educational institutions among the Baptists, and then made a resume of the work they had done since the National Convention adjourned in Chicago last September. The report also brought out high lights of work done in other states, such as the Union Theological Seminary in New Orleans, La., the independent schools in cities like Baltimore, Md., Chicago, Ill., Jacksonville, Fla., Houston, Texas, Conroe College at Conroe, Texas and scores of others.

It is understood that the board has made sweeping recommendations for increased funds to support the financial securities and to help these schools in the development of a broader program for religious training. Speaking on the program there were representatives from the four schools, but the main address following the secretary's report, came from Rev. M. C. Allen, D. D., pastor of the Leadenhill Baptist church in Baltimore, Md., and the financial agent of the Lynchburg Theological College, who himself is a graduate of the school, and who attended during the lifetime of the founder and builder, the late Gregory W. Hayes. He too, is known as one of the sons of Virginia.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Livingstone Formally Opens Winter Session

Salisbury, N. C.—Livingstone College formally opened its sixty-second annual winter session with impressive ceremonies in the college auditorium on Friday afternoon. The largest student body in recent years heard impressive words of welcome from school, church and civic leaders as the Methodist institution launched what officials believe will be its most successful year.

President W. J. Trent, beginning his eighteenth year as administrative head of the college, presented the greetings of the college to new and returning students and introduced the principal speakers for the occasion, Representative George Uzzell, of the North Carolina legislature, and Dr. B. F. Gordon, editor of Sunday School Literature for the A. M. E. Zion Church. There were also words of congratulations to the students from Prof. Wilson Q. Welch, national secretary of the Livingstone College alumni association.

In his preliminary comment President Trent recalled the spirit of the fathers of the church in their determination to create a school which would rank with the best in the country. He characterized their work as actuated by the spirit of sacrifice, of self-help, of hard work, and of living for others. To the new students the administrator recommended a similar spirit for their college careers and for their subsequent lives in the world at war. He pointed out the importance of a good beginning in adjustment to college life, declaring that the attitudes and habits developed during the freshman year are keynotes of the entire college career.

Rpresentative Uzzell, speaking for the citizens of Salisbury, welcomed the students into the community and into the preparation for "a growing keenness of competition in the postwar world." The legislator paid tribute to the State of North Carolina for its emerging program of education for young people. "From a mere pittance," Mr. Uzzell declared, "the support of education in this state has grown to the point where at least one half of state income goes toward education." He warned his hearers, however, that increased educational opportunities imply responsibilities for the maintenance of the American way of life. "Men should work for the privilege of living in America and should appreciate the wonderful blessings of the privilege," were his words. "Competition will be the keynote of the postwar world and unless young people prepare themselves for a competitive world they will be lost." The attorney challenged youth to prepare itself for the new world order.

Dr. Gordon, speaking from the subject, "Principles to Safeguard," maintained the emphasis of the other speakers on the postwar world. He declared, "Certainly we fathers of yesteryear are co-responsible for this global devastation, this universal decadence. We are about to hand on to you the responsibility of salvaging our wrecked empires—empires of hate and mistrust, of bitterness and bloodshed, empires of wasted wealth and untimely graves. Out of this, young people, you will be expected to build a postwar world of peace and prosperity for the yet unborn generation. We call upon you to accept this challenge."

The march of humanity toward a better world, Dr. Gordon stated, urges young people to safeguard three indispensable principles: the capacity to love, the cause of freedom and faith. He condemned what he called universal efforts to arouse hatred as a necessary weapon of war. "Hatred is a vicious monster that not only destroys the objects for which it is created, but the creator as well." He asserted that men will fight for the things that hey love and he urged his lisenors to preserve the spirit of love in their relationships with others.

Speaking of the preservation of freedom, the editor asserted that "we are not to be free to do as we please without regard to others, but free to become our best selves, free to be what we ought to be and to possess what we ought to possess, free to think, free to speak, free to act unrestrained by laws and customs." He urged a fight against the enemies of freedom wherever they may be found. He declared that "there are others who have vitiated the cause of freedom and strafed and strangled millions politically, economically, socially." He criticised the processes of "economic strangulation" which keeps poverty in the midst of plenty. "Not for the freedom of your race, only, but the freedom of humanity from the capitalistic order is at stake." He warned that "whatsoever the race that seeks to save itself alone shall lose itself."

Invocation was pronounced by Rev. W. L. Hamilton and Scripture was read by Rev. J. H. Satterwhite.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Shorter-Flipper-Curry College Dedicated

NO. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 26—One of the most interesting and noteworthy events in the history of this institution and of the Twelfth Episcopal district, was the dedication of Shorter-Flipper-Curry college held on the campus under the magnificent oaks which have stood guard for half a century and witnessed by several thousand people, commemorated the freeing of the college from debt, and the inauguration of a new education era.

Under the leadership of Bishop Curry, a campaign was launched for Shorter college. He has paid off an indebtedness of $40,000; renovated buildings, purchased equipment for dormitories, library and science laboratories.

Not only have these physical improvements been made, but a strong faculty has been selected, and the curriculum revised. Dr. John H. Lewis, the newly elected president of Shorter, is an educator of note, and under his administration, the outlook for the future of the school is indeed bright.

Bishop W. J. Fountain, acting senior bishop, acted as master of ceremonies. The dedicatory address was delivered by Bishop D. H. Sims of the First Episcopal district. Other bishops participating were: Bishops S. L. Greene, co-host; G. B. Young, A. J. Allen, D. Ward Nichols, R. R. Wright, Jr., Noah Williams and F. M. Reid. Music was furnished by a joint chorus of the choirs of the city directed by Mrs. Ruth Gregg King.

At the conclusion of the program Bishop Curry called to the center of the ring of guests, presiding elders, ministers, officers, trustees and members, and thanked them for their loyal support, and pledged his best efforts in the rebuilding of Shorter college.

LEWIS WESLEY JAY,
Secretary

PAINE COLLEGE

Jackson, Tenn.
Christian Index

The number of ministerial students who have enrolled in Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, for the school year 1943-44 is very encouraging. At present there are seven such students, and it is possible that this number will be increased to ten or even more before the second semester registration is complete. All these ministerial students are young men, two of them being in the senior high school class, and the other five in the college department. Two of them are Baptist ministers ,and the others are members of the C. M. E. Church.

We, the ministerial students of Paine College, met together with Rev. E. A. Wadlowe, who teaches religion in the college, and at this meeting held in late September, we organized the *Paine College Ministerial Union*. The following officers were elected: Reverend Timothy Simmons, president; Rev. Lewis W. Jay, secretary; Rev. Charles Hall, treasurer; Rev. Edward Bryson, chaplain. Rev. E. A. Wadlowe was elected as our advisor. The group decided, among other things, to meet bi-weekly and that at these meetings lectures and discussions will be held on such topics as Sermon Construction and Delivery, Bible Study, and the Pastoral Peters, who, in addition to the enter-

Jury Acquits Militant Groups Protest To Secretary Stimson;

Amsterdam Star-News

Men Held For Lynching Pvt.

LEWISTON, Me. (ANP)—While law enforcement officers expressed fear of a racial outbreak here resulting from the lynching of a Negro soldier here last week by a mob of white farmers from nearby Ipava, the Chicago Branch NAACP and other militant

groups were protesting to Sec. of War Henry L. Stimson and local authorities the whitewash of the murderers by an all-white coroner's jury.

The soldier, 19-year-old Pvt. Willie Hollis of Chicago stationed at Camp Ellis was slain by a volley of bullets on a farm last Sunday after rumors had circulated that a Negro soldier allegedly had attacked a white farm woman, and another had telephoned several others making improper proposals. Killers of the U. S. Army private were John W. Lane, W. H. Hamm, and Ralph and Carroll Pharr, brothers, all of whom were freed at an inquest conducted by Fulton County Coroner Mark S. Nelson. An all-white jury's verdict read "justifiable homicide."

Calls Hearing Farcical

Two witnesses at the hearing from among the city's Negro population of 2,000 and charges are rife here that the hearing was conducted in a farcical manner with the decision handed down a foregone conclusion before testimony got underway. Only the four white men who formed the posse that killed Hollis, and four women testified at the hearing. All testified that the soldier was unarmed, and alleged that he made improper advances [illegible] the rural party [illegible] several people [illegible] to a conversation at the same time, and that he was shot after he threw a club at members of the lawless mob. The women witnesses were Irma and Wilma Hamm, daughters of one of the killers, and their mothers, Mrs. Charlotte Hamm, and Mrs. Thelma Lane, wife of the confessed slayer w[illegible] fired the [illegible] shot.

Military authorities reported to be concerned [illegible] the semblance of harmony existing between 40,000 Negro and 40,000 white soldiers at Camp Ellis result in a complete breakdown. Gov. Dwight H. Green's chairman of the state Interracial Committee, Dr. Mark Bickham, has been rushed here indicating the seriousness of the situation.

Another soldier, Pvt. Morris Nichols of Philadelphia, also stationed at Camp Ellis, is being held by local police on charges of having attacked Mrs. George Quigley, white, on her farm.

The farmers said they went to get Hollis to "hold him for military police" although it was never explained how they knew the man they sought was a soldier. After the house [illegible] and Hollis ordered to surrender Lane, the trigger-man, said he shot him when a club was thrown at the posse and the soldier attempted to flee.

Pvt. Hollis before he died said his car broke down and he entered the deserted farmhouse to call for help.

People's College Opens On Nov. 6

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

The People's College, which was successfully initiated by Atlanta University in 1942, will open for its third session on Monday, November 8, under the direction of Dr. Ira de A. Reid. The session will continue for a period of twelve weeks, and after a two weeks' Christmas holiday, will close on February 18, 1944. The current staff will include instructors who are well known in their fields, a number of successful business men, and others who are eminent in the teaching profession.

The course offerings in People's College have been designed to meet the needs of almost everyone, irrespective of whether a person is interested in bettering his working conditions or just seeking a more profitable way to spend his leisure. Instruction is offered free of tuition charges. Classes meet once a week during the twelve weeks period, examinations are optional, and certificates of attendance will be awarded.

COST COURSE OFFERED

Of particular interest among the new offerings is the course "How and What to Buy," which is concerned with the specific problems of consumers with reference to rationing, price ceilings, wage controls, and cost of living.

Also new this year is the course "Conducting Choirs and Chorus Groups," which will give instruction in how to master forms in all rhythms and tempos and the interpretation of music by means of baton, hands, by eye, and facial expression. A course for dentists' assistants, a course in printing which will include a knowledge of setting type, proof-reading, typography, and setting a job, a radio work shop for the preparation of radio scripts, news writing, and techniques of studio performance; a course in show card lettering and writing which will give instruction in how to make posters and placards; and a course entitled "Social Work for Volunteers."

A refresher course in Public Welfare Administration for professional welfare employees is also offered.

REGISTRATION SATURDAY

Included among other popular record keeping, insurance, law, offerings are courses in financial secretarial practice, salesmanship, building management, civil service jobs, handicrafts, public speaking, nutrition, languages, home decoration, the war, religion, politics, marriage problems and written and spoken English.

Registration will be held on Saturday, November 6, from 10:00 a. m.—4 p. m. and from 7 p. m.—9 p. m. at the Atlanta University Library Exhibition Room (Chestnut at Greensferry); and in the Auditorium of the Auburn Ave. Branch Library, 333 Auburn Ave. N. E.

Visitors are welcome at the first classes during the week of November 8.

THE BISHOP WILLIAMS SCHOOL OF RELIGION AT WESTERN UNIVERSITY

Philadelphia, Pa.

Because of the need of hospitalization for many of our soldiers and because the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the Fifth Episcopal District, under the leadership of Bishop Noah W. Williams has done so well in conducting Douglass Hospital which has been in operation for more than forty years in Kansas City, Kansas, the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT has proposed to spend One Hundred Twenty Thousand Dollars in remodeling one of the largest dormitories of the BISHOP WILLIAMS SCHOOL OF RELIGION for use by Douglass Hospital providing we raise Twenty-Seven Thousand Dollars for the same purpose.

Christian Recorder

BISHOP WILLIAMS' VISION

Bishop Williams states that the Twenty-Seven Thousand Dollars will be in hand in January 1944. Also the first papers have been signed by him, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, leasing to the United States Government three more of the large three story buildings formerly used by the State of Kansas for an Industrial Department for families of defense workers. All this will be in connection with the Bishop Williams School of Religion so that in the very near future this Institution will make good the vision Bishop Williams had while visiting in Bible Lands and give the Race the greatest School of Religion in the United States.

POST-WAR PLANNING

It will have Departments not only for ministers but also Departments for Church Social Workers, Trained Nurses, Missionary Workers, Deaconesses and Stewardesses. He believes that Post War Planning should include training Church Workers for [illegible] task. This enlarged Program for the Bishop Williams' School of Religion should greatly help the work of all the Churches both in that great National Center and elsewhere.

—*RUSSELL S. BROWN*

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'Boy Preacher,' Now 90, Says: 'Study Bible More'

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—"What we need in America is intensity of conviction for God, for truth and for righteousness!"

So asserted the Rev. James E. Mason, 90-year-old lecturer, Sunday, as he addressed members of Trinity A.M.E. Zion church here at a special program, featuring the noted nonogenerian as principal speaker.

Nearly 70 years ago, Rev. Mason was billed far and wide as the 'boy preacher,' won fame as he lectured and preached before clubs, churches and universities throughout the United States and Canada. He appeared, during his heyday, on the same platforms with former President Theodore Roosevelt and Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes.

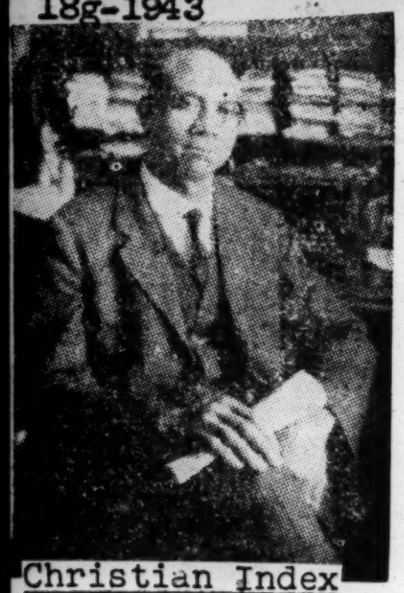
In advocating a return to study of the Bible, Dr. Mason told the congregation here:

"American soldiers again are carrying their testaments into battle, often dying with them, even as they did in the last war.

"The greatest American scholars today are advocating return to the church and Bible reading." He was introduced by the Rev. Samuel A. Gordon-Grant, pastor of the church.

Dr. Mason is now secretary of Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C. He has been a director of the college and presiding elder of the Western New York conference of his denomination.

18g-1943



Christian Index

BISHOP J. H. MOORE
Captain of Mississippi
It can be done. *Look!*

OCT 14 1943

THE HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Holly Springs, Miss.

Jackson, Tennessee

The Mississippi Industrial College, was founded at Holly Springs, Miss. in 1905 by Bishop Elias Cottrell of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, under the auspices of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, particularly the Conferences of the State of Mississippi.

These conferences selected ministers and laymen and organized themselves as trustees with Bishop Cottrell as Chairman. Their object was to establish and found an institution of learning for the literary and Industrial training of the Negro youth, and to train young men and women in Christian ideals, to furnish a practical education and to make of them better citizens. This great idea of Bishop Cottrell is today one of the finest seats of learning of the Negro Race. It is a credit to Mississippi.

The college, itself is situated on a 120 acre tract of land, purchased for the sum of $35,000.00 which was paid for in cash, beginning in the suburbs of Holly Springs, Mississippi and facing U. S. Highway 78, in the city limits, with concrete driveways and sidewalks.

At a meeting of the Trustee Board in April, 1905, plans were laid for building and beginning the school. Architects were consulted and finally plans of a building were drawn and submitted by Architects; Heavner and McGee of Jackson, Tenn. They were accepted and bids were received and the building was begun.

The first session was begun, January 11, 1906 and closed in May, the enrollment was nearly 200 students, thus the Mississippi Industrial College begun it's career. The peculiar thing about the Mississippi Industrial College is that it has founded a College.

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The campus is high and well drained, beautiful shade trees of pine, beech, cedar, oak, silver, poplar and pecan. It it indeed a thing of beauty. The first building, Catherine Hall, was named in honor of Mrs. Catherine Cottrell, the beloved wife of Bishop Cottrell. It is three story, with a large basement, which contains the college laundry and cold storage rooms. The first floor, the students' parlor, music studio, practice school and school arts room, and Home Economic Department the other floors are used for dormitories for girls and women. This building was erected at a cost of $35,000.00.

Our second building, Hammond Hall. This building is used as dormitory for boys and men. It was named in honor of Dr. J. D. Hammond formerly Secretary of the Board of Education of the M. E. Church South. It is a two story building with a basement which contains the college shoe shop, barber and pressing shop, lavatories and shower rooms. The first and second floors are used for the boys and men's dormitory. It was erected in 1906 at the cost of $25,000.00.

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Washington Hall was erected in the year of 1910 at the cost of $40,000.00. It was named in honor of the Late Booker T. Washington, a personal friend of Bishop Cottrell. It is used as the administration building. In this building are the general offices, classrooms, library, commercial department and the college gymnasium. Carneige Hall, is considered to be the crowning work of Bishop Cottrell, it is large, magnificent and stately, which in itself protrays the vision of this great man. This building was named in honor of Mr. Andrew Carneige who contributed $25,000.00 towards its erection. This building was erected at a cost of $100,000.00. On the first floor you will find the kitchen, dining hall, chemical laboratory and storage rooms, on the second floor may be found the physical and chemical laboratories and lecture rooms. The Carnegie Auditorium is said to be the finest and best equipped, owned and controlled by Negroes in the State. This building was greatly damaged by fire in February, 1930.

PROF. W. M. FRAZIER, A. M.,
President Mississippi Industrial College
Holly Springs, Miss.

OCT 14 1943

Randalia, the home of the President, was erected in 1919 and named in honor of Bishop Randall A. Carter who was presiding over the conferences of Mississippi at the time it was erected. The first Randalia was a beautiful building containing eight rooms at the cost of $7,500.00. This building was destroyed by fire in 1929. A more stately brick, with basement and furnace room, it contains 14 rooms, suited in every way for its purpose. It is possibly the most modern and the finest among Negro Colleges. It was completed at a cost of $10,000.00. Other buildings: There are other buildings on the campus of frame construction.

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Rose Bud Cottage, built in 1928. The home of the Dean of the college, at present the home of the lady teachers, was erected at a cost of $850.00. It is modernly equipped and comfortable in every way. Taking all under fair consideration the college has made a wonderful beginning in buildings.

We are now in need of a more spacious administration building. This is necessary to meet the growing demands of increase of classes in both the college and high school departments and a separate building for the department of Education. A large number of our young people are preparing to teach and it is incumbent upon us to give them the best training for this profession possible. Again we need a building for trades and scientific agriculture. Here is an opportunity for some philanthropist to help the race and become a benefactor in the name of Christ.

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The Mississippi Industrial College was founded and has been maintained by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. It is desired that religion should have a recognized place in the life of its teachers and students. The college is open at all times to all people regardless of their religious faith. The school is not dogmatic in its teachings. At the same time emphasis is placed upon the principles of Christian Religion, and church relations are constantly maintained by the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Ewqorth League, Sunday School, Vesper and Weekly Prayer Services.

We could not do justice to this History without giving due credit to the loyal men who labored with Bishop Cottrell in helping him to realize his dream, namely: Rodgers, Potts, Newell, Johnson, Bates, Pegues, Beach, Williams, Benton, Simson, McEwen, Prof. G. S. Goodman, Holmes, Teer, and a host of others, whose memorymen to the state.

OCT 14 1943

During the 39 years of the existence of the Mississippi Industrial College has greatly its first President, Bishop Cottrell, served the school twice as President and saw the erection of the first buildings. These will ever remain with us.

There is no doubt that the Missis-ance of the Mississippi Industrial Col-tion

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE
Holly Springs, Mississippi.

OCT 14 1943

noteworthy men, together with their far reaching services have all been the products of the illustrious Bishop Cottrell. From him, they have received their inspiration to greatness, his own conception, the Mississippi Industrial College has furnished each of them a vehicle for their own ambitions along the course of fame and thus the Presidents of the college who have accomplished most have been those who have adhered most closely to the intentions of the Great Founder. . . Thus we glory in the achievements of the college, our ambitions are fired each year to carry the torch a little further.

President Frazier and his well trained faculty, desire to develop the young men and women along four lines; physically, mentally, morally and socially. In other words, produce men and women of culture, ability and character; keeping ever in mind the *Aim of the College*. To secure for its students the highest possible development in body, mind and spirit. This ideal governs the course of its study, its discipline and its daily life. We emphasize Christian Character and Service as the highest and chief end of education.

OCT 14 1943

And thus we have again come to an important period in the life of the college, which suggests that we all reassert our loyal devotion to the leadership of our present Chairman of the Trustee Board, Bishop J. H. Moore, to carry further the ideals of our Founder, Bishop Elias Cottrell, through our loyalty to the progress of this His Life's Work. The Mississippi Industrial College.

18h-1943

THE HORIZON

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier

BY P. L. PRATTIS

Congressman Whittington Represents a Miss. County in Which Negro Children Were Robbed of Their School Funds

OUR "friends" from the South who have reached Congress through patriarchy, rather than democracy, continually yelp about states' rights and the Constitution. They tell Northerners who have never taken the trouble to become informed about the condition of the Negro in the South, and lack heart interest in the issue anyhow, that the Negro is contented and that if the rest of the country will just mind its business, Southern whites and Negroes will create an Elysium below the Mason and Dixon line. If the rest of the nation, the vast majority, proposes to extend the franchise by abolishing the poll tax, the "rotten" borough congressmen from the South set up a holy disturbance and talk as though they had really come into court with clean hands.

Mr. Prattis

Suppose we consider the case of "Friend" William M. Whittington, the wealthy plantation owner from Mississippi's Third district who is serving his tenth term in the House of Representatives. He is one of those who, during the poll tax debate, took the floor and brazenly and shamelessly pleaded to the rest of the House: "Don't do this to us." Don't do what? Don't, this "friend" pleaded, take any action which might be interpreted as loosening the lock on the caste and class prison into which these Southerners have thrown the Southern Negro.

SECTION TWO, 14TH AMENDMENT, U. S. CONSTITUTION

"Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH STATE, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the RIGHT TO VOTE at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF A STATE, OR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE THEREOF, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or IN ANY WAY ABRIDGED, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the BASES OF REPRESENTATION THEREIN SHALL BE REDUCED IN THE PROPORTION WHICH THE NUMBER OF SUCH MALE CITIZENS SHALL BEAR TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF MALE CITIZENS TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE IN SUCH STATE."

ELECTED BY 3 PER CENT

"FRIEND" Whittington, superior fat and wealthy, grabbing off thousands of dollars in checks from the government each year (in addition to his House salary), represents a district in which there were 435,530 persons in 1940. But only 13,864 of the adult males and females, or slightly more than three per cent, voted for him. He represents only the land minority. Scores of thousands of the district's citizens did not vote. William L. Dawson, the Negro congressman from Chicago, represents a district which is less than one-third as large (140,527) as "Friend" Whittington's, but FIVE TIMES as many citizens (65,781) voted in Dawson's district as in Whittington's. Whittington's vote represented three per cent of the population of his district. The vote in Dawson's district was FORTY-SIX per cent.

"Friend" Whittington's district is composed of 11 counties, mostly all alike. One of these counties is "Imperial Bolivar," which, as Dr. Arthur Raper writes in his "Tragedy of Lynching," is "A NATION WITHIN ITSELF." The county had a population in 1930 of 71,051, of which 74 per cent were Negroes. The population is composed of white plantation owners, landless Negroes, a small percentage of white tenants, a few Negroes in the towns who own property and a sprinkling of Chinese merchants.

Ninety-five per cent of the Negro population in this county is dependent on the farms which the plantation aristocrats (such as "Friend" Whittington) own. Whittington and the rest of the rich whites live on the backs of Negro tenants and wage hands. Although the county has an average of one lynching every four years, the sheriff is reported to have been paid $40,000 in 1930, many times the salary of the governor.

NEGRO SCHOOL MONEY TAKEN

IN 1928-29, Bolivar county paid $45.55 for the education of each white child and $1.08 for the education of each Negro child. The county spent $283,160.55 for the education of 6,216 white children and $38,765.64 for the education of 35,708 Negroes. The county received from the state school fund $99,368.24 for its Negro children, but $60,703.60 of this sum was diverted by the county board of education to the white schools.

The above figures indicate the type of district which a rich man like "Friend" Whittington represents in the House. It is doubtful that a single Negro vote in the entire district, except possibly in Mound Bayou and Chambers, all-Negro towns, is behind Whittington. He does not represent the citizens of his district. He represents the other white plantation owners, the bankers, the professional men and women, the white "enforcers" of the law.

INDIFFERENCE IMPERILS NATION

If men and women in Congress from other states who protest their devotion to democracy and justice, had only the spine and the heart to see that the federal constitution applied in Mississippi as in other states outside the South, Whittington would not be in the House as an active member of the [illegible] which pratt[illegible] about states' rights which actually means, "We are not a part of America, we are a group of states apart, a sovereignty of our own."

The constitution was meant to keep the states together in one federal union. The failure of North, East and West to see that the Constitution is obeyed is opening a breach. The Negro lost the franchise, but the greater menace is to the future solidarity of the nation. We can't continue to exist one-fifth South and four-fifths America.

JUN 1 1943

JUN 9 1943

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

JUN 15 1943

Education?

TO NEW MASSES: I was pleased to see in your pages (June 8) Albert Halper's story about the two Negro boys, which also touched incidentally on the question of education in New York. I should be more pleased to see you give our primary education something more than incidental consideration. Your magazine has fought for extension of nursery schools and other facilities for child care outside the classroom. But you have been curiously silent on the classroom itself.

Do you know, for instance, that the New York schools now follow a policy of one hundred per cent promotions? This is the school executives' cynical answer to the problem of overcrowding. Shove them along and make room for more; who cares whether they have learned anything?

Do you know that Negro children, finishing their elementary training, are deliberately shunted toward industrial training schools and discouraged from acquiring academic or commercial training? Do you know that they are frequently concentrated in Jim Crow high schools, often located, like De Witt Clinton, an hour's subway ride from where they live? And do you know that the industrial high schools are understaffed, overcrowded sweatshops?

Do you know that some children are at the mercy of members of a small, organized fascist-minded gang of teachers, whose opposition to the war effort manifests itself in sabotaging War Relief collection and scrap drives? Do you know that all children are given teachers so overdriven, so loaded with intrusive and unnecessary clerical work, that months may go by before the teacher even knows her pupils' faces?

And do you know that all this is the result of a ten-year drive on the part of certain anti-democratic elements to destroy popular education in America, a drive accelerated under cover of the war? And what do you think should be done about it?

BERYL MCMURRAY.

New York City.

JUN 5 1943

ROGERS SAYS:

Some Teachers in Dixie Must "Sell Their Souls" To Hold School Jobs

BY J. A. ROGERS

Washington Tribune

Washington, D. C.

PERHAPS no other group in our society is so subject to rules, written and unwritten, as the public school teachers. The task expected of them is not so much to advance knowledge and broad thinking as to conform to the existing order. The child-mind safe for the Germany, it is Hitlerism; in Italy, Fascism; in the white South, it is white supremacy, and so on, according to different lands. Some teachers fit into this scheme of things as unthinkingly as a cogs in the machinery, and with an eye to their pay—are faithful watchdogs; others, well, are in it for the money and don't care; still others are disturbed in their minds but are afraid of losing their jobs if they say what they think; while there are those who, job or no job, are going to assert their rights as human beings and speak out.

Mr. Rogers

GERMANY AND DIXIE COMPARED

Just now there are two lands in which teachers in a minority group have it the toughest of all: Jewish teachers in Nazi Germany and colored teachers in the South. To hold their jobs they often cannot say what they think. Not only do they get inferior pay but they must subject themselves to indignities such as James W. Ivy, whose sketch appeared in "Your History" about Mr. Palmer's, "You're right broadmindedness, liberalism hind-handed methods? Legally, exactly nothing. The state has no

JUL 3 1943

LACKS TENURE LAW

What can we do about such a very fine group with which to deal? He's a member of the best read and most scholarly about it. As soon as he found out

VAGUE ON REASONS FOR DISMISSALS

MR. IVY writes me, "SINCE there was no open rift in the Negro community, the first indication of cognizance by the President of the whole problem in the Negro community was the press last week, was carried in the press from the President, widely groups have urged public denunciation of anti-Negro riots by the President in past weeks. The letter to Congressman Vito Marcantonio from

"Land of The Noble Free"

New York Age

By LAYLE LANE

New York, N. Y.

A MAJOR, yet almost unnoticed casualty of war is public education. The four horsemen of the public schools are decreased school funds, decline in attendance, high teacher turnover, and a militarizing of the course of study even in the elementary schools.

Here in New York, at a time when juvenile delinquency has alarmingly increased, and during a world conflict when every agency for promoting freedom of thought should receive increased funds, $4,000,000 was cut from the educational budget. Cities and towns elsewhere have followed the city's example with consequent disaster.

The war demand for 18 year olds has taken from youth the incentive which making plans for a future career develops; as a result those of 16 and 17, as well, feel they have no stake in the post war world. The immediate present is the only certainty left them and that certainty is going to be made the most of. School is too tame and dull, so industry with its high wages — though for the most part in unskilled and blind alley jobs — lure youth out of school. Once out, only the exciting forms of recreation, except for the most disciplined, attract them. Truancy, juvenile delinquency, and, according to J. Edgar Hoover, a disastrous increase in veneral disease among teen-age girls, make one realize that war creates more problems than it ever solves.

Apropos of teacher turn-over, a report compiled by the Research Division of the National Education Association shows that in the year 1942 - 43, about "189,000 teachers are new to their positions". This is double the number in other years, which is about 93,000. States, both north and south, show a high percentage of turn-over — as much as 40 per cent.

One of the basic factors in this retreat from the classroom is low salary. To quote again from the NEA report on the status of the nation's public educational staff of 849,000 :

"40 teachers in every 100 — about 360,000 — are being paid less than $1200 for the school year 1942 - 43. Nearly 8 in every hundred — 66,000 in all — are being paid less than $600 . . . More than 169,000 teachers receiving less than $1200 a year . . . and . . . 15,000 receiving less than $600 a year are in states other than the southern states . . . About 53,000 of these Negro teachers (61,000 in the South) are paid less than $1200 a year; about 30,000 (of the 53,000) are paid less than $600."

Coal miners rightly demand and get more than school teachers. But miners are organized; teachers still think they are not workers and are thus paying for their gentility.

The last and most formidable of the horsemen — militarization of the schools — will be treated in detail in a later article.

To maintain the public school as an essential weapon of democracy, the Thomas - Hill Bill (S-637) has been introduced to provide for federal aid to education. A total of $300,000,000 is to be appropriated with $200,000,000 as an emergency fund for teachers salaries; and $100,000,000 for equalizing educational opportunities among and within the states. The bill aims to protect the interests of minority races by providing that where separate schools are maintained, the state may not appropriate less for the minority group than its proportion to the total population; viz, if Negroes make up 12 per cent of the population they must receive 12 per cent of the funds. The only check on this is another provision that funds for schools must not be less than spent in 1941 - 42, funds for salaries equal to those of February 1, 1943. Control of the schools is left strictly to the states and local school systems and forbidden to any Federal official or agency.

That education would defend this last provision is a reflection both on their political and social thinking. There is no defense in 1943 that can be put up for the appeasement of states' rights interests either in education or other fields. To ask the federal government to appropriate money without exercising a measure of control is open to three major objections:

1. Local control, far from ridding education of politics subjects it to the most vicious and often reactionary influences. Where cities are not controlled by a political machine, the school boards are usually controlled by the business interests and bankers. Neither labor nor minority groups have a look in in formulating educational policy. Where a corrupt political machine controls — and that too often is the case — teachers must kowtow to the machine or their jobs are in jeopardy.

2. It is a politically dangerous doctrine to ask for financial appropriations and at the same time ask that no agency of the public supplying those particular funds exercise any control. Teachers would not think of asking the United States to spend money for building TVA and not check up to find out how the money is spent. To overcome the fear of undue political influence, representatives of national teacher organizations, of parents organizations, and of state boards can cooperate with the United States Office of Education in working out proper standeards and controls of the expenditures of federal funds.

Finally, if there ever was a time for thinking and planning in national terms, it is now. Education must make California and New York, Texas and Maine, realize that the educational needs of their citizens are based on their common human aspirations and the needs of all of society rather than on the diversity of climate and geography. Appeasement of states' rights advocates serves neither the country nor all the children well.

We must have federal aid, with federal standards, federal controls and federal vision.

Mochochonono
(The Comet)
Maseru, Basutoland
South Africa

Negro Education

A study of Negro Education in the United States has proved of great value in his work to Mr. J. J. Ross, who has served for 15 years as inspector of Native schools in the Free State and has been appointed Chief inspector in succession to the late Mr. H. F. G. Kuschke states a correspondent of the " FRIEND".

Speaking to Mr. Ross about his new position, I learned that he took his M.A. degree at Yale University and included sociology, education and race relations in his course.

He also inspected the educational system in Mexico and among the Negro communities of the States. The Negroes of the South, he found they were more backwards than their cousins in the North and the latter enjoyed much better educational facilities.

In the Southern States there were separate schools for White and Coloured children. In the Northern States Negro chidlren generally attend the same schools as Europeans, but in Harlem, New York's big Negro City of 200,000, they have their own schools, which were visited by Mr. Ross in the course of his studies.

When I asked him to compare Native education in South Africa with Negro education in America he said : " There is more facilities for higher education in the United States, but as far as primary education is concerned they have not advanced further than we have, especially in the Southern States.

" That applies particularly to the rural education, he added. " In the cities they have more facilities and they have made more progress than we have in South Africa."

GROUP CONTINUES EDUCATION SURVEY

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29—(AP)—The Alabama Educational Survey Commission, studying this state's school and college facilities, concentrated its attention Monday on elementary and high schools. Representatives of these schools were heard, and Rep. R. E. Dodson, Tuscaloosa, author of the bill that created the commission, appeared before the commission.

The group will continue its studies Tuesday when city and county school superintendents and supervisors will be interviewed. Rep. W. C. Beebe, Baldwin County, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, also will appear. Dr. Hubert Searcy, president of Huntingdon College and chairman of the commission, said a report will be submitted to the governor early in December on studies to date, and a final report by March 1, 1945.

18h-1943

Secondary School Commission Meets At Clark College Today

"Atlanta Daily World" Atlanta, Ga.

Today the Commission on Secondary Schools of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is being called by Chairman, W. A. Robinson to meet in Atlanta at Clark College to recognize and to plan for its services to the high schools of the Region during the nation's crisis. JAN 1 5 194

Among other things the Commission will organize (1) to provide for Negro schools to make the most effective use of the services of the Federal agencies working in the schools of the South; (2) To keep a complete record of the services rendered by Negro high schools to the total war effort and, (3) to provide for a sharing of their plans and projects for the war effort among the Negro high schools of the Region. JAN 1 5 1943

Inited to meet with the members of the Commission are a number of local educators including: Dr. A. L. Suhrie, and Dr. H. C. Hamilton of Atlanta University, Dean A. A. McPheeters of Clark College, Principal B. E. Usher and Miss N. M Hamilton of Howard High School. Officials from some of the Federal agencies have also been invited to participate in the meeting. JAN 1 5 1943

The members of the Commission are: Alabama, I. A. Derbigny, Tuskegee and R. A. Carter, A. and M. College; Florida, James A. Colston, Pres. Bethune-Cookman College, S. M. Mosley, Prin. Fort Lauderdale High School; Georgia, Dr. E. C. Peters, Pres. Paine College; Louisiana, Mrs. Margaret D. Bowen, Prin., Gilbert Academy; New Orleans, Mississippi, Lionel T. Fraser, Tougaloo College; North Carolina, A. E. Manley, State Supervisor of Negro Schools; South Carolina, J. Andrew Simmons, Prin. Booker T. Washington High School, Columbia; Tennessee, W. J. Davenport, Principal, Howard High School, Chattanooga; Texas, E. O. Smith, Prin. Phyllis Wheatley High School Houston; Virginia Winston Douglas, Principal Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk; District of Columbia, D. A. Wilkerson, Howard University, and W. A. Robinson, Chairman.

U. S. Survey Shows Need of Improved Schools For Negroes

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Washington (AP).

IN SPITE of increasingly clear evidence that many Negroes possess capabilities of a high order, the opportunities for the development of those capabilities are meager, the United States Office of Education said in a survey of higher education for the race. JAN 1 9 1943

But while proffering certain ideas as to how education for Negroes might be improved, the survey makes clear in its introduction that "there is no intention to suggest that radical or revolutionary procedures" should supplant the steady progress which has been made in recent decades in Negro education.

"It is clear," says Fred J. Kelly, chief of the division of education, U. S. Office of Education, in a foreword, "that economic discrimination, cultural deprivations and school differentials place heavy obstacles in the path of a group which has had less than three generations in which to overcome the handicaps of ignorance, poverty, and low status which were concommitants of slavery. JAN 1 9 1943

"Out of the separate colleges for Negroes must come for the present at least, most of the leadership within the Negro group.

"Yet these institutions too often have grown up without plan as to location or function, and too many of them are held back from full usefulness by inadequate funds, poor facilities and mediocre faculties."

•

AS A result of the study, made by Ina Corinne Brown, of Texas, and reviewed by noted college authorities before publication, Kelly said he offered three suggestions. JAN 1 9 1943

These were:

1—That the federal government might well participate in developing high-grade university education for either or both races wherever in the country it cannot be developed from other public or private funds.

2—That each state might well canvass critically its part in assuring adequate higher education to its people of both races.

3—That the institutions of higher learning, particularly those for Negroes, study data bearing upon their objectives and plan their programs with clear reference to the needs of the students they serve.

In discussing his suggestion that it might be necessary for the federal government to participate in developing universities, for either or both races, Kelly said:

"While this suggestion would apply impartially to all parts of the country it has unusual significance for those states in which separate colleges are maintained for white and for Negro students.

"In these states more than elsewhere plans for higher education must be made on a regional or national basis because in many cases it would be uneconomical for each state to maintain two high-grade universities even if it could afford to do so."

JAN 1 9 1943

THE suggestion of federal participation in higher education, Kelly added, rests upon two basic arguments.

(A) Simple justice demands that reasonably equal opportunity be assured to the citizens of the United States, regardless of race or place of birth; and

(B) National welfare demands that human resources be conserved and developed by affording men and women of ability without regard to race a chance to make their maximum contribution to social progress.

"The urgent need at present for national unity," the education chief declared, "and for a nation-wide support of democracy in its contest with dictatorship, emphasizes the importance of making the fruits of democracy more uniformly available to all citizens than at present. JAN 1 9 1943

"It seems a logical next step for the federal government to see that inequalities due to race or place of birth be reduced and ultimately eliminated."

Dr. Fr[illegible]elly, chief of the office's division of higher education, said his suggestion applied particularly to Southern States where separate colleges are maintained for white and Negro students.

He advanced two "basic arguments" for the plan:

1. "Simple justice demands that reasonably equal opportunity be assured to the citizens of the United States, regardless of race or place of birth.
2. "National welfare demands that human resources be conserved and developed by affording men and women of ability without regard to race a chance to make their maximum contribution to social progress."

His suggestions were made as a follow-up to a newly-released survey on the higher education of Negroes. The survey was conducted by the Office of Education by direction of Congress, and written by Ina Corinne Brown, who was born and educated in Texas.

Washington Tribune Washington, D. C. October 22, 1943

TWO ARE ATTENDING ATLANTA CONFERENCE

Deans of Women Hold Meeting in Florida MAY 1 1943

Dean W. K. Payne of the Georgia State Industrial College and C. C. Campbell, woman teacher in the education department, left last night for Daytona Beach, Fla., where they will be guests of the Florida A. and M. College for Negroes on Thursday and Friday, April 22-23 in the annual conference of Deans of Women and Advisors to Girls in Negro Schools. At this conference plans will be discussed for improving the educational program of the colored people in their respective states.

This organization was founded in 1929 by the late Dean Lucy Slowe of Howard University.

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, PA.

"No Mixed Education For Dixie"--Caldwell

JAN 9 - 1943

By HERMAN HILL
(Staff Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7—In the city for the Rose Bowl football classic at the annual "Tournament of Roses" New Year's Day, President Harmon W. Caldwell, of the University of Georgia told daily press reporters last week that "co-education of the Negro and the white races in the South is an impossibility because of social pressure against it. Anybody in the South knows this and admits the same, including intelligent Negroes."

Accused by former Governor Eugene L. Talmadge of Georgia, during the recent gubernatorial campaign in that state, of wanting to put in Negro-white education at the university, Caldwell claimed he never had the slightest thought of doing this.

CALDWELL HIGHLY REGARDED JAN 9 - 1943

Labelled a progressive mind and one of the South's up-and-coming younger educators, President Caldwell expressed himself as being in favor of establishment of a university of higher learning for the entire South, which would be sponsored equally by the various Southern states. Such a move would have been under way, he said, but for the decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in the famous Lloyd L. Gaines case in Missouri, to the effect that the states must provide education within their borders.

Telling of the situation in Georgia, Caldwell said the board of regents had full supervision over the state university and the 16 institutions of higher learning there, 13 for whites and three for Negroes.

Stating that Negroes have sufficient facilities for general education in the schools, Caldwell averred that, because of the financial burden, it was impossible to provide suitable law and medical training with the state in separate schools. Despite this fact, the educator explained, some Negroes are sent out of the state on special scholarships.

[illegible] Tenn. Journal January 11, 1943

Negro Educational Funds Asked By U.S. Official

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Federal participation in the development of "high grade university education" for Negroes and for whites as well in states where it cannot be provided otherwise has been suggested by an official of the U. S. Office of Education.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 18, 1943

State Was Always Interested In Education Of Negroes

The preparation of colored teachers for the new public school system of Alabama was of early concern to the educational administration of Alabama after the new program was set up in 1868. The first approach was that of providing for teachers training classes in some of the existing private normal schools to which the State contributed some funds ...such classes being set up at Marion, Montgomery, Huntsville and Sparta. There was early recognition of the inadequacy of this provision and increasing disposition to set up special institutions for this teacher-training function. As early as 1871, the first legislative efforts were made to provide for a special school for this teacher-training service. It was not until 1874 that the program was actually put into operation and the-then existing Lincoln Normal School, being operated at Marion, Ala., was converted into a State-supported normal school which still bore the name of Lincoln Normal University. Such were the beginnings of the institution now known as The State Teachers College at Montgomery.

Paterson Takes Over

The first report of the then-appointed first Board of Trustees recounts the first observation when the school was taken over with its 40 pupils who were being taught by one Prof. G. N. Card. Very soon thereafter, there was considerable discussion of the need for additional educational opportunity for colored people which resulted in the addition of the so called university course and the redesignation of the school as The Lincoln Normal University. When Prof. Card withdrew in 1878, Prof. William Burns Paterson was called from the neighboring town of Greensboro where he had begun the well-known Tuskegee Academy and became the first elected principal of this State-supported institution which was to become embarked upon such an eventful career of service in the educational program of the State of Alabama.

This Lincoln Normal University at Marion graduated its first class in 1880. These first graduates went into the school system as teachers and won favorable commendation from their supervising officials. At least one of the members of this first class of 63 years ago has continued to serve as a teacher in the public schools up to the present time. The next several years were characterized by very energetic efforts of Prof. Paterson.

A second major turning point in the early history of the school came when it was moved to Montgomery in the Fall of 1887. The white and colored citizens of Montgomery cooperated in making available the future permanent site as well as the temporary quarters which were located on Norton Street for the year of 1887-1888. However, the bill providing for the removal of the school to Montgomery was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and it became necessary for the capable leadership of the school in 1889 under Governor Seay as The State Normal School for Colored students. The school was then to enter upon a fruitful period of development which included construction of the historic Tullibody Hall, which still stands on the original campus as well as the development of a very practical instructional program which included a five-year normal course based upon the completion of an eighth grade elementary course.

Simultaneous with the passing of Prof. Paterson in 1914 came the early steps in the modification of the pattern of the teacher-education program of the State which occasioned a transitional period 1915-1920 when the late Prof. John William Beverly served as the principal and when the program was in the direction of a four-year teacher-training high school.

Program Reorganized

The rather marked reorganization of the program of public education in Alabama in 1919 resulted in the beginning of the third major period of progress. The school was reorganized on the 6-3-3 plan and the two-year teacher-training Junior College course was added. The school year was organized on the quarter basis with inclusion of a 60-day Summer quarter which would permit credit work to lead toward a diploma. The boarding department was made possible with the erection of a dormitory and dining hall. The extension program was begun and an extended program of cooperative service with the Division of Negro Education was made possible through the transfer to the college as president of the late Dr. George W. Trenholm who had been a field worker for the State Department of Education since 1916.

The recent fifteen-year period beginning with 1927 has been marked by appreciable expansion both in plant and in services. The campus was increased by the purchase in 1928 of the property south of Thurman Street, on which have been erected four brick structures and several smaller frame structures along with the development of a commodious and serviceable athletic stadium. The instructional program was broadened in 1929 to include the upper two years leading to the degree of B. S. in education. The summer school program was expanded in 1927 to include branch summer schools at Birmingham and Mobile which led to the distinction of the institution becoming the largest summer school for Negro teachers in the United States. The services at Mobile were broadened in 1936 to provide for an all-year branch junior college which was conducted for the first five years in the old University of Alabama Medical Building on St. Anthony Street before being moved last year to quarters purchased by the college on North Broad Street. Beginning with the Summer of 1940, a fifth year graduate summer program was initiated with the prospect of the first graduating class in the Summer of 1943. During the entire period there has been steady improvement of the physical plant which has been considerably stimulated by the availability of Federal funds and by the rather notable contributions of private donors.

The State Teachers College at Montgomery looks forward to a continued expanding service and to the urgently-needed improvements in financial support, in faculty, in library and in several major physical additions as it shares its allotted responsibility in the program of publicly-supported education for Negro students in Alabama who constitute one-third of the State's population.

Relations Agents At Bennett

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
JAN 23 1943

Staff Correspondence

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Wartime problems as they relate to their profession will receive the attention of public relations agents in Negro colleges as they hold their third annual meeting here Friday and Saturday, January 22 and 23, at Bennett College.

A panel discussion, "The Program of the College Public Relations Agents in a Wartime Economy," will highlight the discussion of the Friday sessions of the body.

Saturday morning the conference will break into study groups to discuss general college publicity, financing the college, and building better community relations.

The Saturday luncheon will honor the visitors.

ELECTION SCHEDULED

Election of officers will demand the attention of the conference since three of the present officers have gone into other branches of work. David Apter of Hampton Institute, president, is in the armed services as is William Simms, formerly of Virginia State College, who was vice president; and John T. Turner, secretary-treasurer and formerly of Bennett College. Only remaining members of the official staff are Otto McClarin of Howard University and James E. Huger of Bethune-Cookman College.

Much of the work of the organization has been carried on by Miss Lois Taylor, who replaced Mr. Apter at Hampton, and Miss Zatella Turner, who succeeded Mr. Simms at Virginia State.

Dr. Frederick A. Jackson, director of publicity at Bennett is serving as chairman of campus activities for the conference and Dean T. Ruth Brett is chairman of the hospitality committee.

Columbia, S. C. Record
January 26, 1943

Forum

STATE HANDICAPPED BY SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

To the Editor of The Record:

"The Common Good." These words are taken from the last paragraph of the inaugural address of Governor Olin T. Johnston. The paragraph reads as follows: "May God give us the wisdom to perform our tasks according to the oath that we have taken, striving at all times to work for the common good of our fellowman."

These words are pregnant with meaning. It may be that we are reading into them far more than the governor intends. However, we take them to be more than a euphonious closing to a splendid address.

We interpret these words literally, meaning the good of the people, regardless to class or race. We take it that the governor is determined to put a ceiling on prejudice and a floor beneath the humiliation of the Negro. We hope there lies behind these words the studied purpose to combat the enemies of freedom abroad and at home, yea in South Carolina; to oppose with all of might the enemies of freedom on the hot sands of North Africa as well as those in the miasmic swamps of South Carolina. Those who would keep the 800,000 Negroes (almost half the population) of South Carolina down are no less enemies of democracy than those powers against whom we are so valiantly fighting. Those who would deny the 5,000 Negro teachers in our public schools a decent salary are enemies of the "common good." There is no gainsaying this point, because such people are sinning against our children. South Carolina's future depends upon these children.

A shortsighted educational policy has placed our dear state under a serious handicap in this hour of maximum strain. This is true of the entire South. To the extent that this has been done we have weakened our fighting forces and postponed the day of victory. We are paying for our sins by the toll of dead bodies on the battle fields of the world. During the short span of five months in 1941 it is reported that the draft boards disqualified 11,000 Negroes in South Carolina because of illiteracy. The total up to the present is staggering. Multiply this by other states in the South.

In South Carolina with 800,000 Negroes there are fewer than 100 Negro doctors. There is not a single state-supported school of medicine for Negroes in the entire southern area where 9,000,000 Negroes live. Why go further in this tale of woe?

The present legislature should equalize teachers' salaries upwards. The existing differentials constitute a travesty on our lugubrious professions of justice and democracy. Many Negroes who claim to be satisfied with the present arrangement are either playing the hypocrite or they are without any sense of professional integrity. They too are mortal enemies of the "common good." Our friends are to be warned against all such Negro misleaders. The splendid editorial in The Columbia Record, January 20, gives us: sane and sober advice: "The inequalities between Negroes and whites cannot be ignored, except at the risk of undermining the whole state aid system." May God give our public servants wisdom in these times for the "common good."

"There is a destiny that shapes our ends
Rough hew them as we will.
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own."
Markham.

L. M. TOBIN,
Department of Religion, Morris College.
Sumter.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Educators To Meet At Fisk March 23

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The 8th annual meeting of the National Association of College Deans and Registrars in Negro schools, will be held at Fisk University, March 23-25. The conference theme is "The college and the war." The welcome address will be given by Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk university. Others who will appear on program are Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard university; Dr. Eugene Carter, Hampton institute; Dr. Horace M. Bond, Dr. J. T. Williams, dean of Kentucky State college at Frankfort, is president of the association.

18h-1943

March 22, 1943

Negro Educators Discuss Postwar Curricula Plans

Presidents of Tennessee's Negro colleges and other Negro educational leaders met at Tennessee State Agriculture and Industrial College today for discussion of postwar high school curricula for the state.

Commissioner of Education B. O. Duggan said this morning, following a brief meeting with the Negro educational leaders, that the conference was being held to anticipate the needs of the postwar high school curriculum.

The problem of training teachers for the postwar curriculum is one of the main considerations of the assembly, Duggan said. The curriculum, he declared, must be anticipated on the best basis possible now so that teachers may be trained for after-the-war teaching in the state high schools.

"Aeronautics will have to be a part of the high school training," Duggan asserted. That will include, he said, consideration of "how much" mathematics and science should be taught. Languages, too, are a problem for the future, he said. International relationships after the war are expected to necessitate more widespread teaching of some of the languages which heretofore have not been stressed in the school system.

Meeting with the Negro college presidents and school leaders were W. E. Turner, coordinator for the State Board of Education, R. F. Vance, high school supervisor, and C. M. Hardison, supervisor of teacher training, all of the State Department of Education.

Duggan said the same discussion will be held for white educators.

Jackson, Miss., [illegible]

March 4 1943

Negro Educators Hold Brandon Meet

BRANDON — (Special)—The annual session of the Eighth Educational Association of colored schools in Mississippi met in Brandon at the Rock Star Baptist church. The theme of the meeting was "Education for Victory and Freedom."

Among the leading negroes present were: Edward Tademy of Jackson, president; Annie Jones Brooks, Yazoo City, vice president; A. M. Rogers, Canton, treasurer; and Amie Parker, registrar; Mollye Young Sims of Brandon and Jackson, secretary.

Prominent negroes of the district who were present were: L. C. Jones, Piney Woods; [illegible] W. Blackburn, Jackson; [illegible] S. Landers, Lanier high school, Jackson; J. G. H. Bowman, Vicksburg; G. M. McIntyre, Vicksburg; N. D. Taylor, Yazoo City; F. O. Alexander, Jackson; Dean L. B. Fraser, Tougaloo College; President John Long, of Southern Christian Institute, Edwards; B. B. Dansby, Jackson College.

The principal address of the occasion was delivered by President William H. Bell, head of Alcorn A. and M. College, state institution for negroes. President Bell is a graduate of Rust College in Holly Springs and took his master's degree at Northwestern. He has also done work on his doctorate at the University of Chicago.

Prof. V. O. Franklin, county superintendent of education and Prof A. A. Roebuck of the Brandon Consolidated high school, were on the morning's program and addressed the assembly.

Indianola, Miss. Tocsin

June 10, 1943

Conference of Negro Women

S. H. Kyle, director-at-large of Delta Council, Roundaway, and Mrs. Dorothy Lee Black, manager, Stoneville, addressed the Seventeenth Annual Christian Conference of Negro Women in Jackson on Yesterday. The conference sponsored by the Presbyterian Church of the state is interdenominational in character and is designed for the education of negro women along the lines of religion, health, education and affiliated subjects.

Approximately sixty persons heard Mr. Kyle talk on the economic advantages to the colored race of the plantation system and upon the need for feeling a greater responsibility to their own people by negro leaders. Mr. Kyle emphasized that any so-called "problem" in racial relations in the State of Mississippi was just as grave a responsibility to the negro race as to the white.

Mrs. Black addressed the group on the subject of education, pointing out the three kinds of educaion—academic, vocational and religious—carried out thru the four channels—academic school, vocational school, church and home. Special emphasis was placed on the need for negroes to learn to make a living while in attendance at school and upon the value of working with their hands in a sate whose primary industry is agriculture. Conference was under the directorship of Mrs. George Love, of Leland, Mississippi.

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

MAY 2 9 1943

Condemns Trade School Idea In Race Education

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Dr. Arthur P. Davis of Virginia Union university this week criticized the "powerful influence of the trade school idea in Negro education," in a speech made recently at this school.

Assailing the "propaganda" of Booker T. Washington, Dr. Davi declared:

MAY 29 1943

"Booker T. Washington sweeping that room at Hampton became the symbol of Negro higher education Northern philanthropy and Southern approbation were showered on the Negro schools which fitted into this stereotype.

MAY 29 1943

[illegible]

April 2, 1943

Negro Education

To The News and Courier:

In reading the editorial that appeared in your paper on Friday, March 26, I'm sure that Mr. William Kenneth Powers has misjudged the importance of a better education for the negro.

He stated that after a long and careful study of the negro problem, he is thoroughly convinced that the negro is and will continue to be one of the South's greatest problems.

I think that others will agree with me when I say that the United States has become a world power because the educational facilities that were offered the people of this great and prosperous nation.

I am sure that the pioneers of America would have had many hardships if they had taken within themselves to work out the problems of the multitude.

The pioneers, knowing that a nation progresses in the path of knowledge, showed the multitude the pathway to the public schools. This pathway was not blocked by a gateway at which everyone had to

"Those which taught Negroes a liberal arts course had to struggle along with poor buildings and inadequate endowments. Many Negroes therefore lost faith in liberal training, coming to look upon it as impractical."

MAY 29 1943

Defending the role of the scholar in the modern world, Dr. Davis said Negro scholars also must participate in the task of carrying on the intellectual heritage that has come down to this age.

"The study of this heritage is not a frill for a Negro scholar," he declared. "It is a basic requirement." To pay an admission fee, "tax", but was open to anyone willing to help in the building of a nation.

The multitude walked this pathway and helped to build a world power, "The United States of America", a problem far greater than that of the South.

The Women's auxiliary of St. Michael's church seems to have had the same thought in mind in solving the negro problem—as the pioneers in solving that of early America.

Give the negro better educational facilities that they might help in solving the South's greatest problem.

WILLIAM H. FORDHAM.

Charleston.

Education Parley Opens At Peabody

The third annual Mid-South Rural Education Conference opened a two-day session at Peabody College this morning, with Superintendent J. W. Brooker, State Department of Public Instruction, Frankfort, Ky., presiding.

The morning meeting consisted of a summary report of the Southern Rural Life Conference which met at Peabody College in the latter part of January under the joint sponsorship of the host college, Vanderbilt University, Scarritt College, Fisk University, and the General Education Board. The report was prepared by the following committee appointed in January: Dr. John E. Brewton, Peabody College; G. H. Aull, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.; E. L. Bishop, TVA, Chattanooga; J. W. Brouillette, State Department of Public Education, Baton Rouge, La.; and Miss Sarah McCracken, Scarritt College.

Committee meetings on "Things Rural Schools Can Do, and How They Can Do Them," with the conference dividing itself into working committee to discuss possibilities and solutions, constituted the remainder of the morning and the afternoon session, with the following sections and chairmen: Food production, John T. Wheeler, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.; nutrition, Miss Myra Reagan, food distribution administrator, Atlanta, Ga.; The Effect of War upon Instruction in Public Schools, Ed McCuistion, State Department of Education, Little Rock, Ark.; Guidance and Vocational Training, E. E. Puls, State Department of Public Instruction, Tallahassee, Fla.; and Thrift—Conservation, Ralph C. McGade, TVA, Knoxville.

Evening Session

Howard A. Dawson, National Education Association, Washington, D. C., will preside at the meeting tonight, continuing in the auditor[illegible] of the Social-Religious Buildin[illegible] Barton Morgan, president of [illegible] Rural Department of the National Education Association, State College, Ames, Ia., will discuss "Rural Schools in Action."

Thr[illegible] additional reports on "What We [illegible] Trying To Do" will be given by Superintendent Marie Turner, Jackson, Ky., on Breathitt County, Kentucky; President Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley, Ga., on Fort Valley, and Lee Thomas, State Department of Education, Nashville, on the joint program of the parent-teacher association and the State Department of Education.

Committee reports will be given tomorrow morning, with Fred W. Gunn, West Georgia College, Carrollton, Ga., in charge, followed by adjournment of the conference.

Tomorrow afternoon the chairmen of committees and of the Regional Committee of the Rural Department of the National Education Association will meet for the editing and publishing of a conference report and follow-up.

Members of the Mid-South Rural Education Conference are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

America Needs More Of It

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Arthur P. Davis of Virginia Union University, in an address at Hampton Institute last week, placed himself in an extremely untenable position when he scoffed at the "trade school idea" in Negro schools and assailed what he termed the "propaganda" of Booker T. Washington.

MAY 29 1943

It is a s[illegible]

Dr. Davis contends that this philosophy has served to a number of distort and belittle among Negroes the importance of acquir- cation or w[illegible]

[illegible] "Booker T. Washington became the symbol of higher Negro education", and as a result, "these [illegible]ught Negroes a liberal arts course had to struggle a[illegible] poor buildings and inadequate endowments. Many [illegible]s therefore lost faith in liberal training, coming to [illegible]n it as impractical," he said.

[illegible]ng "mere academic" training and knowledge.

[illegible] is a serious mistake on the part of many Negroes and [illegible]er of white people, when they plead for higher edu- [illegible]or what Dr. Davis terms "mere academic" training.

for the masses of any people. For higher education as we view it in America, has always been and should continue to be, for the few who are natively endowed to achieve culture and knowledge for themselves and to pass it on to society. And it would be the extremest folly for the masses of Negroes or whites to forsake the widely prevalent idea of winning an "education for living".

Booker T. Washington used to tell the story of one of Tuskegee's graduates, who insisted upon inviting him to his country home for a visit. At last, Dr. Washington stated, I made the trip. On reaching his home "I found that he had a one-horse farm, gulleys dotting the tract, a poor mule, a mere hen on the yard, fence broken down and delapidated, no hogs, no cows, and he sitting on his front porch translating Greek."

No common sense educator or educational institution would tolerate that sort of education for a minute. America knows too well, even since the beginning of this war, the value of trades and skills gained through the schools. And America is also painfully aware of the overwhelmingly large number of college men and women, people who have "mere academic" knowledge, who can make no worthwhile contribution to the war.

There can scarcely be any sound argument to support Dr. Davis" position in present-day educational trends. Not only are Negroes flocking to schools which enable them to perform useful and productive tasks after college but white schools and educators have seen the efficacy of Washington's idea, and they too, are turning more and more to this philosophy. And, instead of having less trade in the Negro schools,, both for colored and whites.

College Presidents Discuss Education In Post-War World

Houston, Texas Informer

By MARIE FONSWORTH

The educational conference held on the Wiley college campus Monday morning, May 24, was participated in by representatives from Alabama State Teachers college Bishop college, Prairie View college, Philander-Smith college, Dillard university, state department of education and the host college. The theme of the meeting was, "Adequate Education in the Post-War World."

Dr. M. S. Davage, secretary of educational institutions for Negroes of the Methodist churches, presided. He presented the questions for discussion by the various college representatives.

Speaking on Recent Trends in Higher Education for Negroes, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President of the Alabama State Teachers college at Montgomery and also Executive Officer of The Cooperative Negro College Study, pointed out five significant areas of effort. The current emphasis of Negro college faculties upon a constructive study of their own problems and the setting up of faculty workshops seemed most valuable as a basis for the improvement of the Negro college because of the direct approach which it provided for the solution of the problems of the college. A second area of emphasis is the clarification of function both of higher education in general and of individual institutions in particular.

Two final areas of significant current trend as mentioned by Dr. Trenholm were the increased attention both to the reorganization of the sequences of courses in education and to the development of increasingly effective integrated programs of laboratory and directed student teaching experience both in on campus and off campus schools.

President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop college, Marshall, Texas, and Dr. T. R. Solomon, registrar at Prairie View college, Prairie View, Texas, discussed "Probable Nature of the Post-War World."

In summarizing means of avoiding a third World War and preserving the ideals we fight for Dr. Rhoads listed these: "In spite of the fatal difficulties encountered by European nations, through ruthless violations of treaties and alliances on the part of their neighbors, and the justifiable distrust which prevails among them, they face no other alternative than that of accepting the principle of collective security.

"It is interesting to note that the United States has experienced a change of attitude on the extent of her responsibility in post-war Europe. The problem of rehabilitation on the part of war-stricken peoples and nations in Europe and in other parts of the world is of such magnitude as to constitute a serious threat to world peace and economic balance. Necessarily that problem will claim the attention of the United States and Great Britain and the other better situated though smaller nations, for many years."

Dr. Rhoads closed his speech with this thought: "But even the best and most detailed regulations will be imperfect and foredoomed to failure unless the peoples and those who govern them submit willingly to the influence of that spirit which alone can give life, authority and binding force to the dead letter of international agreements. They must develop that sense of deep and keen responsibility which measures and weighs human statutes according to the sacred and inviolable standards of the law of God. They must cultivate that hunger and thirst after justice which is proclaimed as a beatitude in the Sermon on the Mount and which supposes as its natural foundation the moral virtue of justice."

Dr. Solomon of Prairie View posed these possibilities: (1) Military defeat now or any time followed by a direct peace; (2) military stalemate-the world becomes two armed camps with the future unpredictable; (3) immediate victory-1943 or early 1944; (4) victory after a long, bloody struggle in 1946 or 1947. He discussed at length the type of post-war world which would result from either of those possibilities.

He stated, "Perhaps the most baffling problem of reconstruction will be the one that is most invisible of all; chronic hunger creates strange and irrational impulses. Hungry Europe will create mobs and conspiracies, fantical 'isms', and fantastic religious cults which will defy political organizations. What we shall obviously have to do is bring food-at least supplementary nourishment and medicines—that will alloy the spiritual anarchy of the European peoples."

Another idea of note from Dr Solomon was: "The publicly expressed policy of the United States and presumably of the United Nations is wise and sound; joint responsibility for economic reconstruction, with politics adjourned until Europe has again become a going concern."

"The Church-Related College in the Post-War World" was the next topic of discussion by President M. L. Harris, Philander-Smith college, Little Rock, Arkansas. He expressed the role of the church-related college as: "(1) It ought to concentrate in the area of human relations. (2) It must give more work in an area neglected—the area of human emotions. The colleges have let people grow up like wild weeds in emotions. Men are being trained to hate.

"(3) It must aim at and provide a philosophy of life for men and women. The faculty must teach students they are entitled to a living but must put out as much as they get. (4) Revive the service motive. (5) Continue to train for leadership in the widest sense, the idea of leadership being based upon individual freedom of those he proposes to lead.

"(6) The church college should not try to spread over everything but limit itself to a highly effective curriculum. (7) It must provide an area of wholesome public relations. Its obligation to the church is to produce Christian leaders. And finally, (8) it must avoid fanfare and over publicity."

Mr. Gordon Worley, director of division of special problems in Negro education, state department of education, Austin, discussed "Equalized Educational Opportunities for Negroes." He began by saying, "I should like to change the subject to 'Improved Opportunities for Negroes' to keep from imposing the education of the whites on Negroes. It hasn't done what it should for the whites, how could it help the Negro?

"State and church-related colleges have come to the stage where they want to work cooperatively for improvements. We will have to look into the hazy future to see where we are and thereby settle the direction we are moving in."

He compared this to types of preachers by saying, "The preachers I want to hear are the prophets who look to the future, not historians who look to the past."

Mr. Worley proposed the following. (1) Subsidize teachers, (2) Subsidize the best people who cannot be kept in church college because they demand a larger salary by letting the state supplement the church pay. (3) Four colleges get together on a workshop for summer.

The concluding speech was made by President A. W. Dent of Dillard university, New Orleans, La., on the same subject. He outlined the role of the church-related college thus:

"These colleges can help the state equalize educational opportunity by complementing the type of program currently set for the state supported colleges by state authorities. Specifically, they should emphasize those courses which Negroes should have, but which the state supported school may not be in position to emphasize: (1) the field of government; (2) Negro thought—historical and contemporary; (3) the world problem of color.

"Another area in which the church-related college must complement the work of the state supported college is in the development in its students of an over-all attitude born of religion.

"A further possibility is an exploration of cooperation between two or more church related colleges in addition to an exploration of areas of cooperation with the state schools in a given locale so as to achieve maximum return from the pooled resources: (1) agreements as to curricula emphases to eliminate unnecessary duplication; (2) exchange of faculty personnel; (3) interloan of library facilities."

Others in attendance, besides those appearing in speaking capacities included: Dr. G. E. D. Belcher, Beaumont; Dr. J. S. Scott, Houston; Rev. F. W. Logan, Houston; T. W. Patrick, Galveston; Dr. W. H. Hightower, Galveston; F. E. James, Huntsville; R. Von Charlton, Prairie View; Rev. M. L. Dornell, Dallas; Dr. R. N. Brooks, New Orleans, La.; Rev. J. K. Beal, Greenville; Rev. N. J. Atkinson, Greenville;

Principal W. R. Banks, Prairie View; Dean V. E. Daniel, Wiley college; W. J. White, Marshall; H. B. Pemberton, Marshall; Rev. A W. Harley, Marshall; P. A. James, Big Sandy; Rev. E. L. Taylor, Paris; Rev. J. E. Turner, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. A. L. Brigham, Dallas; Mrs. L. O. Random, Dallas; Bishop R. E. Jones, New Orleans, La.; [illegible] Perry, Lodi; Rev. Aaron Taylor, Tyler;

Rev. A. J. Newton, Houston; Jody D. Phillips, Tyler; Dr. L. C. Thomas, Houston; First Lieut. Pierson Camp Shelby, Miss.; H. S. Crouch; Marshall; Prof. Rice, Houston; G. H. Rosboro, Marshall and Mrs. Brown.

Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

3,756 COLLEGE GRADUATES !

New York—A total of 3,756 Negroes were graduated from colleges in the school year 1942-43, according to the 32nd annual education number of The Crisis magazine.

Of this total, 3,286 received the bachelor degree and 209 the master degree. Seventy-five persons were graduated from mixed universities receiving the degree. There were eight doctors of philosophy scattered among the following institutions: Colorado, Indiana, Ohio State, Cornell, New York, Wisconsin and Illinois.

There is about 100 more since this [illegible] Among the colored colleges, Virginia State college had the largest number of graduates, 192; South Carolina State college was second with 140. Atlanta university graduated 90 persons with the master degree. There were eight doctors of medicine. Sixty-seven persons were graduated from Meharry medical school including 50 doctors of medicine. Howard University had the largest number of graduates, 225. There were 101 colored graduates from mixed universities receiving the bachelor degree. Ohio State university had the largest number of graduates [illegible] professional schools, including 25 [illegible]

MAY 29 1943
SEP 23 1943
JUN 5 1943

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Guardian
Boston, Mass.

APR 10 1943

IS EDUCATION SLIPPING?

APR 10 1943

There seems to be a widespread impression that something is wrong with present-day educational systems. It is a common complaint that boys and girls of today are not being "schooled" to a degree at all comparable with what prevailed in the school days of their parents and grandparents. One occasionally hears an oldster snort that "young folks learn nothing in school nowadays. Going to school is easy; the school house is in the next block; they're in school about an hour or so then they're out for recess, in another hour they're on the way home for lunch. Next they are back in school for another hour or so and then school let's out. From that time until bedtime—and the bedtime seems dangerously late for boys and girls in their teens—for hours and hours after school the young moderns romp the streets, with apparently no lessons to study at home as we had to do when I went to school. No wonder juvenile delinquency increases: young folks have too much idle time; no wonder they learn nothing that's good and plenty that's bad." Another complains that to-day's teachers merely "keep school" but "don't teach." Colored parents are apt to sum it all up as an exhibition of color prejudice, not knowing that there is general fault finding with the inefficiency of the public schools.

APR 10 1943

In this connection the following editorial from the Boston American may help to dispel the notion of racial prejudice while it also strongly hints at defects in the country's educational policies.

Our sons and daughters show an amazing lack of knowledge of American history, declares the New York Times, which recently questioned more than 7000 students in 36 of the country's representative colleges and universities.

APR 10 1943

The Times found that a large majority of college freshmen had virtually no knowledge of the elementary aspects of American history. They could not identify such names as Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson or Theodore Roosevelt, and they had little conception of the significant trends that made the United States the nation it is today.

For example, 1705 of the 7000 students did not know that Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States during the Civil War, and 25 students went so far astray as to list George Washington as having been Chief Executive during that highly important period in American history.

Such a situation does not cast much credit on our high schools and academies. One cannot resist asking: **"What are educators doing with boys' and girls' time?"**

APR 10 1943

There should be laws in ALL STATES making the teaching of American history COMPULSORY in high schools and colleges.

APR 10 1943

A student can hardly expect to be a good citizen, or a well-informed one, if he can't identify George Washington or Abraham Lincoln.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

APR 1943

New Plan Suggested For Several States To Pool College Work

Students Would Be Aided In Continuing Education At Each Other's Schools

BY VIRGINIUS DABNEY
Editor, Richmond Times-Dispatch

RICHMOND, Va.—(AP)—A plan which has just been adopted unanimously by the West Virginia Legislature, provides the youth of that state with superior educational facilities across the border in Virginia, at a substantial saving to West Virginia taxpayers, and deserves wide emulation throughout the United States. Considerably more than half of our 48 state Legislatures are in session at the present time, and they should be interested in this scheme for combining lighter taxes with better education—but education on a regional rather than a state basis.

Regional education, especially at the graduate and professional level, is a logical development, particularly in these days of skyrocketing taxes. First rank graduate and professional training is beyond the reach of many states, since the library, laboratory and clinical equipment required are so expensive. But several states together readily can finance a regional institution, thereby saving themselves from a crushing burden, while providing their citizens with far better opportunities for advanced training than they ever could provide alone.

* * *

THE UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA, at Morgantown, and the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, have just given the first practical demonstration of the far-reaching possibilities inherent in regional education.

The West Virginia University's medical school provides a course of only two years, whereas the Virginia college has a four-year course and a fine, up-to-date physical plant. What more natural, then, than the West Virginia Legislature's action in appropriating funds to send those who have completed their first two years at Morgantown, to Richmond for their last two years?

It all seems so simple, logical and natural that one wonders why it was never done before.

The plan should appeal especially to largely rural states with relatively low taxable values, and low per capita wealth. Such states as Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, for instance, might combine advantageously to finance a central medical school, or they might all appropriate funds to the Harvard Medical School in Massachusetts. Much greater distances than these are no problem in this era of the automobile and the airplane.

* * *

THE SAME THREE STATES PROBABLY would be wise to have a single engineering school of their own, or to appropriate funds to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Similarly their state-supported Ph.D. work could be telescoped, or carried on at Harvard or Yale. It would be far more economical to set aside a specified amount annually from their state treasuries toward graduate and professional education for their citizens at some one institution, than to attempt the development of anything like comparable instruction within their own borders.

APR 1 1943

The same arguments apply elsewhere — to the sparsely-settled states of the agricultural West, for example, to the Rocky Mountain states, and to the entire South. The logical result should be centers of instruction for a group of several states, with the legislature of each contributing its due share annually. The more states making the contribution, the larger the sum available, and the stronger the institution.

The idea can be applied in the South to colleges and universities for Negro students, as well as to those for whites. The section is staggering under the load of its dual educational system. It would be necessary to secure a congressional enabling act, in order to consolidate Negro centers of higher learning on a regional basis, but this is not necessary in the case of white institutions.

APR 1943

The Ph.D. degree is unobtainable at the present time in several Southern states by either white or colored students. If those states should combine, and concentrate upon the development of a few promising institutions, the picture could be changed. The same is true with respect to medicine and engineering. Moreover, this could be done at a cost smaller than that now being assumed by these same states for a definitely inferior grade of training.

Birmingham, Ala. Post
March 29, 1943

Now Is The Time

Now is the time to be considering the practical problems underlying general pronouncements concerning greater educational opportunities. In his address last Sunday, Winston Churchill said: "I hope our education will become broader and more liberal. . . . Nobody who can take advantage of higher education should be denied this chance. . . ."

In this country, there is now—as there has been—considerable talk of equalizing educational opportunities among the various sections of the country, and, in the South, among the white and colored races.

Yet, in meeting either of these great problems, it seems highly unlikely that sections alone, that states alone, can be successful. It would be wonderful if individual states were financially able to provide that minimum of educational opportunities to all its children and young people sufficient to equalize education among the states and among the people. But the statistics on this have all but been worn out by many attempts to awaken interest in this problem.

There seems to be no dodging the fact that in order to equalize educational opportunities among the states, and to provide, here in the South, more and better schools for our Negro population, federal aid is going to be necessary.

Some of the things that we need are going to have to wait until after the war. There are school buildings, for instance, in which children are now studying, that are as suited to the purpose as a Kentucky tobacco barn would be for a presentation of *Aida*. But new buildings, in most cases, must await the end of the war.

However, there are such things as bringing teachers' salaries up to that minimum not even approximated yet, which might be substantially achieved during war. And, let it be remembered, in doing this, we are strengthening the ranks of our young people who will carry much of the burden during the hard years of peace and readjustment to come when the war has been won.

During the last session of Congress, there was presented a bill to provide $300,000,000 for federal aid to education in the states. Not all states would have benefited from this money. But a good many would have—those most in need of it. The money would have been handled, after appropriation, by the education departments of the various recipient states. Alabama would have received several million dollars.

When the last Congress expired, S. 1313 died with it.

A similar bill has been introduced in the present Congress. Senator Lister Hill is one

Our government now is considering plansdo in the future depends on the de
the time of peace to come. The Britishwhich we agree to finance adequate
government is doing the same thing. Wetional opportunities. In the light of t
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A Teachers Union Conference

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y. APR 19 1943

APR 19 1943

Paul Robeson enjoys a joke with Charles Hendley, Teachers' Union president, (left) and Julius Emspak, general secretary - treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO. Dr. Bella Dodd, right, was chairman at the luncheon at the Hotel Commodore Saturday where the thre were guest speakers. Below: view of speakers' rostrum.

Approximately 3,000 teachers, principals, supervisors and others connected with the school system attended the conference which commemorated the 200th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth and honored the achievements of Dr. George Washington Carver, Negro scientist. Dr. Carver was posthumously presented with the union's annual award for outstanding service in the cause of democracy in education. APR 19 1943

U. OF MICHIGAN WANTS NEGRO TEACHER, CAMPUS POLL SHOWS

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois
MAY 9 1943

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 6—(ANP)—Both student body and instructors at the University of Michigan became aroused Monday when it was known that William Clayton,, one of the most brilliant men in his specialty ever to come to Michigan, missed out on a university faculty job solely because of his race, said Prof. Harry C. Carver of the meathematics department here. MAY 9 1943

Prof. H. C. Carver lamented the fact that because of his race, William Clayton had not been added to the faculty three years ago when the need was imminent.

Clayton has his Ph. D. from Pennsylvania.

At the time he was considered the most promising man for the mathematics department according to Jim Conant writing in the Michigan Daily, student newspaper.

Prof. Carver is reported to have said at that time that he failed to receive the appointment because no one would take the responsibility of saying 'yes' or 'no' to filling of the vacancy with a Negro. He further commented: "Clayton had the stuff, and was a perfect gentleman, a good mathematician by any standards, Negro or white and he had the personality for a teacher."

Several faculty members endorsed his candidacy for an instructorship but the recommendation for the appointment never reached the desk of the president of the board of regents. Prof. Carver firmly believes that "if Clayton's appointment had gone through, it would have met with no opposition from the administration, for racial reasons.

Although there have been many competent Negro graduate students at the university in the fields of mathematics and sociology, no Negro has ever received a final recommendation to a teachers position at the university. However, a secret poll taken last week at the school reveals that 95% of those questioned would not object to Negro instructors. The student newspaper's investigation reveals that failure to receive the necessary recommendation is due to race alone. Faculty members reasons for this situation varied from fear of student reactions to a conviction that the appointment of a Negro would never be approved by the authorities.

Prof. Hammond L. Wilder, associate worker said of Clayton's ability: "Clayton is one of the outstanding Negro mathematicians in the country. As a scholar and a teacher, he was good."

President Ruthven said: "In considering applications for teaching positions, the university has never made distinction of race, color or creed, and never will."

Dean Edward H. Kraus of the literary college said, "The general opinion is that Negroes can serve to greater advantage in the institutions of their own people. In the case of a Negro applicant here, sympathetic consideration would naturally be given, involving his record and ability."

Prof. DeWitt H. Parker, chairman of the philosophy department said: "This particular problem has never confronted our department. If it had, however, there might have been some feeling that students would be embarrassed by a Negro instructor, and that the appointment would not go through the authorities. With regard to graduate students, of course, Negroes have always been on an equal footing with every other student."

A poll, taken Thursday, however, pointed out that only five per cent of the literary school students would raise any objection to a Negro instructor, and President Alexander G. Ruthven stated squarely and firmly that the university has never made racial distinctions in considering applicants for teaching jobs.

Columbia, S. C., Record
October 25, 1943

Social Agencies Council Meets

P. G. Sherer, state supervisor, rehabilitation division of the South Carolina Department of Education, was in charge of the program at the monthly meeting of the Council of Social Agencies held Friday at the Laurel street USO.

Mrs. Ferbe Cone, program chairman, introduced Mr. Sherer. Other speakers were John T. Duckett and Miss Maria Jones. The Rev. T. F. Wallace, president, presided.

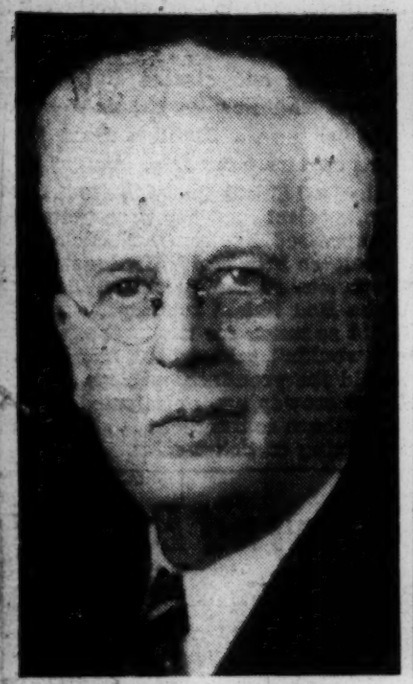
Miss Jones, of the national de

18h-1943

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean

January 24, 1943

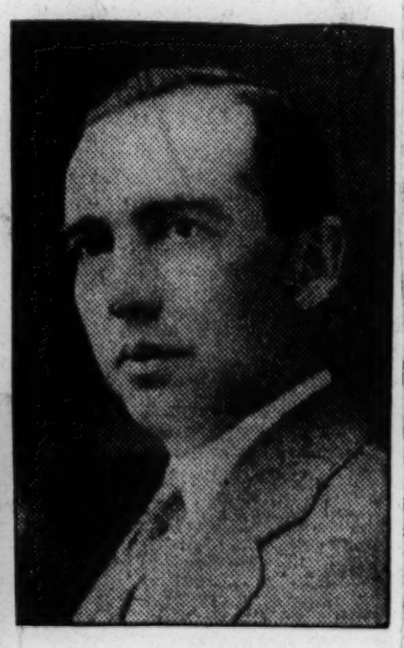
University Center To Sponsor Southern Rural Life Conference



Dr. George A. Works

Dr. J. W. Brouillette

Dr. Howard A. Dawson



Dr. E. L. Bishop

Three-Day Session at Peabody To Appraise Needs And Programs for Farming Regions of Today

Southern rural life conference bringing together approximately 60 authorities on rural problems in the South, will hold a three-day session at Peabody College campus beginning next Wednesday under the sponsorship of the Nashville University Center and with the cooperation of the General Education Board.

Vanderbilt University, Scarritt College and Peabody, members of Fisk University, will also participate.

To Map Programs of Action

The purpose of the conference will be to consider the major needs and interests in the field of Southern rural education and to appraise the facilities and resources for serving these with a view to recommending programs of action over the area, Dr. John E. Brewton, Peabody graduate, dean and chairman of the conference, stated.

"It is our plan not only to study education for rural living, with special consideration given to the changing pattern in rural education, agriculture and industry, health education and service, and the rural church, but also to initiate action programs," he said.

Dr. Works to Speak

The opening service Wednesday night at the Social Religious Building will be open to the public and will feature an address by Dr. George A. Works of the Public Administration Service, Chicago, on the subject, "Rural America Today."

Three closed sessions will be held Thursday, during which preliminary reports will be heard from committees on religion, health, education, and agriculture and industry in the rural South. Points of view to be considered in the reports will be present status, trends, and major problems in each of these fields. A final session Friday will adopt a program of action involving the following: training and placement of more adequate leadership; study, experimentation, and research; demonstrations; and educational promotion and longtime planning.

Conference committees announced by Dean Brewton are: rural education—J. W. Brouillette, assistant supervisor of Negro education in Louisiana, chairman; H. A. Dawson, director of rural service, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.; C. L. Barrow, supervisor of teacher certification in Louisiana; L. P. Hollis, school superintendent, Greenville, S. C.; L. M. Lester, supervisor of teacher certification in Georgia; Jane McAllister, Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C.; Horace Mann Bond, president, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.; Iman E. Schatmann, executive secretary, Committee on Rural Education, Chicago, and M. F. Seay, director of the bureau of school service, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Committee on agriculture and industry—G. H. Aull, head of the department of agricultural economics, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C., chairman; Ina C. Brown, Scarritt College; Wilson Gee, University of Virginia; L. A. Henry, engineer director of the planning board of Arkansas; Duke Humphrey, president of Mississippi State College; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Roy Roberts, professor of agricultural education, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and Raymond D. Thomas, dean of Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.

Committee on health education—E. L. Bishop, director of health, TVA, Chattanooga, chairman; Michael J. Bent, Meharry Medical College; H. W. Brown, professor of public health, University of North Carolina; E. R. Coffey, assistant surgeon general, United States Public Health Service; Jesse W. Harris, director of the department of home economics, University of Tennessee; Walter J. Hughes, state board of health, Raleigh, N. C.; Ed McCuistion, supervisor of Negro schools of Arkansas; Aurelia Potts, director of nursing education, Peabody; Harold H. Walker, professor of health education, University of Tennessee; Robert H. White, health education coordinator of the Tennessee department of education; and W. C. Williams, commissioner of the department of public health of Tennessee.

Committee on rural church—Miss Sarah McCracken, Scarritt College, chairman; T. S. Buie, chairman of the postwar planning committee for the Southeast, department of agriculture, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Carter, Ray City, Ga.; Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University; Henry McDowell, Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, N. C.; Samuel Vander Meer, Forrest Hill Community House, Morris Fork, Ky.; and Edwin E. White, Pleasant Hill Community Church, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.

Special guests of the conference include A. R. Mann, General Education Board, New York; C. S. Marsh, vice-president, American Council on Education, Washington, D. C.; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; George N. Redd, Fisk University, and M. E. Yount, superintendent of the Almance County School system, Graham, N. C.

The planning committee of the conference is composed of Chancellor O. C. Carmichael, Dean Philip Davidson and Dr. H. C. Nixon, all of Vanderbilt; Pres. S. C. Garrison and Dean John Brewton of Peabody; Pres. J. L. Cuninggim and Miss Sarah McCracken of Scarritt; Pres. Thomas E. Jones and Dr. C. S. Johnson of Fisk; Dr. Fred McCuistion of the General Education Board, and Dr. Works.

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal

January 29, 1943

Negro Educational Needs

The United States Office of Education has just issued a survey of the facilities for the higher education of negroes. It finds, in brief, that facilities for the higher education of negroes are meager and that they may be profitably improved to give a larger measure of opportunity to negroes of real capability. It suggests that the Federal Government might well participate in expanding facilities, that each state should make a critical canvass of its part in assuring adequate educational opportunity to all, and that institutions of higher learning, particularly those for negroes, should study data bearing on their objectives and plan their programs with clear reference to the needs of the students they serve.

The gist of the recommendations is unexceptionable, particularly because as an Associated Press digest of the program says, "while proffering certain ideas as to how education for negroes might be improved, the survey makes clear in its introduction that 'there is no intention to suggest that radical or revolutionary procedures' should supplant the steady progress which had been made in recent decades in negro education." There is a steady sanity about that utterance which we hope Mrs. Roosevelt and the wacky parade of cookie pushers she heads will ponder long and take deeply to heart.

The program is one that will appeal directly to the many earnest negroes, men and women, who are the real leaders and the real hope of their race, as opposed to the agitators and self-seekers who get most of the headlines because they make nearly all the noise and do hardly any of the work for the real advancement of their race.

1. That the Federal government participate in developing higher education for either or both races when the training cannot be provided by from private or public funds.

2. That each state provide its own efforts to provide university education for the people of both races.

3. That universities especially Negro schools study material bearing on their objectives and plan their programs with regard to the needs of the students.

Enlarging upon the intimation that the Federal government may have to participate in the developing of schools for both Negroes and whites, Kelly said: "While this suggestion would apply impartially to all parts of the country it has unusual significance for those states in which separate colleges are maintained for white and for Negro students. In these states rather than elsewhere, plans for higher education must be made on a regional or national basis because in many cases it would be uneconomical for each state to maintain two high-grade universities even if it could afford to do so."

Pittsburgh Courier

JAN 30 1943

Education Office Says Race Needs More Facilities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (ANP)—Despite mounting evidence that Negroes possess capabilities of a high degree, of them are held back from full the opportunities for development are pitifully inadequate, said a report by the United States Office of Education on poor facilities and survey of higher education for the Negroes the survey said in its introduction that "there is no intention to suggest that radical or revolutionary procedure should re- by Ina Corinne Brown of Texas, race. While suggesting several methods to improve the education

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Pursuit Of Democracy

SCHOOLS MUST STRESS SOCIAL FUNDAMENTALS IN NEW PROGRAMS

FEB 20 1943

BY MARJORIE. McKENZIE

AMERICAN educators are beginning to chart their post-war programs, cognizant even now that the demands of the future will require new kinds of occupational and leadership training. There is one school of thought which holds that education for freedom is attainable only through a return to the classics and the broad sweep of liberal arts. The basic premise of this point of view is that such a course of study produces a disciplined mind and a civilized human being. Specialization can be built later on this foundation. Diametrically opposed to this philosophy is the theory of progressive education, in which the individual is permitted to develop naturally according to his inclination. Only such instruction is provided him as he seems interested in having, although it is not clear why a little savage should be competent of directing his own development. A layman is no proper judge of the relative merits of these two schools, nor of any of the systems in between. He can, however, look at the products of each and say which he would choose as being more responsive to present day needs.

Miss McKenzie

FEB 20 1943

SYSTEM TO BLAME FOR ZOOT SUITERS

It is an age-old practice for the older folk to look upon the younger generation and find a lack in them. Perhaps the criticism stems from bitterness over one's own lost youth. Still it would seem that the spectacle of thousands of zoot suited jitterbugs, huddled vapidly around juke-boxes ought to give us honest cause for alarm. We can hardly blame the products of a system for being what they are; we can only blame the system. That gets us back to the educators and we are forced to put the problem in their laps. It doesn't make for popularity to challenge them so directly, but it is time for all of us to face our respinsibility to the future of the race and its leadership.

MOST of our youth are going to school in the South, in segregated schools. The financial implications and limitations of that fact are clear. Yet the most iniquitous of all of the evils of segregation in education seems to be the inbreeding of lower class standards. There are too few children of middle class families to pull the cultural level up; there is too much weight downward. The educators know this, but apparently they don't consider it their function to supplement the inadequacies of sharecropper homes or even those with higher economic stability.

COLLEGE GRADUATES LACK REFINEMENT

This appears to be their attitude in spite of the fact that young men and women are being graduated with A. B. and B. S. degrees who have no table manners. That may sound ridiculously superficial, but it is another way of saying that our college people have not become civilized. Anyone with a love for language and an ear for euphony appreciates the music of a modulated, gentle southern voice. But who can endure the gibberish that young people talk these days? It is tragic enough that they haven't been taught to read and write properly, but it is far worse that they speak English as if it were an alien tongue. They have no facility, no fluency, no intimate traffic with what is considered to be their native language.

IT IS too late to try to snare high school and college students and impose advance rhetoric on their fundation of faulty phonetics and years of careless speech at home. The acquisition of culture must begin in early childhood in order for it to be anything but transparent veneer. Intrinsic culture is really an appreciation of standards . . . standards of speech, of dress, of behavior, of accomplishment, or recreation. It makes possible mutually gratifying personal relationships, in business or out, for who enjoys having an illiterate boor around even though his brain may be full of technical knowledge?

FEB 20 1943

SCHOOLS MUST MEET PROBLEM

Our schools, especially our elementary and secondary schools, may not be perpetuating boorishness consciously, but neither are they doing much to eradicate it. If they do not, then the problem cannot be met by any other agency and it is something that we must come to grips with in an open, uncompromising manner. It is admitted that school budgets are inadequate, but to what better use could the funds be put than to teach the fundamentals of civilized living?

Race Denied Chance to Learn--U.S. Survey

Afro-American

JAN 30 1943

WASHINGTON

Although many members of the colored race possess capabilities of a high order, opportunities for the development of those capabilities are meager, the U. S. Office of Education said in a recent survey based on a study made by Ina Corinne Brown of Texas.

While making suggestions as to how this situation may be improved, the survey points out that "there is no intention to suggest that radical or revolutionary procedures" should supplant the steady progress the race has made along educational lines during recent decades.

"It is clear," said Fred J. Kelly, chief of the division of education of the USOE, in a foreword, "that economic discrimination, cultural deprivations and school differentials place heavy obstacles in the path of a race that had less than three generations to overcome the handicaps of ignorance and po[illegible]

Offers Th[illegible]stions

As a result of the study, Mr. Kelly offered the following suggestions:

JAN 30 1943

That the Federal Government participate in the development of high-grade university education for either or both races where communities are unable to provide it;

That each State canvass critically its part in assuring adequate higher education to its people of both races;

JAN 30 1943

That institutions of higher learning, especially those for colored persons, study data bearing upon their objectives and plan their programs to better meet the needs of the students they serve.

He said his plea for Federal aid to education was based upon the argument that "simple justice demands that reasonably equal opportunity be assured U. S. citizens regardless of race" and the demand of national welfare for conservation of the nation's human resources.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL

APR 7 1943

PATTERN FOR THE SOUTH Mr. Virginius Dabney, the able editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, recently called attention to an educational plan involving his own state which he properly calls "A Pattern for the South and the Nation."

In the joy over the good deeds of our own Governor and the recent legislature, one of the most far-reaching developments in all our southern educational history took place in West Virginia and Virginia with little notice down our way.

The West Virginia legislature appropriated funds whereby the state university may send third and fourth-year medical students to the excellent Medical College of Virginia.

West Virginia has no first-rate state medical school. Rather than go to the expense of trying to provide one, which might even then be inadequate, the West Virginians moved to make use of the school in a neighboring state. The students will take their last two years of work there and will graduate from that college as from their own.

This is the move that higher education in the south, and possibly that in the west and in some states in New England, has been needing. It should lead, in the near future, to similar steps in those sections.

APR 7 1943

Here in the south such a step has long been needed. Now that West Virginia has shown the way, perhaps the next legislative sessions over the south will go to work on similar plans.

If generally adopted in the south, there would follow the development of great regional centers of education in which adequate training in graduate and professional work could be had. They would supplant the often inadequate, poorly financed and weakly staffed institutions which some states have been endeavoring to maintain.

The south should take such a plan to its heart. States of the south have less income, less population and less industrial wealth than the more industrialized regions of the east and middle west. Also, certain areas of the west and some of the New England states have the same problem.

LACK OF PH.D'S Not many of the states offer Ph.D. degrees. None, for instance, is obtainable in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi or South Carolina. Georgia offers, I believe, a Ph.D. in two fields. Neither is as well established as one could wish. In none of the more scientific fields is it possible to obtain a Ph.D. in a Georgia state school. There are few graduate schools of a high rank in the whole south.

APR 7

There is no single southern university which holds a membership in the Association of American Universities. This is true simply because they do not have sufficient funds to meet the standards set.

There are several excellent medical schools in the south. Yet some states have none at all. There are some first-rate engineering schools in the south. Some states have none at all.

Let me say again that this lamentable fact stems out of our poverty, and not out of any hostility toward education or lack of appreciation of it. It is not a time to resent such facts, but to do something.

West Virginia has shown the way in the fields of professional education.

APR 7 1943

Let us say that South Carolina might make an arrangement whereby her advanced medical students would attend either Duke or Emory's medical school; and that those from Mississippi would attend Tulane, Vanderbilt, or Louisiana State.

Engineering students from those states lacking a first-rate school could make arrangements with Georgia Tech in Atlanta or Virginia Polytechnic Institute. The plan would be simple. It could be put into effect immediately the legislatures acted.

APR 7 1943

AND SO ON The plan could be adopted with less expense to the states. The schools so chosen would be strengthened. In these days of climbing taxes, with the certainty that the war will mean a greater tax load for years to come, some such plan seems obvious.

Some false pride, some selfishness, some traditional bonds would be necessary to overcome. But it can be done.

In the field of higher education for Negroes, the possibilities seem to me even greater. Many of the institutions now maintained are inadequate.

Atlanta, Tuskegee, Nashville and Hampton already have strong centers about which a beginning could be made. A congressional enabling act would be necessary to effect consolidations of Negro institutions on a regional basis, but the potentialities of such a move seem enormous and good. They appear definitely in the interests of the students of both races.

Such a move as West Virginia and Virginia have made provides relief to taxpayers; it means the building of stronger institutions of higher learning in the south, and it follows that more effective services will be rendered the public.

It is a challenge to the people of the south.

One may hope that other states will follow.

APR 7

18h-1943

With A Grain of Salt

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

COLLEGES OPEN this week, and thousands of young men and women, leaving a world of physical and ideological conflict, are entering upon a new and relatively serene and cloistered way of life. For the next four years, they will supposedly devote their energies to the acquisition of knowledge. Within the many college walls, with the professors as their guides, they will presumably learn how to run the brave new world which the present upheaval is to produce. At least that is the theory.

DR. DAVIS

I hope, however, that other professors have more confidence in themselves and in that theory than I have. As I see these youngsters on our campus, I have a feeling of inadequacy and helplessness. I find myself incapable of communicating to them the things which the years have taught me. It is probably always impossible for one generation really to talk **WITH** another, and yet that is our function as professors. Most teachers believe that they do reach their students. I am not so sanguine. More often than not, we are really talking **OVER** or **AT** them rather than **WITH** them. They memorize our facts and dates, but they do not understand our larger meanings—assuming, of course, that we have larger meanings.

It is a tragic experience to lose faith in one's work, but I find myself at this season of the year fighting to retain confidence in the importance of my chosen field. It is necessary for students to know Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, and Wordsworth? Is the message of these textbook perennials pertinent today? Is it important for students whose parents have just come off the relief rolls to know the delights of pastoral poetry? Does it make much difference whether a young man expecting his call from the draft board knows the distinction between a sonnet and an epic, between Adam Smith and John Smith?

I, of course, still think that such things are important. I still feel that Shakespeare and Wordsworth can give us a great deal of pleasure and a profound understanding of human nature. I still feel that the thoughts of classic writers are pertinent today and can guide us as they have guided men through the ages. I still feel that mere learning, the accumulation of knowledge for its own sake, is a worthwhile and comforting pursuit. But I am seemingly powerless to convince my students of the validity of these beliefs. That, however, is my job if college degrees are to be something other than "union cards."

It is conventional for professors to depreciate the abilities of their students and to ridicule their feeble intellects. The truth is that many a brilliant young person comes to school asking for bread and receives a stone from us. We, of course, are under the impression that we are dispensing cake. We do try hard, but there is too often, as I have said above, that barrier of communication. And those "great truths" that we set out to teach generally end as academic small-talk made to polite, but indifferent, students.

There is something wrong somewhere—either with us or with the system. I don't know what it is; and though they write volumes on the subject, the Educators (with a capital "E") don't know either. But of this I am certain: No workman should be as cynical about the worth of his job as the average professor is.

Probably we are unduly pessimistic. There may be that hackneyed, proverbial, and over-worked silver lining among these clouds of futility. Perhaps the student does store-up in his subconscious mind a reservoir of our teachings upon which he later draws. Perhaps maturity will bring to him the realization of what we have tried to do. There is some consolation in that thought.

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

"LURE OF GOOD WAGES IN WAR INDUSTRY CAUSING DRASTIC REDUCTION IN SCHOOL REGISTRATION..."
NEWS ITEM

"GO BACK TO SCHOOL!!"

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Out-of-Date Tactic

The recent widely-publicized, red-baiting attacks upon the George Washington Carver School represent not only unprincipled slander of a vital young institution which has come already to mean a great deal to the people of Harlem; they also represent a curious, but impotent, reversion to the disruptive tactics of an earlier period in our political history.

It is clear that the real purpose of the Walter White-A. Philip Randolph-combined newspaper attacks is not merely to disrupt the Carver School. Their more basic purpose is to manufacture an "incident" which can be used in an effort to counter-act the growing appreciation and warmth of the Negro people for the policies and program of the Communist Party.

The timing of the attacks is significant. Although the aims, program and personnel of the Carver School have received wide publicity since the initial announcement last February, and although the School has been in actual operation since October, it was not until after the election of Benjamin Davis to the City Council that the false issue of "Communist control" was raised. It happens that Mr. Davis, a Communist, is one member of the School's widely representative Board of Directors.

This tie-up is even more direct. Incident to last week's attacks upon the Carver School, Walter White deplored the growing influence of the Communist Party among Negroes, and A. Philip Randolph cited the election of Benjamin Davis as illustrative of how the Communists are backing Negroes in politics. (N. Y. Times, Dec. 21 and 22.) The more general purpose of these attacks upon the School is here made quite clear.

What is the character of this school which the White-Randolph-newspaper combine seeks to disrupt?

The Carver School is an adult education institution which offers popular courses to the people of Harlem, without the academic restrictions of "entrance require-

...the wholesome inter-racial ...which finds expression in the ...School's governing board. ...the responses ...students ...What is the character of this ...last week's "Communist influence" from which ...ration by the Board ...the White - Randolph - newspaper ...ctors combine seeks to shield the Negro ...is a non-partisan "people's people? ...ty," serving a real need. It is charged that the Commu- ...ting a true cross-section of ...nists are making an "unashamed" ...munity, and responsible to ...effort "to spread their doctrines ...ple of Harlem, to whom ...among Negroes." The "charge" is, ...disrupt the ... governing body is still broadly rep- ...resentative of the Harlem commu- ...Carver School ... directors are ... the ... ...Among its directors ...ministers, leaders of major ...clearly ...studies include courses and work ...history, art, music, literature, an ...teachers, ...anthropology, English composition, social agencies, physicians, and unanimous ...

of course, entirely correct.

With equal truth the heads of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters might also "charge" that the Communists are waging an "unashamed" campaign to up - root every vestige of jim crowism from our national life, that they consider the establishment of full citizenship rights for the Negro people as an urgent wartime necessity of the nation as a whole. This program is what draws increasing numbers of Negroes to the Communist Party. Are these the "doctrines" to which White and Randolph object?

The attacks upon the Carver School will fail, because this nonpartisan institution serves a real need which the people of Harlem are coming increasingly to appreciate. They will give it their continued support.

The attacks upon the Communist Party's program for full Negro rights NOW, as a necessary means to victory and a just peace, will also fail, because this program now reflects the basic wartime interests of the nation as a whole. In the furtherance of this program, increasing thousands of white and Negro Americans will come to find the highest expression of their social and patriotic ideals.

Suspicion Or Gratitude

An Answer To J. Saunders Redding's Appraisal Of The General Education Board

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

THE Journal and Guide of October 9 carried a release captioned "A Second Look" by its special correspondent, J. Saunders Redding. In this release Mr Redding made covertly and overtly a subtle, searching and serious indictment against the General Education board of New York City.

The benefactions of the General Education board towards Negro education have been so lavish and sustained that anything or anybody that raises questions of suspicion as to its motives fills us with deep dismay and certainly calls for the gravest considerations.

Says Board Seeks To Control Education

Mr. Redding's allegations stirred this writer to the point of making more than a casual inspection of the numerous philanthropies which hitherto have heartened the struggles of the Negro race in this country and world.

Mr. Redding begins by saying: "No private organization should have the power to shape and to control public tax-supported machinery the educational standards of any large group of citizens.. Such control smells too much of hidden motives entrenched and constraining policy, dark and ulterior purposes." Mr. Redding then alleges that the General Education board is seeking through its philanthropies to control Negro education by concentrating its benefactions on teachers of education.

What Are The Real Facts In The Case?

Mr. Redding continues: "The General Education board subsidizes advanced study, but its remittes are generally teachers of education. It exerts control over these remittees in most cases by 'approving' their particular areas of study and 'suggesting' the places of their employment. . . .

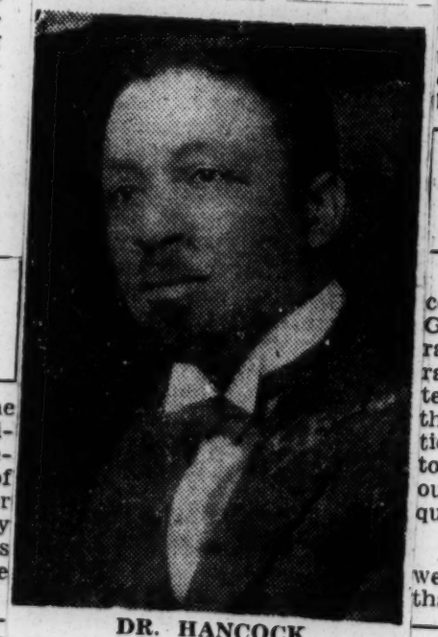
". . . . It dictates the expenditure of funds which it 'gives' to Negro colleges and universities. Their scholarships go to teachers of education and to administrators who are handpicked for qualities other than brains—and these qualities let it be said though generally vague and indefinable, seem to be on the pliant and controllable side."

Here we have not only the charge that the General Education board has ulterior motives in its benefactions but that the beneficiaries themselves are not the highest type of men and women. What are the real facts in the case?

Since its founding in 1902 the General Education board has dispensed philanthropies to the cause of Negro education in the amount of more than $47,000,000 a large proportion of which has gone for buildings, equipment and endowment. To even hint that the fine men and women who comprise the boards of these various institutions would connive with the board to "put over" something on the Negro race is to say the least unbelievable.

Only 35 Scholarships In Education Field

But a close inspection of the facts belies the allegations that the board is concentrating Negroes, in the field of education. During the last six years, of the more than 200 fellowships of-



DR. HANCOCK

fered, only 5 were in the field of education. Mr. Redding charges that the board's benefactions to "pure science and scientists are negligible." Says he: "It has never financed experiments in race relations. It has never put any funds directly into sociology and sociological laboratories. Practically non-existent are its benefits to art. It has done practically nothing for the Negro economy or Negro industry or for Negro training in these fields."

Here are the facts: Within the last six years the board has granted eight awards to students in the field of agriculture, agricultural economics, rural sociology, animal husbandry and animal nutrition; 40 awards in the field of physics, biology, bio-chemistry, bacteriology, microbiology, parasitology, protozoology, chemical engineering and physiology; eight awards in mathematics; 9 awards in mathematics; 39 awards in medical science and public health nursing; 34 awards in economics, sociology, psychology, business personnel, history, geography, biography and archaeology.

To research students in the fields of art, literature drama, languages, music and philosophy there have been 36 awards.

All of these awards in the face of the 35 for education does not indicate that the General Education board is concentrating its philanthropies in the field of education with "pliant and controllable" remittees.

Gratitude Rather Than Suspicion

There are some whites who are conscientiously trying to play the Good Samaritan to the Negro race. Let us encourage them rather than suspect them of ulterior designs. When we review the record of the General Education board and its philanthropies to the cause of Negro education, our appreciation is as open to question as its motives.

From the facts herein set forth we should have gratitude rather than suspicion.

In Interest Of Good Will, Understanding

If there is anything in a social order that challenges intellectual regimentation it is the free dissemination of knowledge and this free dissemination of knowledge is nowhere made more possible than through libraries at Fisk and Atlanta universities in the amount of $1,300,000 and conditional gifts to the amount of approximately 2,000,000 to such institutions as Tuskegee, Talladega, Virginia Union, Benedict, Bennett, Xavier and Paine college.

Some of the more important outright gifts of the General Education board include approximately $620,000 with Morehouse, Shaw, Fisk, and spelman benefitting, with supplementary amounts to Tuskegee, Talladega, Morgan and Virginia Union totalling more than $300,000. The foregoing are only a partial enumeration of the benefactions of the General Education Board.

So distressing was the implication of Mr. Redding's article that I felt called upon to set forth as far as possible the real facts in the case. I do this in the interest of good will and understanding between the races. Suspicion and doubt are destructive. Faith and understanding are constructive.

Chivers Scores Weak-Kneed Educators

Sees Too Much Emphasis On The Missionary Type

Norfolk, Virginia

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Speaking at the State Teachers College here on Friday, November 13, Walter R. Chivers, well-known sociologist, scored "missionary-minded educators and weak-kneed race leaders" as he outlined an educational program pointed toward the "left of center" for Negro youth today. He said that it was so pointed because that is the only road for minority groups.

Mr. Chivers, who is chairman of the sociology department at Hampton Institute this year, charged that the education of Negroes has

"But I warn you that except for a very few they are still the born of leaders hired by whites to every pronouncement reveals their confusion about what to do and have their faces.

"Most of them were fitted for peacetime leadership but lack the toughness of character, emotions and intellect to endure the 'blood, sweat, toil, and tears' of the changing world in which you live.

because they are not of a crisis but synthetic leaders in the white you want your them to decide you become full-fledged the United States of

SYNTHETIC LEADERS

"Race relations are worse in America today, than they have been since 1865. It is because our American race relations, he asserted:

and in the present status of

"This is because lead you in the would have you "Your race

18h-1943

EDUCATION LEVEL IS RISING STEADILY

New York Times
New York. N. Y

But Bureau Finds Improvement Needed in Rural Areas and Among Non-Whites

DEC 27 1943

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Boys and girls in cities have been able to get somewhat more schooling during the last fifty years than have their country cousins, the Census Bureau reported tonight, and the girls, wherever they are, have had more years of education than boys.

Breaking down statistics gathered in the 1940 census, J. C. Capt, census director, said it was apparent that the country's progress in improving its education facilities had been steady, but that the progress was not uniform. Rural areas generally, had not offered as many opportunities for schooling as had urban centers, and there was need for better facilities among the non-white population.

Of 85,000,000 persons who were 20 years of age or more when the census was taken, about 3,000,000, or 3.4 per cent, had never completed as much as one year of formal schooling. Nearly 9,000,000, or 10.5 per cent, had completed one or more years of college.

One indication of the improvement in the educational level, according to Mr. Capt, was the fact that men aged 20 to 24 years of age had spent an average of nearly eleven years in school—the equivalent of almost three years in high school. Men who in 1940 were between 40 and 44 had attended school for about eight and a half years, which means they had attained a little more, on the average, than a grade school education.

Girls and women attending school had a higher median for years of school completed than men and boys at each single year of age through 21 years, the figures showed. At the ages 22, 23 and 24, however, the males were from one-half to one and one-half school years ahead of the females, suggesting that more men than women attend college.

The white population attending school had on the average a consistently higher educational attainment at each age than the non-white population, the differences between the medians increasing from one-tenth school year at the age of 7 to two years at the age of 24. The differences between the average educational achievement of whites and non-whites were least in urban areas and greatest in farm areas, the report noted.

Only 5.9 per cent of males from 14 to 24 who attend school are employed (outside of such public emergency work as NYA), as compared with 68.2 per cent of those not attending school. For girls and women, the corresponding percentages were 3.2 and 36.1. For males and females, both attending and not attending school, non-whites exceeded whites in the percentages employed throughout the younger ages.

The proportion of males of 14 to 24 who were employed was larger in the rural farm areas than it was in the rural non-farm or urban areas. This circumstance was true of those attending school and also of those not attending school. At the same time, the proportion of females of 14 to 24 years old who were employed was the largest in urban areas.

DEC 27 1943

DEC 27 1943

DEC 27 1943

Globe and Independent
Nashville. Tenn.

NOV 26 1943

"AND BY EXAMPLE"

Even at the risk of being accused of striking a discordant note while the lovely symphony of Educational Progress is being played, incident to the recent observance of American Education Week, we think it timely to say that the training of present-day youth could be greatly helped if our schools could recruit more well-trained, conscientious teachers to help carry the burden now being carried on by a few who actually can qualify as "well-trained and conscientious."

NOV 26 1943

If, in the observance of American Education Week, there was as much stress put on improving the annual crop of teachers being sent into the school rooms as was put upon getting adequate pay for those who teach, then a golden opportunity for enhancing popular support for increased pay for teachers has been allowed to pass.

The public, which consists of far more parents than there are teachers, needs to be convinced that schools are being run by teachers wholly qualified by training and character to merit a large increase in pay before that public will take part in the big crusade for pay increases.

NOV 26 1943

On the other hand, if the public were allowed to take a hand in "equalizing teachers' salaries", it is probable there would be a far different gradation in pay from that now prevailing; that where diplomas and degrees, alone, determine teachers' salaries.

A student in college tells us of a teacher who swears and curses before his class. That must be a special privilege under the new pedagogy. But we cannot see how a cursing and swearing teacher can avoid "inspiring" the young men and women he teaches to go forth as a group of cursing and swearing graduates, into a world where there is a need to get people to use chaste language by setting the example.

NOV 26 1943

Time was when no teacher would ever let students hear him curse and swear. That was when more stress was put upon training young people to be upright than was put upon getting them to acquire degrees.

NOV 26 1943

A pupil in an elementary school reminds us that his teacher calls the pupils names. The color of the pupils or the texture of their hair is referred to by the teacher to express her disgust with the failure to get lessons.

We guess it is in the new text on pedagogy where modernly-trained teachers are told that "academic freedom" means freedom to "get the goat" of a pupil by advertising his "bad" complexion or hair and otherwise maneuvering to give the pupil an inferiority complex.

NOV 26 1943

The new pedagogy also, we suppose, fortifies those teachers who contend that it's nobody's business what they do "when their teaching's through." Such a teacher, we are told, boasts that her pupils never enter her mind after they have left her for the day and gone home. And she tells them, she says, that they need not feel that it hurts her if they fail to get their lessons and pass their grades; that she will get paid, just the same, even if all of them fail regularly.

NOV 26 1943

That lady is no teacher. For one thing, she is a "Smart Alec." But we know she is paid the same salary as the teacher who conscientiously strives to help her pupils advance, realizing that she has the relationship of parent to all of the pupils in her care. And just as the upright parent will avoid being seen in places of ill repute and engaged in sinful activities, so will any school teacher worthy of the name. Undoubtedly there is room for improvement in the training of young people for the profession of teaching. There is also room for improvement in the conduct of a host of teachers if they are wise to the fact that they are expected to teach by EXAMPLE as well as by PRECEPT.

NOV 26 1943

Voice Of The People

Journal and Guide

Report On Schools

Editor, Journal and Guide:

Your editorial in the Guide commenting upon the report on schools which was issued by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce and worked out by Dr. Francis G. Lankford Jr., shows just what informed people have known all along, that the dual educational system in Virginia, like the dual educational system everywhere in the south, is a vicious circle and that both Negroes and white people suffer as a result of it.

DEC 18 1943

A report was gotten out about 10 years ago, based upon a survey any number of colored people helped to make. It was published in a large book of some 700 or 800 pages, probably more, and sold for $1.50.

It was the most devastating thing I have ever read. But, as usual, Negro teachers, who suffer most from the dual system, said the report was not true.

Norfolk. Virginia

Just a few years ago a report was gotten out by [illegible] Hamilton, who is connected with the University of North Carolina, showing that the dual system in North Carolina would have the world believe that it is.

DEC 18 1943

No dual system can be good, for segregation means exploitation. This is so obvious that one wonders why Negroes cannot see it.

Talk Problems Of Teachers And Children

Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.—The American Teachers Association, as a result of the adjustment for a second consecutive year, substituted a

The 125 delegates in attendance from 19 states and the District of Columbia spent the two days in the conference considering the theme, "Some Urgent

Reports were submitted by W. A. Robinson of Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith of Lexington, Ky., and Dean A. L. Turner of Durham, N. C.

The John W. Barco chapter of The Virginia Union University Alumni Organization under the direction of Miss Antoinette Bowler, president, tendered a banquet courtesy to the delegates on Wednesday evening.

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Reports were submitted by W. A. Robinson of Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith of Lexington, Ky., and Dean A. L. Turner of Durham, N. C.

TEACHERS FUND

Authorization was given for the conversion of the special life membership reserve fund of $900 into War Bonds. For the fifth year, one tenth of the income from annual membership dues was contributed to the NAACP Teacher Equalization Legal Fund, the contribution this year amounting to $201.30 and bringing up to $1,212.70 the total amount which the ATA has contributed to this constructive effort during the past five years.

Decision was made to hold six regional conferences during the coming year preliminary to a regular convention or meeting of The Delegate Assembly which is anticipated for the summer of 1944.

Miss Mary L. Williams, president of the American Teachers Association and teacher at Garnet High School, Charleston West Virginia, presided over the sessions of this conference for which the program was arranged by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College executive secretary of the association.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers held an executive session of state presidents at Richmond on Thursday and Friday in connection with this special conference of The American Teachers Association.

The Junior College's Future.

See F. U. [illegible]

FOR a long time a debate has been going on regarding the question of dissolving or saving the junior colleges of Chicago. The recent decision of County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki overruling objections filed by the taxpayers' suit which would have dissolved two of the city's three branch junior colleges, saved for the present, our current set-up.

DEC 5 1943 Chicago. Ill

Many persons had contended that the junior colleges were now an unnecessary drain on the public finances, for they were being depopulated by boys going to war and furthermore, were not affording the kind of vocational training, the prerequisite of which would be needed in war industries. Other related and differing objections were made.

The proponents for the junior colleges evinced sounder judgment. The junior colleges are needed as an educational bulwark who can not afford to pay tuition to attend college.

Should we say to any American: "You for those (and they are in the majority) are too poor to attend college, therefore forget a college education and go to work." In effect that is precisely what we will be saying if we abolish our city colleges. Yet we don't neglect our zoos in our appropriations.

We must remember that this war is not for the purpose of bringing to finis the things which alone can give civilization light, direction and meaning. After the war our returning boys and our demobilized girls and young women in industry will want to prepare themselves for meeting the conditions wrought by change. Imagine their indictment if we prove visionless now.

DEC 3 1943

If we fail to keep alive the junior colleges by attempting to appeal Judge Jarecki's decision we will in another way be saying that we only give lip service to the need for curbing delinquency and affording educational opportunities. Even smaller cities than Chicago like Detroit and Los Angeles have never for one moment, misunderstood the need and importance of junior colleges in their educational program. Surely Chicago should be no less progressive and enlightened.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

Consider Plan For Schools In Pittsburgh

OCT 23 1943

The Education for Democracy program, successfully practiced for four years in Springfield, Mass., is being considered by the Pittsburg Board of Public Education. Objectives of the plan were presented the local board at a meeting of the College club last week by Miss Alice Halligan, assistant supervisor of guidance, placement and adult education, of Springfield, Mass.

The much-discussed "Springfield Plan" provides opportunities for democratic living in the schools from the nursery and kindergarten up and calls for the teaching of tolerance of all religions, races and economic classes not through preachment but through contacts inspiring understanding. The same approach is carried over into the community at large by the encouragement of all projects furthering fair play and goodwill and the initiation of other activities working towards the same purpose.

BOLDER PLAN SEEN

In addressing the College club Miss Halligan said:

"Springfield is a small enough city, with its 150,000 residents, to be used for experimental purposes. In Pittsburgh, a bolder and more dynamic plan could be carried out. "We are living to do two things . . . live democratic practice and teach democratic thinking. One of the major weaknesses of previous attempts to teach democratic ideas was the fact that the training had been too idealized. We taught that our country had achieved a perfect harmony, when the pupils knew from their own experiences that it wasn't true."

UNDERSTAND FORCES

In Springfield, to wipe out prejudices that keep the country from being a perfect democracy, she said, they are teaching students to think clearly and to understand the forces playing upon them so they will not fall prey to emotional biases which hinder clear thinking.

If Pittsburgh should adopt this democratic plan, Springfield will have a concrete opportunity to study its value as proving ground for the nation in education for citizenship.

HISTORY OF PLAN

The program was started through the influence of the National Conference of Christians and Jews to help effect a change in attitude toward members of different religious groups. Springfield educators learned that the same type of education operates in other fields as well.

Miss Halligan quoted Dr. John Granrud, superintendent of schools in Springfield, Mass., as saying: "It is my conviction that public schools can do far more than they have in the past to develop democratic attitudes and to eradicate the prejudices and biases which undermine the very cornerstone of our national life. There is no place in America for racial or religious intolerance or for discriminatory practices, whether they be social, economic or politcal. The years ahead may be trying ones indeed. They will require of all citizens resolute courage, clear thinking, boundless faith and profound devotion to the democratic way of life."

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, President Of National Council of Negro Women, Opens Annual Workshop in New York

Kansas City Call

NEW YORK — Opening the Annual Workshop of the National Council of Negro Women in New York City, Friday, October 15, at the 137th Street Branch of the Y. W. C. A., Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president, stressed the role of the Council for the duration.

Dr. Bethune said that the Council had a responsibility of providing wartime leadership for millions of awakening Negro women in their struggle for jobs, the right to vote, and the building of interracial goodwill. She further pointed out that the Council's program for the coming year would be built around Wartime Employment Clinics, designed to help Negro women hold and keep their jobs.

Mrs. Bethune said in part: "Tens of thousands of Negro women for the first time in the history of America have been drawn into war employment in many new fields of occupations. These women have come a long way from farms to urban communities; from domestic employment to the assembly lines of factories and other new types of employment. These women must maintain their new found gains. They must become efficient and productive.

"Employers and employees alike are looking for methods to adjust themselves to these new relationships and new experiences. This is one of the most vital areas where the National Council of Negro Women must give its attention for the coming year."

Right To Vote

In stressing another important role in which the Council must participate, Dr. Bethune said: "The Council must bring home to every Negro woman the power and value of exercising her democratic right to vote.

"This important task for the coming year, so crucial to the future of the nation, must include breaking down the many barriers to voting that have prevented us from expressing our will. Tied up closely with this, is the dire necessity for Negro women to see the importance of registering and voting in their local communities.

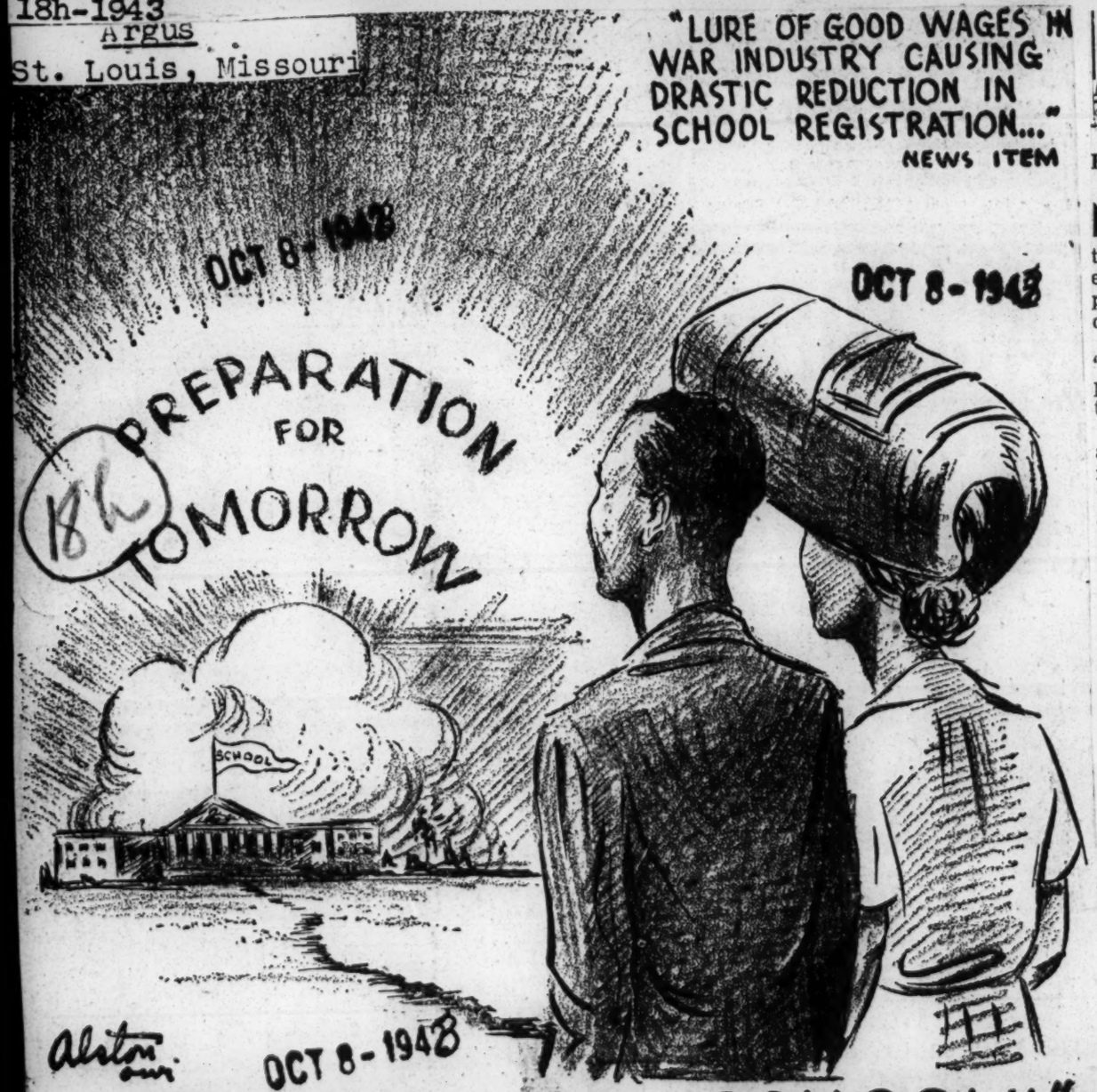
"The men whom we elect now may be the men who will help write the peace. Everyone of us must give her full support in a united effort of going to the polls and electing the right kind of men to office."

Dr. Bethune pointed out that the building of interracial goodwill and amity, was a necessary part in helping to win the war at home and abroad. Said Mrs. Bethune: "The National Council reaffirms its belief in war aims of the United nations and pledges its full support to the realization of these aims. The Council recognizes the inconsistencies of democracy as practiced here in America and other sections of the world, India, South Africa, the Phillippines, China, and other countries allied on the side of freedom.

"We also recognize that all of those who are fighting in this war against Nazism and Fascism abroad are fighting the very doctrines which hold us back here. Our struggle is theirs, their's ours; and just as we shall win out over those forces of darkness abroad, so the very fight against them unleashes the strength that will win out against these same forces wherever they may appear and under that guise.

Through our united effort with the women of the world we can transform prejudice into tolerance, tolerance into appreciation, appreciation into cooperation, and cooperation into brotherhood."

18h-1943
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri



Carver School Directors Issue Statement

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The board of directors of the George Washington Carver School, 57 W. 125th St., yesterday made public a statement reaffirming the non-partisan character of the institution, in answer to a red-baiting campaign in certain newspapers which resulted, last week, in resignation of six of the Board's members.

The Board's statement charged that "certain of the daily newspapers have attacked the school because the school reflects unity amongst the people of Harlem. This unity is an evidence of the growing consciousness and social maturity of the community.

"The Board cannot fail to note that these papers have sought to discredit and destroy the school have never used their columns to promote the interest and welfare of the school. The Board further notes that these same newspapers have used their columns to smear as criminals the people of the Harlem area and Negroes of other sections of Greater New York."

The statement reaffirmed the non-partisan character of both the School's directorate and its courses, and pointed out that the registration of 157 students in this new institution of learning is sufficient proof of community support. "The further progress of the School requires the cooperation of the entire Harlem community, and of all others interested in the needs and problems of our community," it continued.

Terming the resignation of six directors regrettable, especially in view of the vicious campaign to discredit the school, the statement indicated that at a meeting of the remaining Board of Directors on Dec. 23, a unanimous vote of confidence was adopted, in support of the school's policies.

The Board will continue its work with renewed enthusiasm, the statement went on, and within a few weeks will report to the people of Harlem in a public meeting. It will also "continue its efforts to attract to its membership and to the faculty of the School individuals who represent a true cross section of educational and other leadership, both white and Negro."

Looking And Living

Argus
St. Louis, Mo

(By Hellen Scott Jackson)

Education, The Great Emancipator

"Know the truth, and the truth shall set you free."

NEXT TUESDAY morning the doors of the St. Louis public schools will swing ajar, and throngs of students will enter therein. Once again, the wheels of the mighty machine of public education will start revolving as "the children of all of the people" take their seats in classrooms and lecture halls under the directions of competent instructors.

"Educo," the Latin stem of the word, "education," means to "lead out." It would seem to follow, then, that education is the process of "leading out" from the murky dusk of ignorance into the clear light of truth.

These are "times that try men's souls." Nation is arrayed against nation, race against race, and class against class. Agonizing death and devasting destruction have become so commonplace that now one glances at the headlines and then turns to another section of the newspaper.

If one were to attempt to sift the causes of the seething hatred that is today holding the world in its bloody grip, he would, in our humble opinion, arrive at this conclusion—prejudice due to ignorance, and selfishness due to lack of christianity. When one is attempting to make his way in a dark or semi-dark room, he cannot help but stumble against all types of obstacles. He just doesn't know where he is going. But as soon as he pushes the button, and floods the room with light, he is able to move about with speed and precision, and without stumbling.

So it is with education. The [illegible] disease, death and despair that have now become ancient history due to the light of scientific truth—the Pasteur treatment, vaccination, toxin, anti-toxin, the "Shick test," the Kenney method, the sunshine vitamin, artificial respiration, first aid, and others too numerous to mention.

When we know that malaria fever is caused by the bite of mosquitoes, we can control the disease. When we know that illiteracy, poverty and inadequate incomes breed hopelessness, resentment, crime and ill health, then we can help to pass laws such asthe minimum wage law, child labor law, compulsory school attendance law, and whatever law will insure people decent places, not ratholes, to live in.

The Negro in America, as one of the minority groups, is definitely in need of more education, more light. We note that the slogan of National Newspaper Week, this year, will be "a free press, and a free people, an unbeatable team." When we think of the poll tax laws, the discriminatory "Jim Crow" practices, and the three-months-out-of-a-year school term in some sections, can we truthfully say that all people in America are one-hundred per cent free?

A sacred duty and responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the educated Negro, as well as his pale-faced brothers. "Lifting as we climb" should definitely become the watchword of our racial group. Since "what affects one, affects all," and since "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link," we should, in the name of race loyalty and Christianity, be interested in the welfare and living conditions of those less fortunate than ourselves.

We close with a sincere congratulatory greeting to the St. Louis Grade Teachers Association, Attorney David M. Grant and all who worked so faithfully to insure speedy success to the Salary Equalization test case, recently jumped upon in the courts. Such altruism cannot help but lend hope and encouragement, and raise the standard of Negro education throughout the entire state of Missouri.

"A good servant is worthy of his hire," and a contended worker goes about his tasks in the spirit of joy and peace.

To the Saint Louis school system, we wish a year of profitable work and enjoyable extra-curricular activities.

And finally, as we enter into the autumn season and the unpredictable future, let us hold a thought, say a prayer for those students and teachers who now wear the uniform of our country. As they struggle so valiantly on the battle front, let us, in turn, continue to struggle valiantly on the home front, all helping to speed the day when war shall be no more.

So, "Forgetting those things that are behind, let us press forward to the mark of the High calling."

Blame Negro Army Rejects On Poor Education Set-up

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.
OCT 16 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Back at his desk in the headquarters of the Selective Service System after a 32-day absence, Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to Selective Service Director Major General Lewis B. Hershey, has completed a 3,400-mile tour of Army induction stations from North Carolina to Louisiana during which he sought to determine:

- why the high rate of Negro rejections for failure to pass the Army's minimum intelligence standards?;
- why the low percentage meeting the Army's physical requirement standards?

ROOT OF TROUBLE

Colonel Johnson, who has been promoted from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel stated the root of the trouble lies in the inadequate educational facilities available to Negro youth which results not only in lower intelligence, but also in lower standards of health as a direct consequence.

"Negro youth must be given a chance," Colonel Johnson said. "Because they have not been given equal opportunities for learning, the Army is paying the penalty. However, Selective Service, despite these handicaps, has managed to recruit eligible youths to the extent that today Negroes comprise above 10 percent of the men inducted into the armed forces through the Selective Service System."

Philadelphia Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.
OCT 16 1943

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Critical Condition In School System

OCT 30 1943

To the E[illegible]
My dear Sir:

It seems that comparatively few colored people are aware of the critical stage through which the development of the Philadelphia school situation, as it affects us, is passing. This is no time for us to show lack of interest or to remain ignorant or to leave the counseling as to our wishes in the hands of two or three persons.

As important as these important angles of the question, the following might be mentioned:

1. The persistent refusal to advance colored principals beyond the elementary schools.
2. The resistance to the advancement of more than a handful of our teachers into junior high school positions.
3. The almost complete blockade of senior high school positions.
4. The effect upon our teachers and our pupils of seeing our best colored educators thus blocked.
5. The ignoring of our principals who hold Doctors' degrees from the best universities.
6. The practice of secretly planning with one or two colored people moves involving their interests, instead of preparing the way for such moves by general discussion of needs and ways-and-means.
7. The timidity which has kept progressive moves affecting colored people at such a slow pace that it will take a century to halfway catch up with democratic practice.
8. The danger that the always-active advocates of segregation of colored children and colored teachers will succeed in winning their fight through our ignorance, apathy, and failure to push the cause of justice and fair-play.

Such angles of the question need thorough discussion in the public press, weeklies and dailies, and on the public platforms.

Our teachers and our principals should be called on to lead the discussion with facts and suggestions. I, for one, expect to resume such articles as I wrote some years ago when a similar critical condition existed.

Very truly yours,
Daniel A. Brooks

As the Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DuBOIS

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
OCT 30 1943

There was a number who chased a bear with wild cries of rage. Finally he caught the [illegible] Then what? Does America [illegible] feel itself capable financially and morally, of taking a leading part in the reforming of the post-war world?

DR. DU BOIS

Organized physical force, aimed at death aand destruction on a vast scale, is a job we are capable of undertaking with terrible efficiency; but have we the scientific knowledge and ethical guts to deal justly and do mercy to men, particularly to colored men?

Fish and Other Schools

Fisk University, that mother of melody and famous pioneer in solid college training for Negro youth, is facing a crisis. The cause is simple: it does not have enough funds to run an university as one should be run; and it does not see clearly whence new funds are coming. Connected with this basic problem are questions of teacher tenure, state aid and physical plant.

The Fisk alumni are meeting in situation. This is an excellent idea situation. This is a nexcellent idea, but two circumstances may stand in the way of really effective planning: first, the meeting is called around a great social occasion, with concert, celebrities and entertainment which may leave scant leisure for much beside dancing and drinking; second, there has been, so far as I can learn, [illegible] preliminary spade work in gathering facts and making the situation clear.

What we need are simple facts, clearly established. We do not need to waste oratory on how great Fisk is nor how much men love it. We should have figures on how much Fisk needs to run efficiently; how much is immediately necessary to rebuild its tottering plant; what its present income is and may be estimated to be, from endowment, student fees and gifts from alumni and friends; finally, what is the deficit and how can it be met by (A) reduced expense, B) increased endowment, (C) higher fees, (D) greater gifts from alumni and friends.

State Aid Coming

If no solution appears here, then Fisk must face frankly and realistically the possibility of state and federal aid. Increasingly in our day, higher education of youth has become the duty of the state. Neither for whites nor blacks, can this cost be defrayed indefinitely by private philanthropy and alumni contributions. Institutions like Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia which for a century have specialized in producing millionaires, can for some time depend on their alumni gifts from fortunes which the economy which they dominate enables them to control. But colleges of the poorer masses, victims of this same millionaire economy can only hope to maintain higher training for all by public taxation. Of this public support, Negroes must demand a share. If their vote is curtailed, their share will be lessened and their voice in its control limited. Nevertheless they must demand share of the money devoted to higher education and a voice in its expenditure.

Flatly to refuse to contemplate this eventuality, is to refuse to face reality. Negroes vote in Tennessee but for the most part foolishly, selfishly and ineffective. Change this. The future object if the Negro vote in Tennessee should be to make Fisk a greater University than it has ever been.

SIX DIRECTORS QUIT THE CARVER SCHOOL

Act to Protest Domination of New Harlem Institution by Communists on Board

DR. PAYNE GIVES STAND

Declares the Governing Body Should be Representative of the Community

New York Times
New York, N. Y.
OCT 18 1943

A controversy that has been brewing since the opening two months ago of the George Washington Carver School, organized to provide adult Harlem residents an opportunity for formal education and to promote greater Negro-white unity, came to a head yesterday when six prominent educators and social workers resigned from the board of directors because they felt that the board was too much under Communist control.

First to resign were Dr. E. George Payne, dean of the New York University School of Education; Dr. Alice V. Keliher, associate professor of education at New York University, and Frank E. Karelsen, an attorney. Soon afterward Theodore Fred Kuper, former law secretary of the Board of Education; Dr. Leonard Covello, principal of Benjamin Franklin High School, and James Waterman Wise, research director of the Council Against Intolerance in America, also announced that they would leave the board.

Dr. Payne Explains Resignation

Dr. Payne, who had sent letters to other board members explaining his stand, pointed out after his letter of resignation to Max Yergan, board chairman, had been made public that the organization as it now stood had [illegible] tolerance of "an element accused of being commu[illegible]."

DEC 8 1943

If the school is to be a success, he asserted, then it must be made up of varying shades of opinion. "I don't want to prevent them from carrying on," Dean Payne added, "but I won't be placed in the position of working hard for something that can't succeed."

At present the board does not represent all of Harlem, Dr. Payne held. He declared that if it could be carried on successfully it would be one of the greatest things done —"it would be the kind of education that would help people understand America and the races that make it up."

In order to make the board more representative, Dr. Payne said that at the last meeting he had proposed the election of six persons, several of them known to be anti-Communist, but the directors failed to agree.

Among those he recommended were Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. George S. Counts of Teachers College; Frank Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, and Dr. Horatio Hill, director of the Baptist Education Society.

"It was my hope," Dr. Payne said, "to bring together the dissident elements in Harlem on the board and induce them to work together for the making of a good school."

DEC 18 1943

Says Payne Backed Down

When informed of Dr. Payne's stand, Adam Clayton Powell, another board member, declared that in his opinion the directors seemed to represent varied elements. He said that he had urged the board to forego a technicality at its last meeting, when the chairman of the nominating committee was absent, and accept Dr. Payne's nominations. "But Dr. Payne refused," he asserted.

Dean Payne immediately countered that he had made up his mind not to press his case because the present composition of the board would not incline it to elect members who differed in opinion.

Mr. Karelsen also said the school did not have a varied board of directors.

Dr. Keliher said she resigned only after she saw that it was impossible to get a liberal board politically. "We worked hard at it," she said, "but found it extremely

Other board members expressed reached for comment.

The school, w[illegible]
The school is to be a registration [illegible]
declared that they intended to offers courses [illegible]
history, Negro [illegible]
At the school [illegible] Bennet[illegible]tions and the h[illegible]
to issue anylabor unions.
the board chairman, could not be

18h-1943

Learn A Trade, Even Though You Intend Taking Up A Professoin

BY H. GEORGE DAVENPORT

CHICAGO, Ill. (For Press Photo Service) Now that schools are being opened all over the country the youngsters of teen age should be looking forward to their future. Learn a trade, even though you intend taking up a profession. In conversation with Mrs. Staats who teaches art at a state school, she claims that she has difficulty in making the pupils understand that they should learn something that will be financially beneficial for them after leaving school. Mrs. Staats teaches at Bordentown, N. J. She took a picture of me at work in my studio so she could show the students the advantage of learning something profitable, and to encourage them.

Some time back when most of us were on relief or near about, remember? A young man by the name of Eddie Joseph of Chicago was packing one of those highly prized brief cases which told the world that he was on relief or something closely akin to relief (a writer's project). I kidded this young man so much and told him that he had better go to a trade school and learn something. After much persuation he finally went to welding school and at present he is making close to $400 per month.

Weekly Review

Another youngster quite a while back came into my studio and asked me what I thought of his drawings. I told him that he should practice up on his lettering and he could make a fair living and enough to pay for his art education if he so desired. I had forgotten all about the incident, when one day this youngster (a man now) came into my place and asked, "Do you remember me?" I am the boy you advised to take up lettering and I did. I had noticed his shop in Chicago, but never dreamed that I had anything to do with his success in life until he so informed me.

Birmingham, Ala.

After this war no one knows what is going to happen, so the safest way is to learn a trade of some kind. Shoe repairing, auto repairing, electrical refrigeration and motor rebuilding, carpentry, plastering, bricklaying, etc., for the ladies, hairdressing, dressmaking, cooking both pastry and otherwise, and other like trades depending upon the localities and use to which you can put such trades wherever you intend to live after leaving school. When this other depression comes, and it is coming, the ones who will be better able to offset the difficulties of such times, are the ones who are prepared by knowing something the other fellow doesn't know.

Lincoln ocne said, "I will tsudy and prepare, some day my time will come." Lincoln not only became President of these United States, but his name has gone dow inn history as one of the greatest men who ever lived. Of course you may never be president of this country, but you can be president of YOUR OWN COUNRY if you make preparations while in school. Do not forget, "LEARN A TRADE, EVEN THOUGH YOU INTEND TAKING UP A PROFESSION" because some doctors and lawyers I know would have made greater strides WASHING DISHES

Statesboro, Ga., Times and News
September 30, 1943

Hold Study Conference For Negro Teachers

Each Saturday morning at 9:30, for an indefinite period, the undergraduate in-service teachers will meet for a few hours in a study conference at the Statesboro High and Industrial School. The theme of the conference is, "Education for Wholesome War-time Living." The purpose is to aid these participants, most of which are high school graduates, in discussing freely their school and community problems; understanding and solving these problems, and help them develop into real teachers.

In the first meeting discussion centered around human relations, with emphasis upon the relationship that should exist between teacher, child and adult. Further discussion involve the importance of records and record keeping, and the use of the state adopted textbooks.

For each meeting definite activities, as demonstrations in teaching basic skills and the use of environmental materials in the teaching of handicraft, are planned.

High school graduates with an ambition to teach are eligible to enroll and become participants.

The conference is a co-operative undertaking which is heartily approved by Bulloch county board of education and other local school officials.

GEORGIA SCHOOL PRINCIPALS MEET

Augusta, Ga., Herald

Principals of Georgia Negro Schools met here Friday and Saturday in a two-day conference at Paine College, for the purpose of improving professional leadership in local schools in the state. With C. E. Stewart, principal, Douglas High School, Thomasville, presiding, the conference opened Friday morning at 10 o'clock with devotions by the Rev. A. C. Griggs, principal of Haines Institute, statement by Dr. E. C. Peters, president Paine College, and greetings from Dr. S. D. Copeland, superintendent of Richmond County schools, and response by Martin G. Haynes, principal of the Beach High School, Savannah.

Dr. Alfonso Elder, chairman, department of education at Atlanta University, spoke on "An Experiment in the In-Service Training of Teachers;" while the "Requirements for the Professional Certificate for Principals" was an open discussion. Dr. O. C. Aderhold, state director, discussed "The Georgia Victory School Program for 1943-44." November 21, 1943

There were many other principals from other sections of the state who took part in the discussions of the several subjects and problems presented the conference.

Educational Survey Studies Facilities

November 30, 1943

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—The Alabama Educational Survey Commission, continuing its survey of facilities for education in the state Tuesday interviewed representative superintendents of city and county school systems.

Rep. W. C. Beebe, of Baldwin County, and Dr. F. D. Patterson president of Tuskegee Institute also appeared before the body.

The commission, headed by Dr Hubert Searcy, president of Huntingdon College, is directed to make recommendations for improving the state's educational operations. It was created by the 1943 Legislature. Birmingham, Ala., News

Searcy said a preliminary report would be submitted to Gov. Sparks early in December, with other reports following at three-month intervals. A final report, he added, will be made in March, 1945.

E. L. Dodson, of Tuscaloosa, author of the bill creating the commission, appeared before the group Monday.

S. C. Negro Poltical Party Is Urged

November 25,

COLUMBIA, Nov. 20. —Organization of a political party by the state's negroes was termed today by Dean K. W. Green, of South Carolina State college, one of the six essentials of "the way out for negroes in South Carolina."

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Association of Negro Colleges, Deans and Registrars in South Carolina, Green urged also that negroes 'talk the language of citizenship', that a 'true' history about negroes be placed in negro and white schools, that negroes be 'totally organized', that they launch an 'aggressive social reconstruction program', and that a vigorous program of racial understanding be prosecuted. Pickens, S. C.

Dean E. H. Fitchell, of Claflin college, speaking on the status of negro education, cited differences in appropriations for the education of whites and negroes in the state, and said 'efforts must be made to bring about an adjustment between the two groups.'

St. Louis Educators Back From Conference

Courier

AUG 14 1943

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12—Four of St. Louis' leading educators have returned from Chicago, where they attended the conference of Public and Private school administrators at the University of Chicago. Attending the conference were James A. Scott, director of education for colored schools; Everett H. Colbert, principal of Turner school; W. G. Moseley, principal of Vashon High school; and John M. Langston, principal of Cole school.

The general conference theme was, "War and Post-War Responsibilities of American Schools." The conference, which lasted a week, consisted of round-table discussions divided into sections for superintendents, high school principals and elementary school principals.

The educators also visited the board of education, several educational institutions, and attended the American Negro music festival at Comiskey park.

Bay Minette, Ala., Times
December 9, 1943

Educational Survey Commission Meets To Study System

● With little publicity, a group of Alabama intellectuals, businessmen and others have been meeting quietly to study the State's educational system and needs. The group is the Alabama Educational Survey Commission, appointed under provisions of an ace of the 1943 legislature to study Alabama's educational setup and render final report, with recommendations, by March 1945, just in advance of the next regular legislative session.

The commission meets in a room on the third floor of the east wing of the capitol. Chairman of the commission is Dr. Herbert Searcy, president of Huntingdon College. Other members are Mrs. A. M. Tunstall of Mobile, who for years was head of the Old State Child Welfare Department; Col. Ed Field, editor of the Selma Times-Journal, recently appointed to fill vacancy created by death of ex-governor Governor Thomas E. Kilby, of Anniston; S. E. Roper, Birmingham labor chief; W. M. Ropers, attorney of Birmingham, and Douglas Stockham, industrialist.

The commission has already heard from presidents of the University of Alabama, Auburn, Alabama College, the State teacher training colleges, and Tuskegee Institute. Its hearings have been by no means confined to college presidents, for appearing before it have been also representatives of classroom teachers in elementary and high schools, as well as high school principals and county and city superintendents and supervisors. The commission is expected to render preliminary report to Gov. Sparks at an early date, though its final report and findings are not due for more than a year.

War Teaching Need For All To Be Educated--Norton

Atlanta, Georgia
Daily World

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—The war is teaching America the importance of education of all the people," declared Dr. E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education, Montgomery, Ala., in addressing specific reference to problems in

negro education, Dr. Norton asserted that the doors of his office were "wide open for you to bring your problems to me."

He was introduced by Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of the Birmingham public school system. Dr. Banks pointed out the 45 teachers had been replaced and that there had been additional distributed improvements in teachers' salaries over the summer with Negro teachers receiving the greater benefit.

J. C. Blair, assistant director of Negro education, Montgomery, spoke briefly.

Supervisor C. W. Hayes introduced the new teachers and Mrs. Rose T. Brown, spoke briefly on health; Prof. Non.

Carver School Hit As Red Institution

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, declared today that the George Washington Carver School in Harlem was one of a group of similar institutions throughout the country with which the Communists were seeking to increase their influence among the Negroes. Others, he said, were in Los Angeles and Chicago.

Six directors of the Harlem school, led by Dean E. George Payne, of the NYU School of Education, resigned last week after the World-Telegram disclosed the Communist background of its board of directors.

Mr. White said these schools represented a new approach of the Communists in handling the Negro problem and warned that they were developed because the Republicans and the Democrats had been using the Negro as a "political football."

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

ADULT EDUCATION

For the past several years the Board of Education through Supt. Strong and Mrs. Heard has been extending encouragement to the adults seeking education. The board has permitted the use of school buildings and other facilities. The teachers were compensated by the government. Hundreds of these adults were benefited, passing through the grammar grades, junior and senior high. They are permitted to secure jobs otherwise denied them because of inability of training. It has been the means of reducing the illiterate record of the county and state. The adult school has become an institution here. Its reopening at the beginning of the school term is anxiously looked forward by pros-

The Voice Selects As the Most Important Question

People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Edited by LLEWELLYN RANSOM

Do you think race prejudice can be removed by education?

PRO: *Lucy V. Goodwine, Instructor, Hunter College, New York City.*

AN EDUCATION THAT really gets democratic practices in all human relationships into the total experience of the learner will go far toward removing race prejudice. To be effective that education must provide the situation which will give to both races an experience that is so realistic and forward-looking that, having had it, the Northern white, for example, can no longer pride himself on his freedom from race prejudice while apathetic to a slum area in Harlem that is even partly the result of his reluctance to hire, work with, or live neighbor to the Negro—that he sees his shouted condemnation of southern "Jim Crowism" as the shoddy screen it is for that apathy—an experience so practical that the Negro sees his own unsocial behavior as the poor retaliation it is for the mountain of grievances he suffers—an experience so just that the Southern white can no longer take pride in "keeping the Negro in his place" when the position is one less than that to which the Negro's capacities entitle him when given an equal opportunity for their development—an experience that shows his needs to provide work, relief, and care for the Negro to be the poor compensation it is for a dead-end to opportunity. Such an education must reach beyond the class-room to give the community experience in developing mutual respect, confidence, and appreciation of individual worth.

CON: *Gordon Roger Parks, OWI Photographer, Rosenwald Fellow, NYC.*

ATTEMPTING TO REMOVE race prejudice by education, is like attempting to prevent juvenile delinquency, crime and disease by preaching and teaching [illegible]ms, joblessness and other sources and causes of these evils are left untouched. Prejudice is not a basic cause. It is a result that becomes a contributing factor. Race prejudice, like crime, is not inborn, but is the result of conditioning. You can't very well persuade a people in a gretto, persecute and exploit a weaker group who are a part of the very fabric of the stronger group's life. So those who would benefit from such a prostitution of the minority, use every organ of propaganda and law to suggest great differences and inferiorities. Once this is done it an easy job to keep the weak subservient, and a source of cheap labor. Economic conditions and culture badges determine how well the weaker group is kept down. When America was growing, opportunities were better for the white "Hunkie," "Wop" and "Polock" to later become just high class white folks when he ceased to be a poor "dumb" emigrant. The Mexican, Chinese, Japanese and Negro cannot discard his identity as easily as the white minority can loose its religion, dress and manners. The only way to remove prejudice is to remove the need to exploit weaker groups, by strengthening democracy, or by strengthening minorities by uniting them with each other and with enlightened labor.

Defender
Chicago, Ill

THE FEDERAL EDUCATION BILL

The defeat of the federal education bill by a coalition of reactionary senators is a substantiation of the charge of reckless disregard of legislative responsibility that has often been hurled—though not often enough—at the members of the Upper House.

Here was a bill intended to bring needed relief to the appalling public school system of the South where educational standards are, by a consensus of informed opinion, too low to meet the elementary prerequisites of our democracy. Yet this measure was killed by the stratagem of a spurious amendment.

The Southern senators who ostensibly have honorable intention in the provided no definite safeguard against a continuation of the scandalous, shameful disparity in the allocation of funds for the education of Negro and white children, it represented, at least, a step in the right direction which was aborted by those who call themselves friends of the Negro people.

Our criticism of the "equality" amendment must not be taken as a negative of our advocacy of full and equal democratic opportunity for our people. Nor must our position in this issue be construed as a retreat into the camp of the proponents of gradualism. We criticize the amendment because we are convinced that it was prompted by selfish and base motives.

18h-1943

THE LIVING SOUTH

Defender
Chicago, Ill

By HAROLD PREECE

Kids Vote With Their Faces

THE FOUR KIDS sat around our cabin with scared, sad little faces till we got a game started for them. It's not easy for kids to be kids when they have never attended a party before, when they have been [illegible] and kept in ignorance all of their lives.

Their daddy is a coal miner who had just finished pulling out one of his last teeth with the pliers he uses to tinker around the engine of his truck. Getting rid of abcessed, infected teeth isn't easy for a man who can't afford high dental fees. Sometimes, you take out on your kids all the misery which ignorance and long periods of being without a job have piled upon you.

The kids came to the house to help us celebrate our son's first birthday; the mother has been dead for a long time and the oldest girl, who is now 15, has been running the house ever since she was nine. The father stayed home with his regular Sunday partner — his bottle of whiskey. The fifth child, an older boy, was over at his kinfolks wondering if the Army would take in a fellow who, like the rest of the kids, had never learned to read and write.

All of this was happening here in Tennessee where we celebrated the first anniversary of life for that unknown little American who came howling into the world on another bright day of early fall. Four equally unknown little Americans were sitting in our cabin listening to us tell them that they should take advantage of whatever meager chances Tennessee gives its future citizens to learn the three R's.

Another Celebration

OVER IN the adjoining state of Kentucky, a quite different celebration was being held for a noted American. White and colored educators alike were paying tribute to Dr. Meyzeek, as he retired from the Louisville school system after 50 years of continuous service.

A liberal Southern paper, the Louisville Courier-Journal, devoted three columns to an account of his activities as an educator, as the man responsible for the creation of the city juvenile court and for the founding of the Louisville Municipal College for Negroes. It is perhaps significant of that new spirit which is arising in the South that the paper recorded:

"When the City and State attempted to pass Jim Crow laws for public conveyances in Louisville, Meyzeek worked until the attempts were defeated."

Prof. Meyzeek was quoted in the paper as saying that he hopes to "keep on working and to start writing in the educational field." I'm hoping that he will see this column, that he will do some working and some writing about these kids who were our guests — and other kids of both colors like them in this section where ignorance is the bit and the poll tax is the saddle with which the Confederates ride us.

You see, all kids of all colors need the help of liberal Southerners — whatever shade God has given their skin — to make us realize what my friend, Jim Dombrowski, has said in the September issue of The Southern Patriot:

"Education of opportunity for all children is a basic democratic concept."

I wouldn't tell Prof. Meyzeek or any other of the South's liberal educators what to do — teaching isn't my profession. I can stand up before a bunch of grown people in a pulpit or on a trade-union rostrum and not get stage fright, but I'm flustered if I have to stand up before a blackboard and talk to kids. But I think that Prof. Meyzeek and his colleagues recognize one lesson that the war has taught Southern educators — that we can't talk in cloudy abstractions about the horrors of illiteracy and the glories of learning without rallying behind some national program to wipe out the so easily-cured disease of ignorance.

Education Program

WE HAVE that national program now. It is the proposed Thomas-Hill "Educational Service Act of 1943" which would appropriate $200,000,000 to aid the states and territories to finance their education during the period of war-time emergency. For as Mrs. Elizabeth George Ladd, education chairman of the Kentucky League of Women Voters said recently in a signed article which she published in the Courier-Journal:

"Nothing ails schools that money won't cure."

Nothing ails the sensitive, eager minds of normal children that education won't cure. I don't say that education will get rid of all evil in the South.

But I do say that education will be the unyielding fortress from which we can attack such evils, peonage, and the poll tax provided that the fortress is built on the solid foundation of equal rights and equal treatment for every Southerner.

I do say that passage of the Thomas-Hill measure (Senate Bill 637) is almost as much of a burning necessity for the South and the nation as passage of the anti-poll tax bill (House Resolution No. 7). The Thomas-Hill measure has been favorably reported by the Senate Labor and Education Committee and now it is necessary for us to round up enough votes from congressmen and senators to see that it becomes a law.

The four little white kids who came to our cabin — the oldest one fifteen and the youngest one five — have already voted for the Thomas-Hill Bill with their faces. Millions of little Negro kids are also voting for it as they drudge in the boss's field.

For this bill would equalize educational opportunity for Negro children by providing federal funds to bring Negro schools up to the level of those provided for white children. At the same time, it would lift schools for the kids of both races to higher standards, helping to pave the way for that New South which will bother much more about the question of mass security and mass participation in democracy than it will about this whole cooked-up business of race.

As I write this, enough people have been rejected by the Army for illiteracy to man 50 full Army divisions — 750,000 in all. That's enough to take a whole country like Norway from the Nazis.

If we educate that 750,000 — most of them from the South — we'll have enought democratic, free-spirited citizens to take a whole section like the South from the Confederates.

Louisville Teachers Are Backward

LOUISVILLE — (ANP) — Many teachers of Louisville do not study or keep abreast of their profession after getting jobs, a survey made by Dr. George C. Works and his staff at the Louisville Municipal college revealed last week. It showed 3 per cent of the white teachers and 14 per cent of the Negro read no professional books, neither did 9 per cent of the white principals and 14 per cent of the colored.

The survey does give Negro teachers credit for doing more semester hours for degrees than the white teachers.

HERE TO YONDER

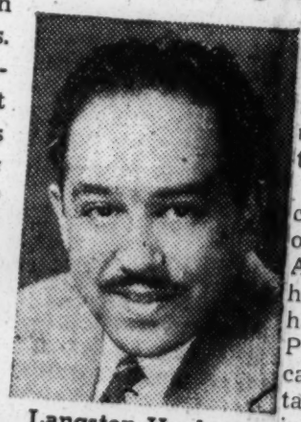
By LANGSTON HUGHES

Defender Chicago, Ill

The Failure Of Education

HIGHER EDUCATION, from Harvard to Heidelberg, Tuskegee to Tokio, has failed dismally to teach those who have received higher education how to use it for the benefit of humanity.

Look at the guys in power all over the world—graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Princeton, Yale, Heidelberg, Bonn, the Sorbonne—and what do they do with their knowledge at this moment? Answer: Direct the dropping of bombs on each other's lands. Answer Number Two: Plot and scheme as to how they can best keep down some other portion of the world—India, China, Java, Africa, Burma — and Russia if they could get hold of her. Answer Number Three: Mis-use in a most blatant and flagrant manner two of the greatest words in any language: LIBERTY AND FREEDOM.



Langston Hughes

I do not believe Hitler and Mussolini had the advantages of higher education. (Thank God for that—for they probably would have been even more diabolic!) But the "moronic little King of Italy" was educated—and he went along with Mussolini. And most of Hitler's leading generals, instrumental in killing up millions of people, are products of Germany's greatest universities.

Coming closer home—not that I wish to compare our leaders with the Fascists or to imply that they have been as badly mis-educated—let us take the case of our own Attorney General Biddle who, in spite of a very high education, can only suggest as a step toward solving the current Negro problems, the curtailment of freedom of movement on the part of the colored people of America—our weakest and most persecuted minority—just as Hitler curtailed the free movement of Jews—his weakest minority in Germany. Of course, when peoples are in a minority, you can force easily curtail their freedom of movement. But for our Attorney General to want to do it, implies that something is wrong somewhere with Mr. Biddle's education.

The Case Of Mr. Hull

TAKE OUR Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, and his assistant, Mr. Long, who is a graduate of Princeton. Both are highly educated gentlemen but, nevertheless, they like to play diplomatic ring-around-a-rosie with Franco, the butcher of Spain. Mr. Long, as former Ambassador to Italy, is quoted as once terming Italy's conquest of Ethiopia by bomb and slaughter, a "fruitful harvest of Mussolini's enterprise." Both these highly placed American gentlemen are from states where colored citizens can't vote much — if at all — and where lynchings are not uncommon. They have apparently not seen fit to bring their statesmanship to bear upon Texas or Tennessee insofar as democracy is concerned. And, so far as I know, they haven't said a word to Britain about freeing India. So I figure something must be very wrong with their education.

But coming closer home yet (being colored, my home is Harlem) let's look over one of our own leaders. Take Mr. A. Philip Randolph, for instance, who has a most polished Oxford accent. He has done some fine work with his Pullman Porter's union. But his educational background permits him to attack Russia which is the only country in the world where Pullman porters are on a social par with passengers, and where porters and passengers call each other, "Comrade," instead of, "Hey, George!" and "Sir!"

Here in the United States, in spite of Mr. Randolph's union, if any of his porters' families go traveling in the South they have to ride in the Jim Crow car, separated and segregated from ALL white folks except the conductors and the candy butchers and baggage men who come into the Jim Crow car to sit and smoke and spit and cuss in front of colored women. Nobody's families are segregated in the Soviet Union. So I do not know why Mr. Randolph goes out of his way to attack the leadership of that allied country of ours. But he does, so I figure he just wasn't educated right.

IF I HAD a kid, I would send him to Howard nor Harvard—un-and love and humanity and getting learn what little he might be coordinated. The failure of the nigh... would at least be coordinated. The failure of the nigh... decency and freedom, and the national political leaders to understand ng toward human liberty and de-the simple impulses of human freedom cy, and the lack of Jim Crow—educated though they are at the best nd bombs in your head and have fun. But if he had my City, or the Abraham Lincoln School ...ears and bo...

there is something woefully wrong with higher education, otherwise why do such highly educated people act so continuously dumb? Many of them might just as well have quit school in the first grade.

The Question of the Week.

Informer Houston, Texas

Should Young People of College Age Choose Economic Security Now In Preference to Educational Opportunity Now?

YES SEP 4 1943

The economic security of which you speak is obviously temporary, hence I think that any Negro of any age should use his earning power while there are jobs available. The war will be over before many months and persons who want and can benefit by a college education will not suffer by having missed a year.

E. King. SEP 4 1943

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The ages of young people who are finishing from our high schools these days are noticeably low. Many freshman college classes look like people who used to make up the sophomore high school classes. I believe that if many of these young people who sometimes do not understand nor appreciate the opportunities of college education could have a little elbow practice at hard work; they would make better use of their time in college.

W. Baxter. SEP 4 1943

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One of our major inadequacies as a racial group is our low economic status. We need to use occupational opportunity for all that it is worth, not just to [illegible] today, but to raise the general level of the group. I think that it would be a good thing for young people of college age to go to school and work if possible; though this is not an ideal way of attending college. If they cannot do both, they should work, save and extend their educational preparation later.

NAY

Ignorance is already flourishing like a green bay tree among many young people who have been through high school, and much to the remorse of most of us we can't seem to do anything about it. Unless some move is made to spur young people to extend their learning, tomorrow's citizens will be made up chiefly of persons of insufficient training. By all means all young people who can stay in school should stay. Their parents are more able to help them now than ever.

A. Sharpe. SEP 4 1943

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Contrary to popular opinion many young people are not making the best use of the jobs that they have. Impatience, lack of training in shouldering responsibility, the "Take your job I can get another" attitude all tend to prove that while getting jobs we also need to get understanding about holding them. The worst offenders in this respect are young people who have not had much work experience. No, let them go to school.

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School people should be almost advertising possibilities available to young people through attendance at college. If they will bend over backwards propogandizing school they may win a few souls. The jingle of coins and some folding money in a heretofore empty pocket is a hard thing to compete with. The word "now" in your title is very significant. Educational opportunity is "lower" than it will be in a long time for most young people and so is economic security. Someone will have to convince young people that after the war; people can afford to choose persons to whom they will give jobs. Education, color, skill etc. are important considerations.

R. Thompson.

THE SOUTH NEEDS FEDERAL AID TO SCHOOLS

OCT 30 1943

The bill S637 providing for federal aid to public education if and when passed will be a very forward step in reducing the various inequalities in educational opportunities in the elementary and secondary schools of the country. OCT 30 1943

The provision that federal aid must be distributed in equal proportions between colored and white pupils, and that no state would receive aid in payment of colored and white teachers if the amount is reduced in any way attempts to protect the welfare of Negroes in Southern States where there are gross inequalities per capita allotments for education. OCT 30 1943

Like any other measure that makes equal provisions for Negroes, S637 will evoke much discussion and many attempts at restatement. Already Utah's Senator Thomas has stated "We cannot have absolute equality; it is utterly impossible. We cannot have absolute justice, it is utterly impossible. We cannot have real democracy; it is utterly impossible." People once thought that it would be impossible for planes to fly. Airplane travel has become quite commonplace. OCT 30 1943

AN EASIER WAY

Today's Children Should Be Trained For Skilled Jobs And Must

By JOSEPH D. BIBB—Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. DEC 25 1943

NOT all colored youth can expect to be members of the "literati," nor can they reasonably calculate that they can become members of the dignified professions. They can not even expect to become "white collar" gentry and operate from swivel chairs and glass-topped desks. The overwhelming majority of our children must be prepared to earn their living by manual labor. The inferior grade of work and go unvilified and uncondemned. But parents of colored children have been designated as the "Negro's jobs" have had a lot to do in the shaping of his thinking. Not more than two hundred thousand, somewhat disdainful tasks that we should, here and now, conclude that they have produced and fostered enough flunkies, enough porters, too many house servants and far too numerous lackeys and menials. Our children are compelled to travel the route of menials, but our children deserve an easier way and it is our job to prepare that way.

Mr. Bibb

This writer holds to the opinion that it is his duty to "make my children have an easier time than I enjoyed." In this thought he differs with many theorists, who proclaim that "their children are no better than they were," and that they had to smut shoes, flop sheets and serve in lowly, menial capacities for white people. There is no disgrace in honor in doing these tasks, but it seems to defile and contaminate the thinking of our people so engaged, or at least, it did in days gone by.

SOME of our parents owe an easier road to travel than we did. These children are one more generation removed from slavery. Regardless of their delinquencies and short-comings, they are still entitled to the opportunity to think and act as free people. It will entail much sacrifice on the part of parents to give their children a better chance than they had. Many bitter tears of disappointment will be shed. But the day will be hastened, when the race will be benefited, when the race will be prepared to prepare and fortify our posterity for a better way of life.

Much praise has been heaped upon the heads of those far-seeing parents who slaved and sacrificed in order that their children through education could be spared the heartaches and disappointments that they reasoned-COLORED Americans were sorely embarrassed by lack of knowledge in skilled trades, when the government attempted to stamp out discrimination in war work. Our parents owe specific duties to their children to elevate them forever, from the ranks of flunkies, hand servants and putterers. The times and manners are changing and parents must change with them.

mitted, almost universally, that the next generation must have special training of some sort. If a child's brain does not seem to warrant intensive training, then his hands should not be neglected.

CHILDREN WHO NEED TRAINING

PARENTS MUST SACRIFICE

DEC 25 1943

18h - 1943

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

SPEECH OF A. W. HARRIS, NEGRO MEMBER OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE, FEBRUARY 14, 1882

I give to my readers this week the notable address of Alfred W. Harris, of Petersburg, delivered in the Virginia House of Delegates when he and other colored men were members of that body. I am sure it will be of great interest to his children and grandchildren, tot her graduates and students of the Virginia State College, and to believers in the ability of Negroes to manage their own afafirs. The Normal and Collegiate Institute, which he so ably defends, is the Virginia State College of today. The Richmond Whig of February 15, 1882 reports the occasion and his speech as follows:

IN THE House yesterday there was quite a lengthy discussion upon the bill to incorporate the Normal and Collegiate Institute (colored), and provide for the supoprt of the same.

Mr. Skinner (Funder), of Augusta opposed the bill because there were certain objectionable features in it to him.

Mr. Harris (colored), from Dinwiddie, made a very strong and earnest speech in support of the bill, which provides for the appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose indicated. The bill was finally ordered to its engrossment.

WHITE TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS

Mr. Harris said: Had the gentleman from Augusta (Mr. Skinner) failed to oppose this bill, the friends of this measure and myself would have been greatly surprised. Now, as to the first objection which the gentleman raises, I do not care to discuss the possible effect of any future decisions of the court.

DR. JACKSON

As to the second objection raised by the gentleman, I wonder that his own inconsistency does not strike him as a little peculiar, for he says that "he approves of the clause which makes this a school for the exclusive education of colored persons." and yet he desires to mix the races to the extent of putting white teachers in colored schools when nothing is to be gained thereby.

For a white person who does not associate with or at all mingle with the colored people cannot possibly have any interest in the intellectual advancement of the colored race further than simply in a routine manner. He does work simply to draw his salary. He mingles not with the families whose children he is to instruct and therefore does not and cannot know their wants or the means which would readily make them zealous in the pursuit of knowledge.

WELL QUALIFIED MEN

I cannot see why he desires to do this, especially when we have a large number of men of our own race who are in every way well qualified to perform the duties required in an institution of learning of the highest and most advanced course of instruction—men who live and associate with our people, who know our wants and capabilities, and who would be interested in the advancement of our children from love of race and pride in their own work.

Neither, Mr. Speaker, do we want a white Board of Vistors, for this would be a confession of our weakness to manage our own seminary of learning. And this admission we do not feel called upon to make, for we feel that we can successfully manage a first-class institution of learning, and such we intend to make this. The gentleman says he doubts the ability of the race to furnish sufficient talent to fill the requirements of this school.

I know that the gentleman has his doubts, and the reasons are obvious, because he does not associate with my people, and really needs an introduction to the Negro of his State. Had he such an introduction he would conclude that the Negro, with an opportunity, could and would stand shoulder to shoulder with his white brother in all that goes to make a full, complete and good man. The Negro is doing it at Harvard, at Yale, and in all the first institutions of the country.

TAKE CHANCES ON SUCCESS OR FAILURE

Now, as to the superiority of the white race, I want to remind the gentleman from Augusta that that superiority arises from numerical strength, and not from natural causes. There is nothing inately in one race over another that makes that one naturally greater than the other. I think opportunities only have given you the superior learning which you speak of.

I do not want this bill amended. I do not want it loaded down and choked up so that it will not effect the object in view. I want to tell the gentleman that while we have provided here for a Normal department, we have also provided for the higher and professional education of our people; for be it known that we do not desire to simply become a race of teachers; we have ambition for the different learned professions, for business, and some of us want the classical and scientific instruction which the college will give.

INTELLECTUAL EQUALS

I know that with such an opportunity as this institution will give we can demonstrate to that class of gentlemen in Virginia who do not believe that we can comprehend the higher training equals; and will ease the fears of those who yet think that it will not comport with the dignity of old aristocratic families to give the Negro a fair showing.

I want a place where all our blacks, girls and boys, may go and drink from the fountain of knowledge until their ambition is satiated, and then step into the world prepared as good and upright citizens to meet its responsibilities, and battle for a place among men upon their merit—therefore, I hope that the amendment will be rejected.

School Needs Throughout Nation Halted by Death of The Education Bill

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By J. A. YOUNG

The Senate recently strangled to death the bill for Federal aid to education. In the whole Union there are only three states or territories which do not have teachers who are receiving less than $600 a year. During the 1942-43 school year 112,000 teachers left our public schools. The causes of this situation are local. The consequences, however, are general.

The bill sought $300,000,000 for grants-in-aid to the States, two-thirds of which would be used for the payment of teachers' salaries. The aid provided for in this bill for the present is lost, but the needs remain. In the interest of keeping the membership in regular classes at an average of 36 pupils per teacher, the elementary schools are in need of additional teachers for 10-13.

Each school is in need of a matron. In each junior and senior high school where pupils are more able to take responsibility, for their own personal needs a matron is provided. In the elementary schools where the children are younger, more subject to minor accidents and diseases of childhood all the services that would be performed by a matron have to be rendered by teachers and principal. These services include, health services, such as taking height and weight of pupils, testing hearing and vision, referring ailing children and those suspected of incipient contagious disease to the visiting school physician, keeping medical cards posted, taking pupils to dental clinics, personal hygiene of pupils, and the maintenance of an emergency room.

Home-School Relations

The classroom teacher is responsible for visiting homes of delinquent children, for accompanying pupil groups to school activities, investigating these cases when cases warrant. In addition the teacher must make the routine telephone calls to the attendance department or to the visual education department and assist in issuing and keeping account of books, supplies, etc.

School Clerks

No elementary school has clerical service. Principal and teachers do all types of clerical work pertaining to keeping records, making repors to division and central offices as best they can without such assistance. Therefore principal and teachers spend their time or their money or both to save them irritation provided by the schools' significance, else there would be some place provided with a clerk but no element from their offspring. So common as to become folkstuff is the saying among parents, "I'll be glad when the children go to school. I'm tired of having them at home." It is common knowledge that parents who control the funds that support the schools do not recognize the significance of public funds for their support and private schools would not outshine so greatly the public ones.

The School Plant

It cannot be out of place to mention the fact that our elementary schools are somewhat primitive in their provision for cleanliness of the pupils in that there are no shower baths in the buildings. We know that plumbing extensions at this time are prohibited by priorities and manpower conditions; and even before the war we suffered from lack of school funds. Also we need in the elementary schools structural provision for physical education and for assemblies. Only two of the twelve schools in one division have an assembly gymnasium.

This is the picture of one section of one city. Imagine the need of all the cities of all the country. But you can't imagine the highest legislative group of a country (fighting for world democracy) defeating a bill for Federal aid to education.

MR. REDDING

A Second Look

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING

Norfolk, Virginia
Journal and Guide

THIS YEAR perhaps as in no other year of their sacrificial history the schools of the nation are faced with a visible increase of more intelligence responsibility. Few people who benefit from the schools realize the utmost significance of them or comprehend the measure of their varied tasks. The pupils do not. Parents, even intelligent parents, all too frequently think of school as

Now the war has increased the schools' visible burden of responsibility. The kind of war this is has brought home to the nation the need of teaching to America's young something more than mere tolerance. Tolerance is a poor word at best. It implies a sense of patient sufferance. It is wingless, and it fits too nearly what is meant when one says of another, "He is all right in his place." Yet, the better word "love" is too strong, for love cannot be taught. But it is something very like love that the schools have got to teach.

ON LEARNING BENEVOLENCE

It is something very like love that young America has got to learn if twenty years hence it is not to beat out its life on some bloody field of hate-born strife. The Romans had a word for the thing I mean. In its English version it has become associated with the giving of money; but that is not its meaning. The word is "benevolins"—our benevolence—and it means goodwill. The schools have got to teach our young goodwill.

Much less abstract is the increased burden of the "children's nurse" activity of the schools. More mothers than ever are working. More children than ever are practically parentless. The effect of the mother's withdrawal from the home is everywhere in evidence. Responsible agencies report juvenile delinquency on the increase. Droves of adolescents roam the streets of our cities at night looking for "fun" and not caring where they find it. Sixteen, fifteen, and even fourteen-year-old prostitutes have become common in New York and Philadelphia. Boston and San Francisco, where it is an unusual night if some of these younglings are not brought in by the police.

REASONS FOR GROWTH IN CRIME

One of the reasons for the mad rate of growth in youth-committed crime is that youth under eighteen has no place to go. Too frequently it cannot even go home; and when it does go home, mother's on the night-shift and father's over-tired.

And so the schools will be expected to take up this slack in parental control. It is an onerous task, a thankless one, and it alone is enough. But, as has been implied, this is not all; for aside from this and the teaching of skills and the imparting of our common heritage of useful knowledge is that other more important job—the teaching of something call "benevolence," so that the coming generations might have a chance to attain "peace upon earth, goodwill toward men."

THE HORIZON

BY P. L. PRATTIS

President's Proposal for One Billion Dollars for Post-War Education of Soldiers, Practical

NOT A LITTLE UNFORTUNATE is it, that any measures fostered or favored by the present administration for the purpose of post-war rehabilitation of our soldiers will be seized upon by political partisans during the next nine months and rendered suspect. The charge is going to be repeated from divers quarters that the Roosevelt cornucopia, rather than being a horn of plenty, is a bag of tricks, and the better the plan the slicker the trick. It is to be hoped that the ordinary common sense of the American people will discern the demagoguery inherent in such charges and that they will give their support to all those persons, in and out of public office, who are honestly trying now to lay the foundations for post-war security and advancement, particularly as it affects our soldiers. If Mr. Roosevelt can see that a program is set up now designed to return the men who have been snatched from their homes to normal life with some hope of making a livelihood, and thereby win the soldiers' vote, it might be natural to envy him, but the program should not be censured on that account.

Mr. Prattis

The President has sent to Congress a message containing a recommendation that one billion dollars be set aside to help returning soldiers with their education. Any soldier who wanted it, and was qualified, could obtain in this way at least a year's college education. Others, according to their ability would be helped by their government to go further, for one, two or three years. The training would be along either trade or academic lines. Mr. Roosevelt has decided that there will be about one million men who will need about one thousand dollars each. Hence, his suggestion that one billion dollars be made available.

WAR AND EDUCATION

THIS WRITER trusts that the Congress, without regard to party, or the source of origin of the proposal, will quickly make it into law. One of the most puzzling paradoxes of civilization is revealed in the alacrity with which lawmakers appropriate huge sums for destruction and the studied care with which they whittle down appropriations for constructive purposes.

Within a year, we have set aside more than two hundred billion dollars for war, to destroy what has been wrought under the name of civilization. But, in spite of this tremendous fact, there will be those who will look askance at the proposal to devote a paltry one billion dollars to education, to set again in the normal stream of life those thousands of our boys whose training was arrested by war.

Somehow or other, somewhere along the line, we must arrive at a national wisdom and a national character which recognizes the intrinsic and positive value of education. It cannot be argued that education alone will altogether insure peace, but it can be made into a restraint on the will to war and, further, an educated people can fight a better war. There is even greater protection in war for a better-educated people.

LIVING TOGETHER

THIS FACTOR, though, is not the vital one. It is more important that men should learn how to live through education than that they should learn how to kill. Even that is not enough. It is most important that they should learn through education to LIVE TOGETHER. This is the lesson, taught so plainly by Christ, by Buddha and Confucius, which nations have not yet learned. It may be aptly said that wars are made by the leaders of men, their politicians and statesmen, but from where do the leaders spring? Are not the leaders of men, by and large, sprung from the loins of the people? Who gave Hitler to the world? Mussolini? Stalin? Cannot these leaders be conditioned for peace, as they have been for war, before they emerge from the oblivion of the ordinary?

There are those who feel that they can. There are those who believe that education can abet the church in conditioning the hearts of men into respect for the rights and interests of others. But they are aware that more support must be given to education and that it must be more positive; that is, it must be an end in itself, that it must be so constituted as to be of constructive service to society.

By all means, let us set aside this one billion dollars for education. Let us do more. Let us not flinch from the prospect of appropriating billions for education with the devout purpose of confounding Mars and establishing the reign of the Prince of Peace.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

Negro Girls

SIR: Your recent article entitled "I Teach Negro Girls," by Virginia L. Snitow, is very commendable. The author is to be congratulated on her deep understanding of the Negro problem. She really studied them with an open mind and found out what was under the surface. Most writers only touch the surface, but she reached the roots.

I am a Negro and I have experienced the conditions of which she wrote. I see those things around me every day and appreciate her being able to put us on paper in a true light. Daily we come in contact with insults, humiliation and discrimination because of the pigment of our skin. From the cradle to the grave we are constantly reminded of our color, and mistreated accordingly. We are restricted at every turn and feel like squirrels in a cage. Going round but getting nowhere.

Naturally we feel frustrated and react in different ways. We believe in America and would like to share and enjoy the country which our ancestors helped to build. Over three hundred years of sweat, blood and tears went into this country without any or little material gain by our race. We are Americans, too. People like Miss Snitow renew our faith in this land of ours. Keep writing, Miss Snitow. I hope your article will be studied and read by many people.

Detroit, Mich. MRS. MINNIE SMITH

18h-1943

Education And The Cultural Process; New Volume Presents Symposium From 75th Anniversary Celebration Of Fisk

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

NEW YORK, Dec. — (ANP) — "Education and the Cultural Process" is the title of a volume just off the press and containing the papers presented at the distinguished symposium which commemorated the 75th Anniversary of the founding of Fisk University. Edited by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, the new book presents the views of a group of foremost sociologists and anthropologists on education and the progress of our educational efforts in the transmission of culture.

"The contribution to this symposium," said Dr. Jonnson in his foreword comment, "raise many serious questions for education and at the same time offer some significant suggestions. The papers dealing with the special cultures clearly describe the process of 'education without schools.' The papers dealing with the educational procedure under our highly rationalized system describe what might almost be called 'schools without education.'

"The difficulties and possibilities of acculturation, which in the American society involve alike the immigrant, the Jew, the Oriental, the religious sect, and various other culturally isolated groups, appear in clearest outline in the case of the American Negro who is more covertly segregated," he continued.

Those who presented papers included Margaret Mead, American Museum of Natural History, authority on anthropology; Robert Redfield, Lotis Wirth and Donald Pierson of the University of Chicago; Ruth Benedict, Columbia University; Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University; Horace Mann Bond, Ft. Valley State College; the late Bronislaw Malinowski of London; Mark Hanna Watkins, Robert E. Park, Scudder Mekeel, Edgar T. Thompson, Hortense Powdermaker and Edwin R Embree

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